

SIR JOS WPH BANKS, Bigt.

KNIGHT OF THE MOST HONGURABLE ORDER.

CHA

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

THIS SECOND VOLUME OF

MUSEUM LEVERIANUM

IS RESPECTIVILLY TWEERIED

TAMES PARTINSON



# MUSEUM LEVERIANUM,

CONTAINING

SELECT SPECIMENS

From the MUSEUM of the late

SIR ASHTON LEVER, KT.

WITH

DESCRIPTIONS IN LATIN AND ENGLISH,

ВУ

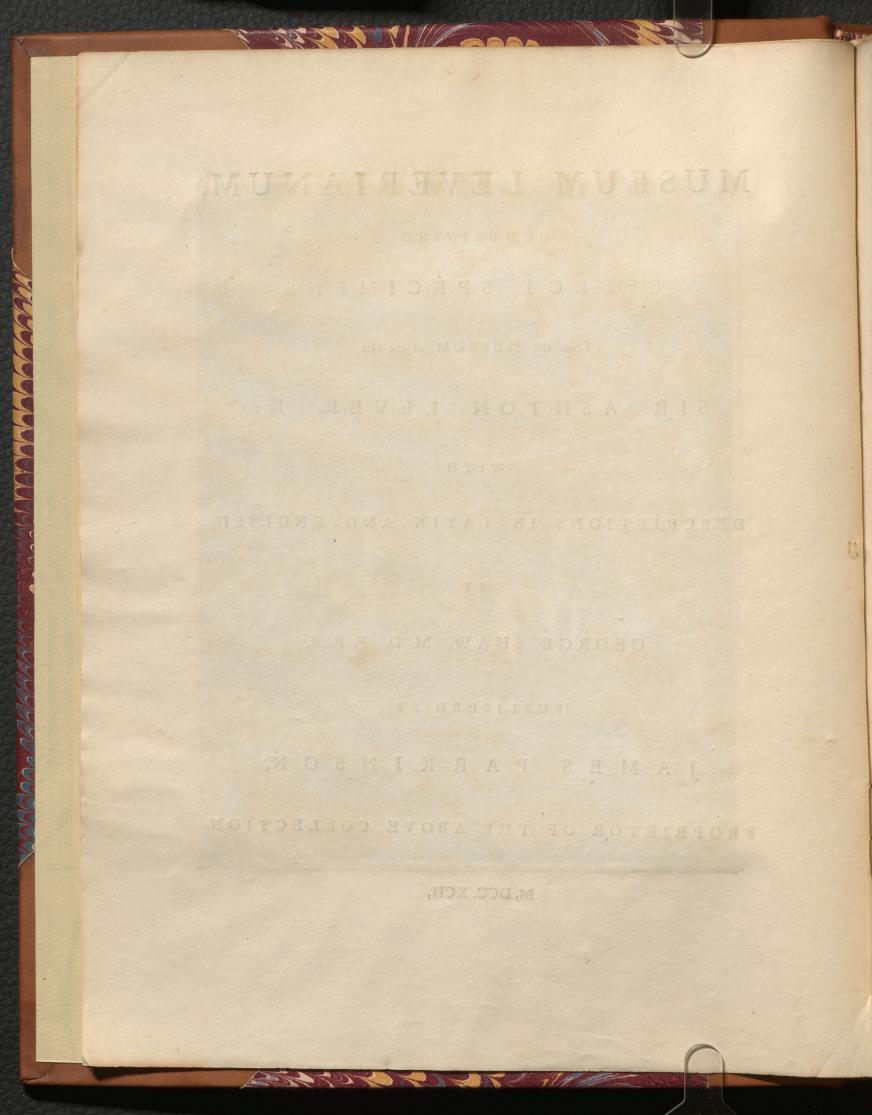
GEORGE SHAW, M.D. F.R.S.

PUBLISHED BY

JAMES PARKINSON,

PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE COLLECTION.

M, DCC. XCII,



# MUSEILEVERIANI

EXPLICATIO,

ANGLICA ET LATINA.

OPERA ET STUDIO

GEORGII SHAW, M.D. R.S.S.

ADDUNTUR FIGURÆ,

ELEGANTER SCULPTÆ ET COLORATÆ.

IMPENSIS JACOBI PARKINSON.

M.DCC.XCVI.

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ELEGANTER SCULPTE ET COLORATE

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M.DOC, XOVI.

### AUGUSTISSIMO

BRITANNIARUM &c REGI

GEORGIO TERTIO,

CELSISSIMÆQUE CAROLETTÆ REGINÆ,

ARTIUM INGENUARUM FAUTORIBUS,

E MUSEO SUO

SPECIMINA

FIDELITER DESCRIPTA

ET AD IPSAM NATURAM DEPICTA

SUMMA CUM OBSERVANTIA CULTUQUE

D. D. D.

JACOBUS PARKINSON.

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## THEIR MAJESTIES

THE

## KING AND QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN,

&c. &c. &c.

AS FIRST PATRONS AND SUPPORTERS OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES,

THIS WORK IS

BY THEIR MOST GRACIOUS PERMISSION,

HUMBLY PRESENTED AND DEDICATED

BY

THEIR MAJESTIES,

MOST OBLIGED AND MOST GRATEFUL

SUBJECT AND SERVANT,

JAMES PARKINSON.

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THE

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SUBJECT AND SERVANT,

JAMES PARKINSON.

# TESTIMONIALS

OF

# AUTHORS.

R. PENNANT, in his History of Quadrupeds, Preface, p. 8, fpeaks as follows:

"From the matchless collection of animals, collected by that public-spirited gentleman, Sir Ashton Lever, I had every opportunity, not only of correcting the Descriptions of the last edition, but of adding several animals hitherto imperfectly known. His Museum is a liberal fund of inexhaustible knowledge in most branches of natural history, which, I trust, will remain an honour to his spirit, as well as a permanent credit and advantage to our country."

Mr. LATHAM, in his GENERAL SYNOPSIS OF BIRDS, in a note explanatory of his abbreviated mark, viz. Lev. Mus. says, "By this is meant the Museum of Sir Ashton Lever; well known to abound in the various productions of nature and art, and in which the inquisitive mind cannot fail of receiving the utmost satisfaction in every department."

By an attentive furvey of the above two works, viz. Mr. Pennant's Hiftery of Quadrupeds, and Mr. Latham's Synopsis of Birds, the extent and importance of the Leverian Collection will appear in the fullest manner, and will afford the most convincing proof of its unrivalled superiority in the zoological department.

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

3411

R. THOMAS TENANT informed the Committee, that he had been upwards of Twenty Years a Collector of Subjects of Natural History, and had feen all the Cabinets of Curiofities, both Public and Private, of any note in Holland, France, and Portugal; and those at Brussels, Dresden, Brunswick, and Vienna; and had also feen the Spanish Cabinet while collecting in Holland: that he had never seen any Collection more rare, more curious, or more instructive than Sir Ashton Lever's, nor any that can be compared with it; that it exceeds all others in the Beauty and the Preservation of the numerous Articles it contains, which are better selected than any he had seen elsewhere: and he concluded with saying, that if a Sovereign Prince was to endeavour at forming such a Collection, it could not be done in less than Twenty Years, nor ever be made so extensive and complete, there being many Specimens in this, that could not be procured at any Expence.

Mr. JOHN CHURCH faid, that he had amused himself many Years in collecting Natural Curiosities; that he had seen all the Collections of any note in England, and that the whole of them put together, would not form one so rare and valuable as that at Leicester-House; that the Articles there are in complete Beauty and Preservation; that he had taken great Pains to form an Estimate of their Value, ascertained by the Prices he had known similar Articles sell for at Public Sales, or otherwise; and that, according to his Calculation, the Value of the whole to be fold, is upwards of 53,000 l.

Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, said, that he had seen Sir Ashton Lever's Collection of Curiosities very often, and having a particular Love for Natural History, he has had an Opportunity in different Journies to and from Naples, of seeing every Museum both Public and Private, in Holland, France, Germany, Italy, and Sicily, and that he thinks Sir Ashton Lever's Collection is, in every respect, taking it altogether, the first Collection he has seen.

BARON DIMSDALE faid, that he had feen the Cabinets of Curiofities at Moscow and St Petersburgh, and also those at Paris and Dresden, which are esteemed very curious and valuable, and that they are not altogether to be compared with Sir Ashton Lever's Collection.

N.B. Many rare and valuable Additions have been made.

# MUSEUM LEVERIANUM,

No. I.

# VULTUR MAGELLANICUS.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM rectum, apice aduncum.

CAPUT (plerumque) impenne, antice nuda cute.

LINGUA bifida.

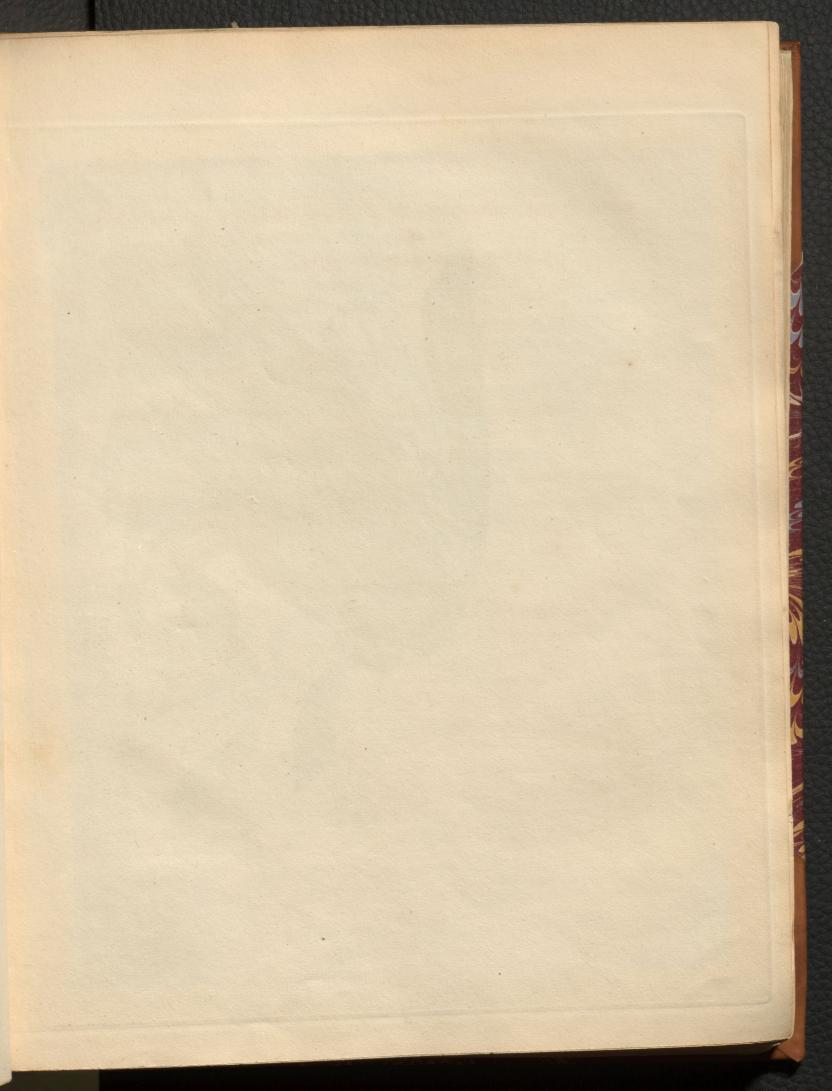
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 121.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Vultur niger, remigibus secundariis albis nigro terminatis, gula nuda. Vultur Gryphus.? Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 121. Condor.? Briss. Ornith. 1. p. 473. n. 12.

SI primis Americanæ historiæ scriptoribus credendum sit, in quibusdam orbis istius occidui partibus, miranda est et ingens avis species, in exitium cæterorum animalium ita lethaliter armata, ut omnes aves prædatrices quas Europæi unquam aspexerint, mole et serocitate longe longeque superet; sidemque, (si liceat dicere,) sobriorum nostratium physicorum omnino labesactet. Vulturis hæc species, ut narrant scriptores,) nomine Condor cognita, pueros decennes, vel etiam ætate No. I.

provectiores arripit, et cum illis longe avolat : binæque hujufmodi, fi fimul convenerint, vaccam facillime dilaniant devorantque. Diriffima hæc avis fabulæ miræ in Arabicis narrationibus de ave Roc seu Ruc ansam dedisse creditur. Quamvis certe valde præter verum augeatur hujus vulturis magnitudo et ferocitas, nequaquam tamen dubitandum est quin vulturis alicujus Americani species, alias omnes vulturini generis facile superet, quæque, occasionem nacta, in ipsa animalia majora mira audacia usque ad necem sæviat. In musæis aliquando occurrunt specimina, ut putatur, remigum hujus avis; queis fane conspectis, si secundum regulam notissimam "ex pede Herculem" dijudicare fas sit, nullum dubium sit quin mole gigantea inter congeneres ipsa avis præpolleat. Hujusmodi pennæ ab ave in Chili scloppeto confecta detractæ describuntur in Actorum Anglicorum volumine decimo octavo, pagina fexagesima prima, ubi dicitur avem albo nigroque variatam fuisse more picæ vulgaris, (seu corvi picæ Linnæi,) caputque habuisse crista cornea compresso-erecta et acuta instructum. Alii qui de hac ave scripserunt dicunt gulam illi esse nudam et rubram, collumque torque velut plumoso niveo circumdatum. Buffonus has aves non Americæ peculiares putat, fed et in Europa aliquando conspici, avemque a Germanis Laemmergeyer nominatam, eandem esse fomniat, quam profecto speciem in vulture barbato Linnæi agnoscunt recentiores physici. Cum vero, licet nuperrime ardentiori studio slagraverint naturæ indagatores, omniaque fere animalia ex India utraque in musea nostra advecta sint, nullum adhuc mirandæ hujus avis adultum specimen conspiciatur; fieri non potest quin descriptio paululum manca sit et impersecta, plenaque ejus historia adhuc fere in tenebris lateat. Linnæus, reliquis auctoribus confifus, in systemate suo hanc speciem nomine Vulturis Gryphi admisit. Species in tabula depicta, quamvis giganteo illo vulture, quem supra memoravimus, multo minor, intermaximos tamen qui ad nos pervenerint numeranda est. A finu Magellanico allata est; quodque crista omnino careat, cæterisque de causis, facile crediderim esse pullum avis ipsius ingentis supra-dictæ sæmineum. Alæ ejus ab apicibus dimensæ circiter novem pedes sunt longæ. Rostrum obscure est plumbeum, versus apicem albescens. Caput collumque plumis carent, sed tomento velut



sparso et sub-piloso obtectæ sunt. Vertex ad suscum vergit; collum vero est pallidius; nec dubito quin, ave adhuc viva, fubrubrum fuerit. Ad colli partem inferiorem tuberculum pyriforme rubrum conspicitur. Circa collum juxta humeros, plumarum est albarum torquis, primo intuitu cuniculi vellus optime referens. Cætera avis nigra est, remigibus autem secundariis albis, nigro terminatis. Ejusdem quoque sunt coloris plumæ aliquot scapulares, tectricesque minores albido ad apices leviter fub-tinctæ. Crura pedesque nigricant, suntque validissima, unguibus tamen parum incurvatis. Cauda apice æquali vix ac ne vix rotundato. Cum remiges hujus avis cum remigibus veri (ut creditur) Condoris, quem ab America huc transfulit Dominus Byron, componerem, confimiles illas omnino dijudicavi, excepta fola magnitudine. Historiam igitur naturalem puram et sinceram aliis tradendi cupidus, pene veritus sum edicere hanc nostram avem verum esse Vulturem Gryphum Linnæi, seu genuinum Condorem; sed potius habui novo illam nomine infignire, nomenque Linnæanum (quod fynonymum putatur) dubia manu citare.

carrying off boys of ten years of age and upwards; and that a pair of there defiroyers in concert will areack a heifer in the midth of a field and tear it in country brings and that benign B 2 of . She field of on all the T H E

has given tile to the exaggerated description of the bird which makes to

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## THE MAGELLANIC VULTURE.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL strait, hooked at the tip.

HEAD commonly bare of feathers, with a naked skin in front.

Tongue bifid.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Black Vulture, with the shorter wing-feathers white with black tips, and naked throat.

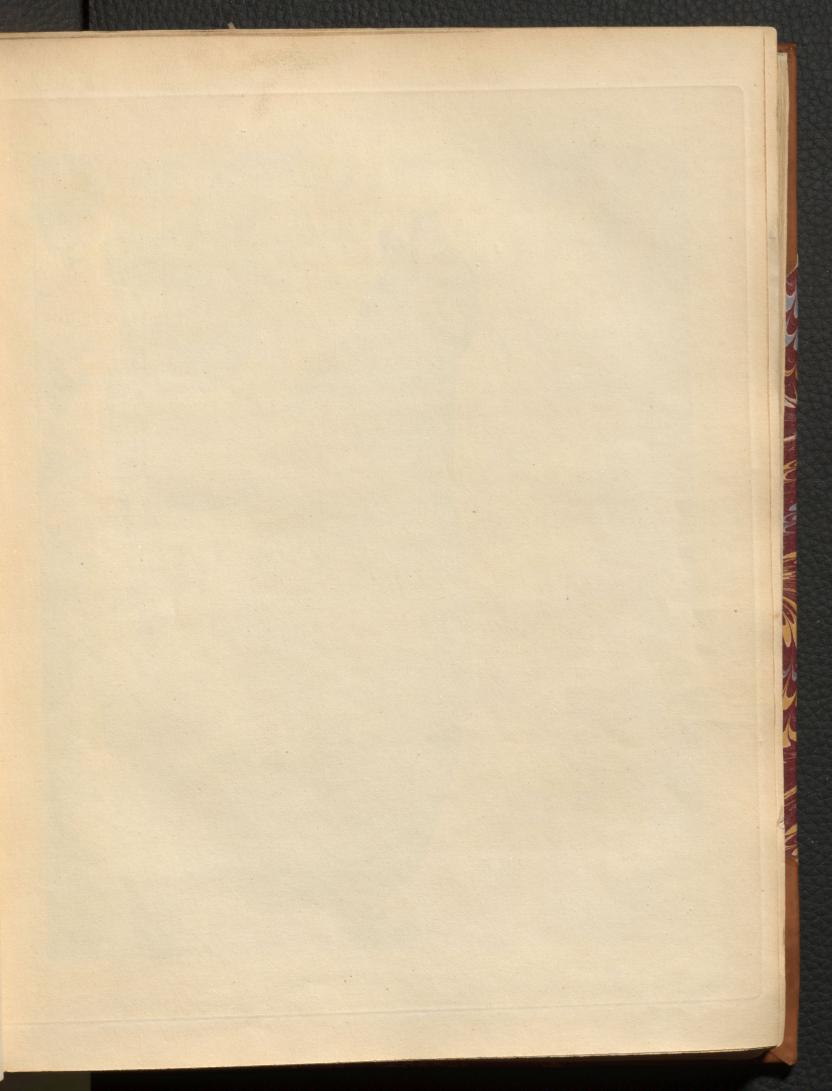
The Condor.

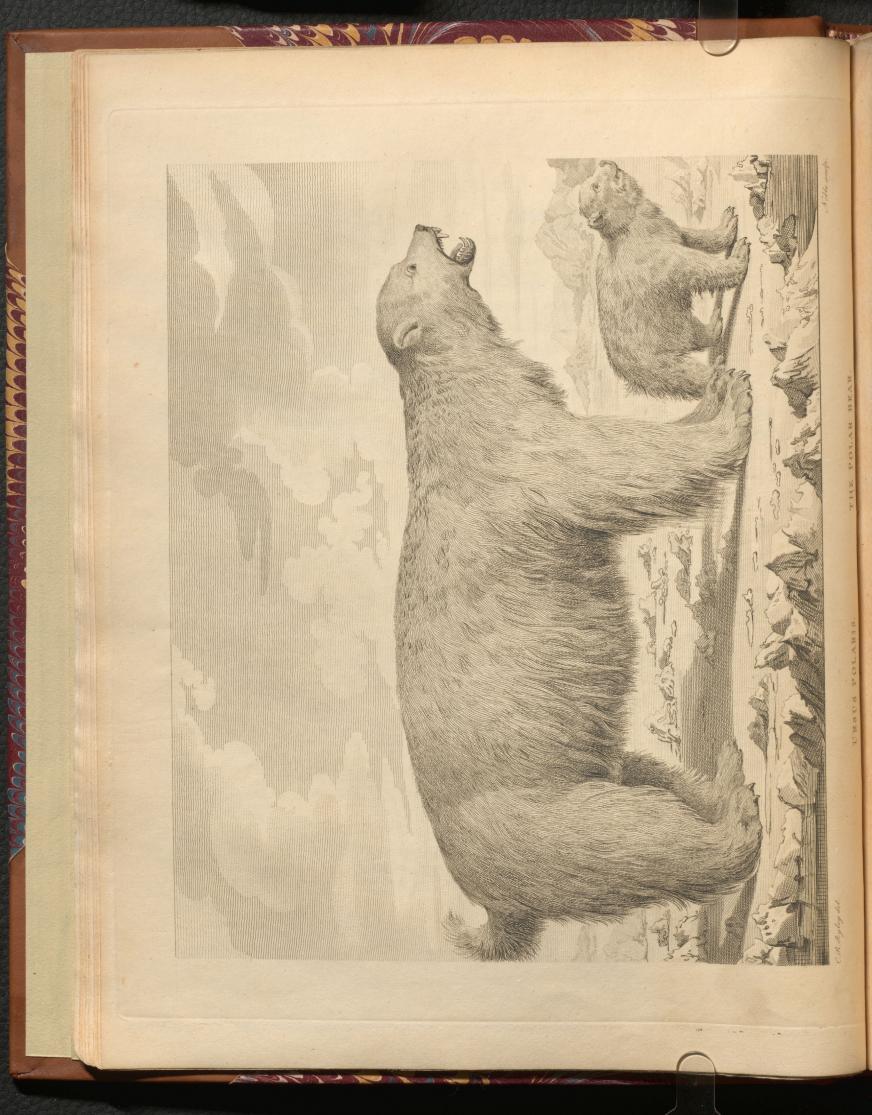
If the tales related by some of the early describers of the natural productions of America have any soundation in truth, there exists somewhere in that extensive continent a bird whose enormous magnitude and prodigious powers of destruction far exceed all that the largest feathered tyrants of the ancient hemisphere can boast, and all that the more sober philosophic faith of European naturalists can easily be induced to admit. These writers assure us that the species of Vulture called the Condor is capable of snatching up and carrying off boys of ten years of age and upwards; and that a pair of these destroyers in concert will attack a heiser in the midst of a field and tear it in pieces with the most perfect ease. It is imagined that this dreadful vulture has given rise to the exaggerated description of the bird which makes so

conspicuous a figure in the Arabian tales, under the name of the Roc, or Ruc. Much allowance must doubtless be given to the enlarged accounts of the strength and sierceness recorded by the above-mentioned writers; but there is no reason to question the existence of some species of American vulture of a size far greater than others of its genus, and which may be capable of committing great devastations amongst such of the animal world as are exposed to the fury of its attacks.

In museums are sometimes seen specimens of the remiges or long wingfeathers of this bird; and from these, if we may judge of the fize of the bird they belonged to, according to the well-known rule of "ex pede Herculem" the bulk which it fometimes attains, must be greatly superior to that of every other species. In the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 18, p. 61, is a description of the quills of a bird of this fort which was shot in Chili, and which bird measured 16 feet when the wings were extended. The bird is faid to have been coloured black and white like a mag-pie, and furnished with a sharp hard crest or comb on the head. Other accounts add that the throat is naked and of a red colour, and that the neck is furrounded by a white ruff or tippet. The Count de Buffon imagines that these vultures are not peculiar to America, but that they are fometimes found in Europe, and feems inclined to think that the species called by the Germans Lammergeyer may be the same bird; but this seems now to be clearly determined in the negative: the Lammer-geyer of the Germans being no other than the vultur-barbatus of Linnæus. But fince, notwithstanding the eagerness with which natural history is purfued, and the pains taken to enrich the European museums with the most interesting productions of both the Indies, it does not appear that any full-grown specimens of this great American Vulture have yet been imported, we must be content that its history and description should still remain in some degree involved in obscurity. Linnæus, relying on the usual descriptions given of it by most authors, has admitted it into the Systema Naturæ, and has named it Vultur Gryphus. The species which is figured on the annexed plate, tho' it cannot come in competition with the gigantic specimens above described, is yet one of the largest Vultures hitherto known. It was brought from the Straits of Magellan, and the circumstance of its not having the least appearance of a comb on the head, together with some other particulars, incline me to suppose it a young bird, and most probably a female. The extent of its wings from tip to tip is about 10 feet. The beak is of a dark lead-colour, and grows gradually whitish towards the tip. The head and neck are destitute of feathers, but are covered with a fhort straggling fort of hairy down. The top of the head inclines to a dark colour, but the rest of the neck is rather paler, and I make no doubt but that in the living bird it was of a reddish colour. Towards the lower part of the neck appears a smallish pear-shaped tubercle, which probably was red, and round the base of the neck, where it joins the shoulders, is a ruff or circle of white downy feathers, which on a curfory view have exactly the appearance of rabbet's fur. Beneath the breast is a considerable bare space. All the rest of the bird is black, except the shorter or secondary wing-feathers, which are white with black tips. A few of the scapulars also are of this appearance, and some of the wing-coverts are very slightly tipped with whitish. The legs and claws are blackish, very strong, but the claws not much incurvated. The tail even at the end and very flightly rounded at fides. On comparing the remiges or long wing-feathers of this bird with some which were brought by Mr. Byron as those of the real Condor, I found them to be exactly fimilar in all respects except in size. Not chusing therefore to create confusion in natural history by making it absolutely the same with the Vultur Gryphus of Linnæus, I have rather chosen to give it a new name, and to place the fupposed Linnæan fynonym in a doubtful manner.

URSUS





### URSUS POLARIS.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES superiores 6, intus excavati alterni.
inferiores 6; laterales 2 longiores lobati; secundarii basi
interiores.

Laniarii folitarii, conici.

Molares 5. s. 6: primo laniariis approximato.

Lin.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Urfus albus, cauda abrupta, capite colloque elongatis.

Ursus marinus.

Ursus maritimus albus major arcticus.

Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 101.

Pallas it. 3. p. 691.

Martens Spitzb. 73. t. o. f. c.

URSUS Polaris, quem cum urso communi diu salsoque permiscuerunt physici, in frigidissimis mundi partibus semper degit, littora ut plurimum arctica et glacialia pererrans, phocas piscesque devorans. Immenso robori timenda accedit serocitas. Sub alta nive cubilia sertur essodere, sive in lacunis inter moles maximas glaciei. Maribus septentrionis extremi enormes innatant masse seu insulæ glaciei, spectacula miranda et horrore plena! quæ per spatiam multarum leucarum longe lateque shuitant, et nonnunquam ventis agitatæ fragore horrisono sibi invicem adversæ occurrunt. His in insulis species ursi jam memorata sæpe conspicitur; longe enim admodum a littore vagatur, et ut cibum sibi comparet, enatat audacter in altum mare. Erga prolem suam maximo amore servet; qua in desendenda vi et fortitudine incredibili pugnare solet. A communi seu vulgari urso distinguitur mole corporis longe majore, forma longiore, robore et crassitie membrorum, præcipue vero et insigniter capitis longitudine. Color est candidus, interdum levissima slavedinis tinctura persus. Labia et ungues nigricant.

THE

## THE POLAR BEAR.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six cutting teeth, and two canine in each jaw. Five toes before; five behind. In walking rests on the hind feet as far as the heel.

Pennant.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

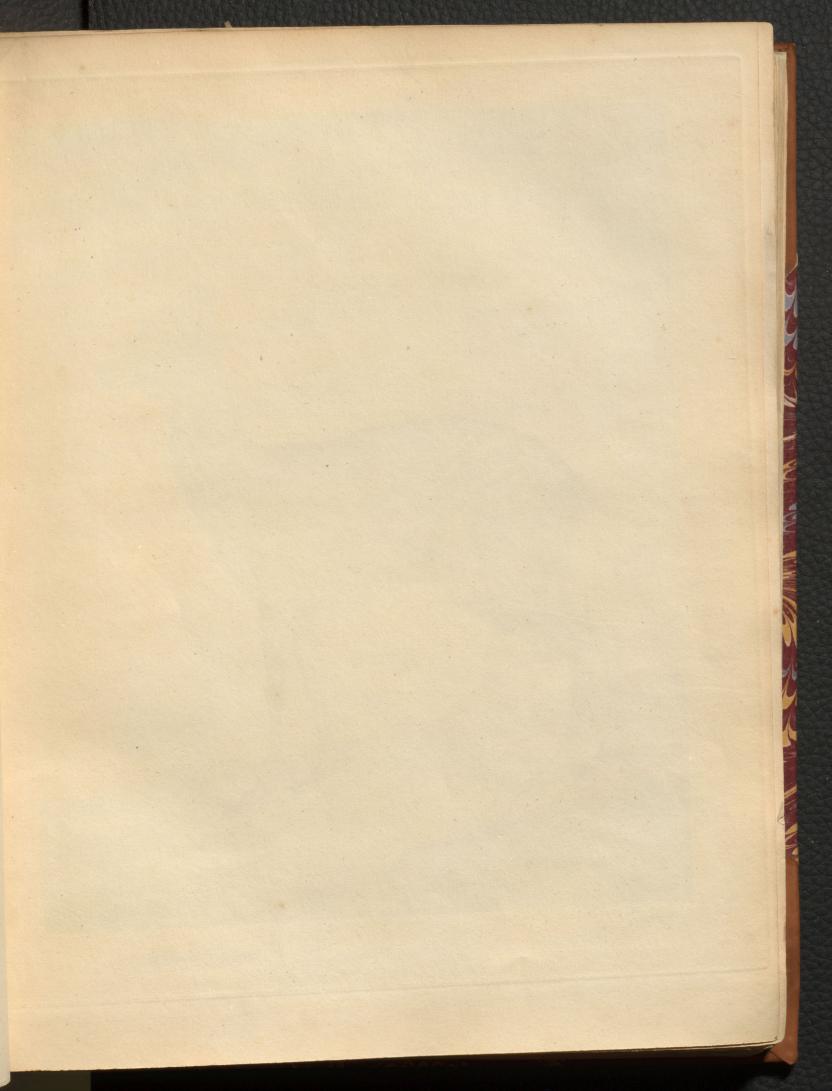
White bear with elongated neck and head. Polar bear.

1

Penn. Hist. Quad. p. 288.

THE Polar Bear, long confounded with the common species, is confined to the dreary climates of the most frozen regions of the north; and is principally found wandering about the icy coasts of the polar seas, where it preys on feals and fish. It is an animal of tremendous strength, fierceness, and courage. It is faid to form itself retreats under the deep snow, or in the vacuities which it finds among the masses of ice. In the seas of the extreme north are enormous floating masses or islands of ice, which form one of the most wonderful spectacles that nature in those dismal wastes can exhibit. They are feen floating for many leagues together, and, when driven by winds, frequently approach each other with the most dreadful crashing. On these islands of ice the species of bear above-mentioned is often seen, for it is capable of fwimming feveral leagues at a time, and makes frequent excursions to fea in quest of prey. It is remarkable for the greatest possible attachment to its young; in defence of which it exerts every effort of the most desperate and vindictive courage. As a species this bear is distinguished from the common bear by the far superior size of the body; by the more elongated form; by its vast strength of limbs, and particularly by the length of the head; the figure and proportion of which differs widely from the other species. Its colour is white, with a very flight tinge of yellowish, and the lips and claws are black.

MOS-





MOSCHUS MOSCHIFERUS. THE COMMON MUSK.

# MOSCHUS MOSCHIFERUS.

tarren ingenio, fugit familiaritatem hominum, ægroque domatur. In illius

# CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Cornua nulla, managarato cof muson fi suborodal mile minatal

mus frecies dicitur este numerossima;

DENTES LANIARII superiores solitarii exserti. .ni.L. in folliculo fub infimo ventre, quique recens odorem spargit potentissi-

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

munt. Substancies est levier renneis, fed fere friabilita; coloris fubferruginei,

Moschus folliculo umbilicali.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 91.

Capreolus moschi.

Gesn. Quadr. 695.

Animal moschiferum.

Nieremb. Hift. Nat. p. 184.

Pallas. Spic. Zool. fasc. 13. t. 4-6.

Genere cervino præcipue distinguitur hæc species eo quod cornubus careat, habeatque in maxilla fuperiori dentes laniarios deorsum spectantes, longeque præ cæteris exfertos. Magnitudo eadem fere ac cervi capreoli Linnæi. Cum imo colore, qui fusco-griseus saturatior, miscetur aliquid serruginei. Corporis partes posteriores, (in nonnullis saltem speciminibus, ut et in hoc nostro) striis aliquot obliquis longitudinalibus notantur. Ungulæ elongatæ nigricant. Cauda brevissima vix potest discerni. Femina carere dicitur dentibus laniariis exfertis, nec non cistula seu receptaculo moschisero, quod solius est maris.

No. I.

C

Moschum

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Moschum generat Asia, præcipue regio Thibetana, cujus frigidissimas summitates pinetaque dentissima solet pererrare. Fertur eum non gregatim incedere, sed solum et separatim. Corpore est agili admodum vegetoque; timido tamen ingenio, sugit samiliaritatem hominum, ægroque domatur. In illius Asiani orbis partibus quas jam memoravimus species dicitur esse numerosissima; quod satis patet a moschi copia illinc per totam Europam dispersa.

Inanitur essem laboriosus si notum hoc odoramentum minutius describerem. Pauci sunt qui nesciunt moschum nasci a peculiari quodam humore qui secernitur in solliculo sub insimo ventre, quique recens odorem spargit potentissimum. Substantiæ est leviter tenacis, sed fere friabilis: coloris subserruginei, seu ferrugineo-susci.

Molchus follicula umbilicali.

Capredius molchi.

Animal molchiferum.

Marmah, 131. Marmah, 131. Marmah, 131. Marmah.

Patter. Spie, Zoll felt. 15. 1. 4. 6.

Genere cervino prasipue diffinguitur haz species eo quod comobus carear, habentque in maxilla superiori dentes laniarios deorsim spectantes, longeque pre exectis enterses. Marquitudo cadem fere ac cervi capreosi Line tari, Cum imo colare, qui suco prisco prisco situacior, miscetur aliquid seruginel. Corporis partes posteriore, (la nomallis sistem speciariallus, ur er in tac nostro) siris aliquos colliquis songitudinalibus notanture. Unquies clongues no-

this ner con cifful ricu recupraculo mofchilero, quod sellus

THE

# THE COMMON MUSK.

The Much is an Alianic animal, and is principally found amongh the

# GENERIC CHARACTER.

Two long tusks in the upper jaw.

Eight fmall cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper,

Pennant.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Musk with a cyst or follicle beneath the belly.

Tibet Musk.

Pennant. Quadr. 112.

Le Musc.

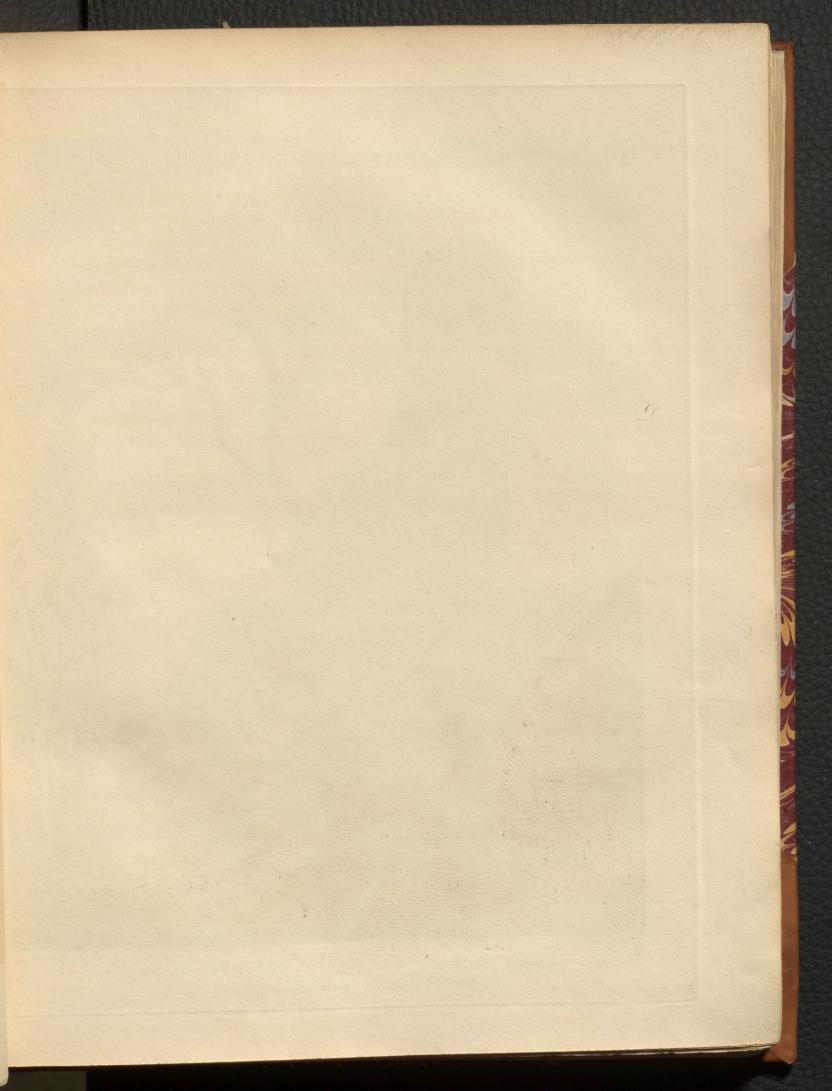
De Buffon. 12. 361.

THIS animal is principally diftinguished from those of the Deer kind by the want of horns, and by the presence of tusks, or long canine teeth in the upper jaw, projecting greatly beyond the rest, and pointing downwards. Its fize is nearly that of a Roebuck: its general colour a fort of dark brownish gray, not without a slight cast of ferruginous, and in some specimens, (as in the present) the hind-parts are marked with a few whitish longitudinal streaks. The hoofs are long and of a blackish colour; the tail very short and even scarce perceptible. The semale is said to be distinguished by the want of tusks, as well as of the receptacle containing the musk, which is peculiar to the male.

The

The Musk is an Asiatic animal, and is principally found amongst the mountainous parts of Thibet, where it wanders amidst the highest and coldest tracts, and amongst the pine-forests of those regions. It is said to be not gregarious, but rather a solitary animal. It is of an extremely active and vigorous nature; yet timid, and with difficulty tamed. It partakes in many particulars of the habits of the deer tribe. The species is said to be extremely numerous in the regions above-mentioned, as may easily be conceived from the great quantity of musk which is imported from thence, and dispersed throughout Europe.

To be particular in the description of that celebrated persume, would be to tell our readers what they are already acquainted with. It is well known to be a secretion of a peculiar nature, formed in a particular cyst or receptacle, situated under the lower part of the animal's belly. It is when recent of a most penetrating odor; of a slightly tenacious or nearly friable substance, and of a reddish or ferruginous colour.





Pul as the Act directs. Jan 1 1791 by I Parkinfon Leverian Mufeum

# PIPRA RUPICOLA.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum capite brevius, basi subtrigonum, integerrimum, apice incurvum.

Pedes gressorii.

Lin.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Pipra crista erecta margine purpurea, corpore croceo, tectricibus rectricum truncatis.

Rupicola.

Brisson. av. 4. p. 437. n. 1. t. 34. f. 1.

A VES Americanas et Indicas, voce suavi et canora quæ sylvis pratisque Europæis amænitatem affert et oblectamentum, plerumque carentes, coloribus tamen mirum in modum vividis et variis superbire notum est. Harum nonnullæ splendidissima colorum diversitate sunt insignitæ; nonnullæ unico colore per totum sere corpus æque dissus distinguuntur. Exemplo sit avis in tabula depicta; quæ integra et bene se habens, coloris vere crocei specimen exhibet pulcherrimum, ipsa Paradisea aurea, cujus dorsum eodem sere colore nitescit, non excepta. Est etiam Pipræ Rupicolæ aliud singulare ornamentum; crista nempe compressa et erecta, duplex, longitudinaliter sita, cujus duæ internæ superficies valde sibi invicem appropinquant. Tres tantum præterea aves sunt, ut puto, quæ cristam habent similiter sormatam; Mergus nempe cucullatus Lin. Columba coronata Lin. et Columba cristata Lathamii. Eadem est crista his avibus, quæ sane præ cæteris ornamento maximo certe et sibi peculiari insigniri videntur.

Plumæ

Plumæ præterea quæ caudam tegunt Rupicolæ, quæque sunt ab utraque parte caudæ, abscissæ videntur ad apices velut ope forficum; non ut aliis avibus, orbiculatæ vel sensim attenuatæ. Hic terminandi modus in lingua historiconaturali truncatus nominatur. Aliæ paucæ aves exempla hujusmodi suppeditant; præsertim Meleagris Gallopavo Lin. cujus collum, pectus et latera, pennis similis structuræ teguntur; et Loxia Coccothranstes Lin. cujus remiges secundarii oblique utrinque ad apices truncati funt, ut formam securidis bellicæ veteris præ se ferant. Plumæ præterea Rupicolæ ab utraque parte caudæ sunt laxissimæ, ut videantur ab ipsa natura negligenter impositæ, quod et Ardeis obtigit, et præcipue avi Paradiseæ. Caput si quis obitur intueatur, primo putet Rupicolam in ordine Gallinaceo debere numerari; rostrum enim rostro galli vulgaris non est absimile; ideoque a nonnullis nomine galli faxatilis vocatur; nominaturque ab Edwards, qui caput avis accurate depingi curavit, (parum enim tunc temporis de illa notum est,) Hoopoe ben, seu Gallina Upupa. Cum tamen ad Systema Linnæanum Rupicolæ characterer genericos attentius scrutamur, necesse est ut ad genus Pipræ amandetur; (quod et ipsum Edwardum non effugit.) In genere igitur Pipræ velut gigas eminet; aliæ enim species pleræque funt parvæ aviculæ: tenet itaque suo in genere eundem locum quem columba coronata in genere columbæ.

Quod ad mores et habitus hujus avis attinet, nihil forfan addi potest præter quod observavit Lathamius in Synopsi sua avium; qui dicit illam cavernas tenebrosas rupium incolere, ibique nidificare, ovaque duo alba columbinis similia deponere. Addit ille avem esse feram et timidam, ut tamen cicurari possit, et inter aves villaticas et gallinaceas servari; et in Cayana et Guiana in America Australi præcipue reperiri. Valde diversus est color maris et seminæ; hæc nempe tota susca susca susca servari multo minus elegantem. Pulli, etiam masculi, susci sunt, vel saltem subsusci. Interdum evenisse dicitur ut semina in vestitu maris, seu croceo suerit conspecta. Similem mutationem gallinis interdum accidere notissimum est.

## THE ROCK MANAKIN.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL shorter than the head, somewhat triangular at the base, bent at the tip. FEET grefforial.

# SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Orange-coloured Manakin with upright compressed crest, and coverts of the tail truncated.

Hoopoe hen.

Edw. Glean. t. 264.

Coq. de roche du Pérou. Buff. Hist. Nat. des Ois. 4. p. 437.

HE Birds of America and the East-Indies, tho' in general not remarkable for that pleafing power of melody which gives fo lively a charm to the European groves and fields, are yet supereminently distinguished by the beauty, variety, and lustre of their plumage: Sometimes exhibiting a rich and splendid diversity of colour in the same bird, and sometimes affording an example of one fingle or individual colour uniformly diffused almost over the whole body. Of this the bird which forms the subject of this present plate is a very remarkable example. When in a state of perfection it furnishes perhaps the finest example of the true color croceus, or golden-orange, of any bird yet discovered; not excepting even the Paradisea aurea, or Golden Paradisebird, the back of which is very nearly of the fame colour. Another very curious particular, and which takes place in very few other birds, is the crifta erectoerecto-compressa, or the stattened upright crest, which is placed longitudinally and is double, with the two surfaces nearly approaching each other. The only birds (perhaps) yet known, in which a similarity of structure in the crest takes place, are, the Mergus Cucullatus Lin. or Crested Gooseander; the great Crowned Indian Pigeon, (Col. coronata Lin.) and the lesser Crowned Pigeon of Latham; in which birds the crest is nearly of a similar structure, and may stand as an example of one of the principal beauties observable in the feathered tribe.

There is still another circumstance to be observed in this curious bird; viz. the very fingular formation of the feathers which lie over the tail, as well as those which appear on each side the tail: these feathers are neither gradually lessened towards their extremities, nor rounded, which are the usual terminations of the feathers in most birds; but they appear as if cut off transversely towards their ends with scissars. This is a mode of termination which in the language of Natural History is called truncated. There are not wanting some few instances of a similar form in the feathers of other birds; the instance which most readily occurs is that of the feathers on the neck, breaft, and fides of the common turkey. Another example is afforded by the shorter wing-feathers of the bird called the Haw-finch, (Loxia Coccothranstes Lin.) in which the tips are somewhat obliquely truncated on each fide, so as to resemble the figure of an ancient battle-axe. The feathers on each fide the tail are loofely webbed, or naturally dishevelled; a structure of feather which takes place in many birds, but in none more remarkably than in the genus Ardea, which contains the Heron tribe; and in the Paradifea, or bird of Paradife. There is fomething in the air and appearance of the head of the Pipra Rupicola, which feems at first glance to make a near approach to the Gallinaceous tribe, the beak being not unlike that of a common fowl. It is from this circumstance that the bird has received the title of the Cock of the Rock; and the accurate Mr. Edwards, who has given a pretty good representation of the head of the bird, (all that was then known,) has called it by the name of the Hoopoe-Hen. On strictly examining however the beak and other parts according to the true principles of the Linnæan arrangement, we find that the bird does not in reality belong to that tribe. It is a true Pipra; a genus in which most of the other species are small birds; so that it is as gigantic a bird in its own genus, as the Great Crowned Pigeon is in that of Columba.

With respect to the habits and history of this bird I believe nothing can be added to what Mr. Latham has said in his Synopsis of birds, viz. that it principally inhabits the holes and dark caverns of rocks, &c. in which it breeds, laying two white eggs of the fize of those of a Pigeon: that it is a wild and timid bird, yet capable of being domesticated so as to be kept with common poultry; and that it is principally sound in the provinces of Guiana and Cayenne in South America. The semale is strikingly different in point of colour; being of an uniform brown; and has a crest less elegant than the male. It is also said that the young are at first inclining to brown, and that there have not been wanting instances in which the semale has appeared in a plumage nearly similar to that of the male. A circumstance which has been sometimes observed in the gallinaceous tribe.

No. I. D MOS.

# MOSCHUS GRIMMIA. trangement, we find that the bird does not in reality belong to that

# CHARACTER GENERICUS.

CORNUA nulla.

Dentes Laniarii superiores solitarii exserti. be mid to what Mr. Latham has faid in his Synophie of birds wi

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c. to be kept with common poultry; and that

Moschus capite sasciculo tophoso. Capra sylvestris Africana Grimmii. Ray. Quadr. 80. Antilope Grimmia. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 191. to brown, and that there have not been wanting inflances in which the fe

complainer which has been fornetimes observed in the gallinaceous tribe. UO tempore Linnæus ultimam (duodecimam nempe) editionem Systematis Naturæ conscripsit, quo in genere collocaretur Moschus Grimmia multum dubitatum est; cumque fœminam, cornubus carentem, (sola enim fœminea specimina tunc temporis in Musea Europea advenerant) qui primus de eo disseruit, descripserit Dominus Grimme; Linnæus igitur, sagacem secutus Briffonium, retulit illum ad genus Moschi. Postquam vero progressu temporis penitius explorati effent characteres, compertum est pertinere illum potius ad Antelai genus, in quo fane a folertissimo Pennanto disponitur. Fatendum quidem est videri eum forma moribusque Moscho affinem, et esse quasi commune quoddam vinculum inter genera Cervi, Moschi, et Antelai. Notandum .I .olleft

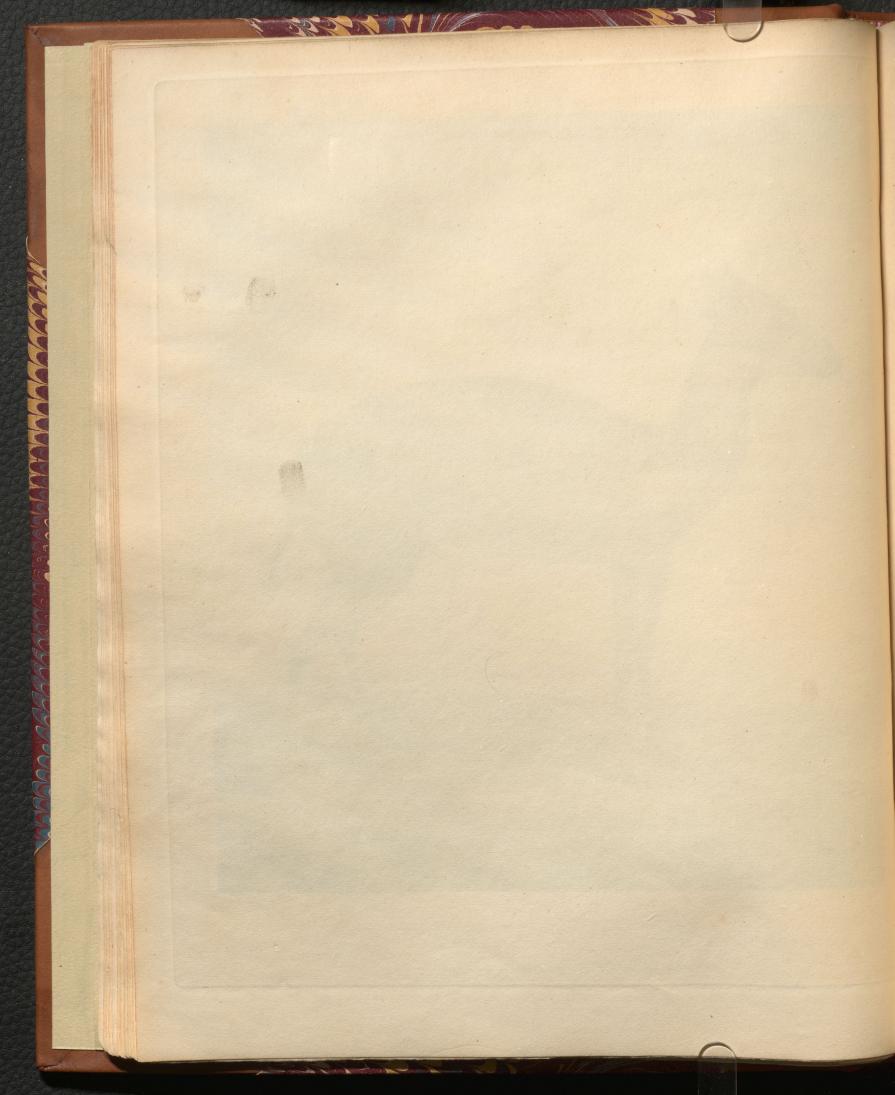


Ryley del.

MOSCHUS GRIMMIA

THE GUINEA MUSK.

Pub. as the Act directs Jan 1. 1792. by I. Parkinson. Leverian Museum.



est sub multorum, immo plurimorum antelaorum oculis esse sinum seu cavitatem; sed in eorum nullis insignius quam in Moscho de quo jam loquimur.

Forma est Moschus elegantissima; colore badio subslavescente, subtus pallidiore. Cornua brevissima, glabra, nigra, et modice acuta. Fronti inter cornua adhæret fasciculus retro slexus, acuminatus, niger, pilorum seu potius setarum, nam pilis reliqui corporis longe duriores sunt. Hoc optime designatur character specificus. Oculi magni. Ungulæ parvæ, nigræ.

Africam, Guineam præcipue incolit Moschus Grimmia. Ingenio est miti timidoque. Præstat agilitate, modoque vivendi plerisque Antelais simillimus est.

A true time when Linnaus compoled the last Edition of the Systems A Matters, an uncertainty prevailed with respect to the proper arrangement of this animal, and as no other than female specimens had then been sen in the European Museums, and as the individual specimen mentioned by the Grinam, its first describer, was faid to be without horney Linnaus was become individual to the state of the course Matters was the foreign of the course Matters was the foreign of the course Matters was

he followed the example of the judicious British. The characters of the ani-

THE

chus

# THE GUINEA MUSK.

# GENERIC CHARACTER.

Tusks in the upper jaw.

Small cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.

islan de chegal , airm

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Musk with a sharp pointed tust of hair on the upper part of the head.

Guinea Antelope,

Pennant. Quadr. p. 72.

De Busson. 12. 307. t. 41.

A T the time when Linnæus composed the last Edition of the Systema Naturæ, an uncertainty prevailed with respect to the proper arrangement of this animal; and as no other than semale specimens had then been seen in the European Museums, and as the individual specimen mentioned by Dr. Grimm, its first describer, was said to be without horns, Linnæus was therefore induced to place it as a species of the genus Moschus; in which he followed the example of the judicious Brisson. The characters of the animal are now better known, and it is found to belong with greater propriety to the genus Antelope, in which it is placed by Mr. Pennant. It is to be observed however that it has strongly the general habit and appearance of a Musk, and forms as it were a connecting link between the genera of Moschus,

chus, Cervus, and Antelaus. It is remarkable that in many, if not in most species of Antelope, a fort of cavity or sinus exists under the eye. This particularity takes place in a very remarkable manner in the creature at present under consideration; and in the living animal is even more strikingly conspicuous than in the Antelopes themselves.

The whole animal is extremely elegant in its appearance; its colour is a clear yellowish bay; somewhat paler beneath. The horns are very short, smooth, black, and moderately sharp. On the forehead between the horns is a very conspicuous tust of erect black hairs of a stronger nature than the rest of the body. This forms one of its most striking characters as a species; it inclines a little backwards, and has an acute termination. The eyes are large, the hoofs small and black.

This animal is a native of Africa, and particularly of Guinea. It is of a wild, timid nature; is possessed of the greatest degree of agility, and in its general habits and manner of life resembles the generality of the Antelope tribe.

# DIDELPHIS MARSUPIALIS?

# CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES superiores 10; inferiores 8; intermediis 2 brevissimis.

LANIARII longi.

Molares denticulati.

LINGUA subciliata.

Folliculus abdominalis mammarum.

Lin.

Lin.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Didelphis mammis 8 intra abdomen?

Opossum.

Tyson. Act. Angl. n. 239.

Ray. Quadr. 182.

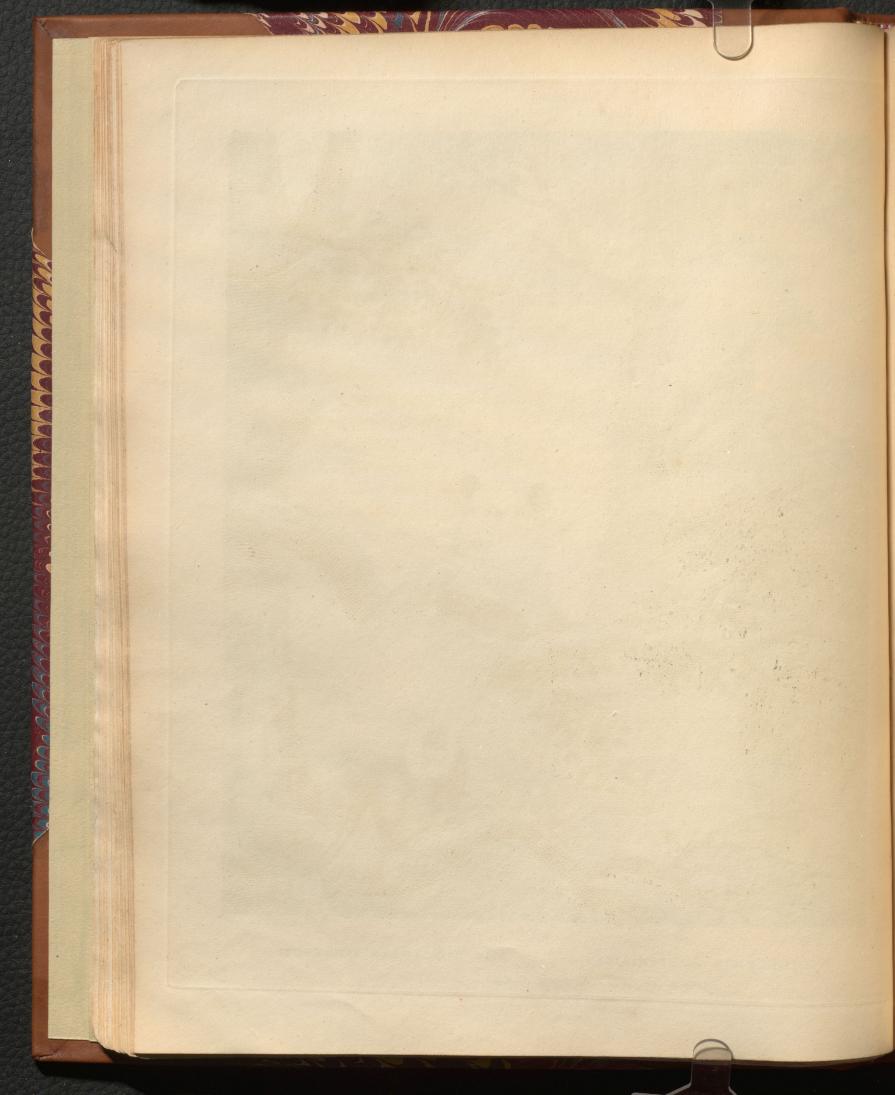
C UM primo detegeretur occiduus orbis, stupuerunt homines latissime expansam regionem, novamque ipsius telluris faciem: nec minus mirati sunt physici magnum animalium antea inauditorum et anomalorum numerum. Perculit illos præcipue Opossum, sive Didelphis, pullos appropinquante periculo, intra facculum abdominalem, benigno naturæ custodientis consilio, ad libitum recipere solita. Diu habebatur totum hoc genus, (quod plurimas continet species) Americam solam incolere. Investigavit postea physicorum sedulitas in aliis mundi partibus animalia consimilia: in insula præcipue Java pictor Le Brun, ipse licet



DIDELPHIS MARSUPIALIS.

THE VIRGINIAN OPOSSUM.

Put as the Act directs Jan 1, 991, by I Forkinson Leverian Museum .



licet scientiæ naturalis parum studiosus, perculsus tamen rei novitate, bestiam congenerem *Philandrum* sideliter depinxit, cujus catulos ipse vidit e matris sacculo abdominali exeuntes et circumspectantes. Nostris vero temporibus, conjuncto navigatorum et philosophorum studio, compertus est alter quasi novus orbis, animalia continens queis eadem datur capsula ad recipiendos pullos: quorum præcipue memorandæ sunt species duæ Macropi, seu Kanguroo. Quinetiam cætera Novæ Hollandiæ quadrupedia, utcunque in aliis disserant, in hoc tamen cum Didelphidibus aliquatenus conveniunt.

Species quam ræpresentat tabula vulgaris, seu Opossum communiter et nat' e go xnv dicta, primo omnium detegebatur, cæteris major. Vix seli domesticæ cedit magnitudine, forma crassiori. Color cinereo-subslavescens. Pilus mollis, densus, paululum erectus. Aures tenues, nigricantes, rotundatæ, margine albo cinctæ. Cauda aliquatenus squamosa, pilis rarissimis tegitur; prehensilis quoque est; eam nempe circa quodcunque voluerit contorquere potest Didelphis, ut suspendat se more multarum simiarum. Nullam jactare potest pulchritudinem; facies enim elongata est, ore amplissimo. Pedes unguibus acuminatis muniti sunt; digiti vero interiores seu pollices pedum posticorum, ungues habent (ut sumiarum) rotundatos. Crura nigricant. Venter albet. Pars caudæ superior tantum non nigra. Carnibus vescitur Didelphis, gallinas avesque minores, nec non alia animalia, more Putorii Europæi, prædatur.

Pulli primo nati embryonibus dicuntur esse similes, sacculumque abdominalem vel ipsi illico intrant, aut ibi a parente reponuntur; uberibus sese arcte assigunt, simulque ac increverit robur et magnitudo, iterum in lucem prodeunt; deinceps latibulum non nisi periculum veriti quærentes.

# THE VIRGINIAN OPOSSUM.

# GENERIC CHARACTER.

Two canine teeth in each jaw.

Cutting teeth unequal in number in each jaw.

Five toes on each foot: hind feet formed like a hand, with a diffinct thumb.

Tail very long, slender, and usually naked.

Pennant.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Yellowish-grey Opossum, with blackish rounded ears edged with white.

Virginian Opossum.

Pennant. Quadr. p. 301.

Opossum.

Phil. Trans. abridged, 2. 884. t. 13.

THE discovery of the western world, while it astonished mankind by its vast extent of territory, and a new face of nature in the earth itself, was not less productive of wonder to naturalists in the numerous and curious species of animals then first introduced to the knowledge of the European philosophers. Amongst these striking examples of singular structure the Opossum formed one of the principal objects: an animal in which nature appeared to have exerted a new and unheard-of contrivance for the protection of the young; which, instead of being exposed during their state of helpless infancy to the casualties to which other creatures are liable,

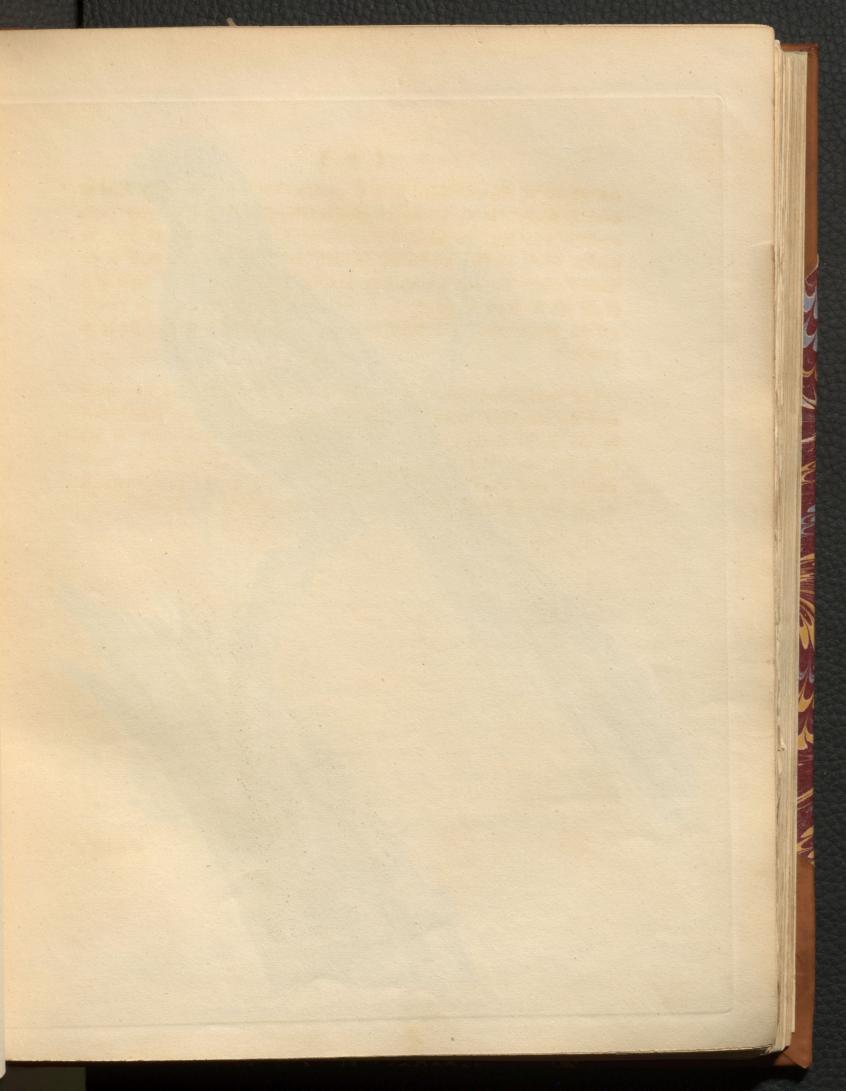
were

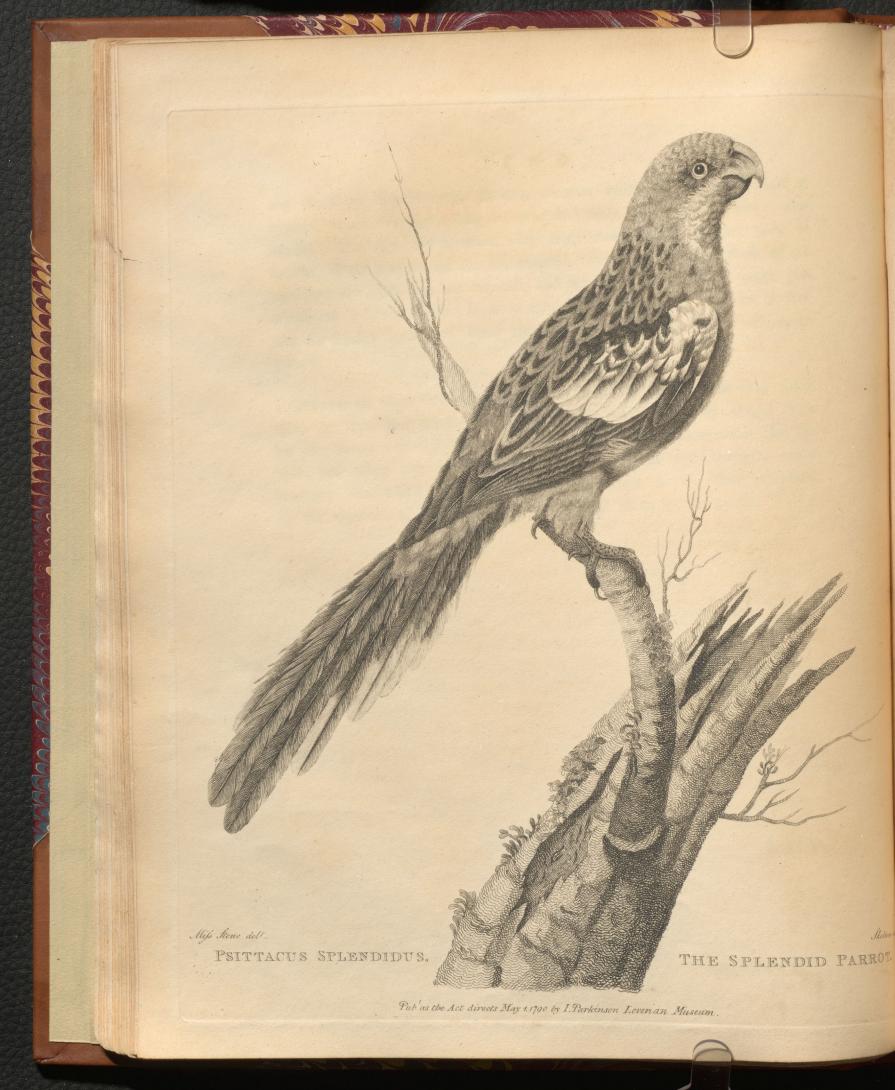
were fecurely concealed in a pouch fituated under the body of the female. So wonderful an example of the preferving power of nature was most justly admired by the philosophic world; and the different species of Opossum, (for the genus is of confiderable extent,) were long regarded as the peculiar and exclusive natives of the American Continent. The researches however of naturalists in time discovered that there existed in other parts of the globe animals of a fimilar structure, and in the island of Java in particular, an animal which belongs to this genus was discovered by Le Brun, the painter, who, tho' not himself a scientific naturalist, could not fail to be ftruck by a circumstance of fo much curiofity. He has accordingly described an animal called the Philander, in which he observed the young peeping out of their temporary residence in the ventral pouch of their parent. The persevering efforts of navigators accompanied by naturalists have at length dicovered as it were another new world, and other animals, not lefs furprifing than the Opoffums; and which feem in many particulars to agree in structure with those animals; being like them furnished with an abdominal pouch for the temporary residence of their young. Of this the two species of Kanguroo are remarkable examples; and even the other quadrupeds of New Holland, tho' very different in the rest of their generic characters, still make some approach to the genus Didelphis or Opoffum.

The particular species of Opossum represented on the plate is the common or large American species, or the Opossum emphatically so called; which was the species first discovered, and is much larger than the rest of its genus. It is scarce inserior in size to a cat, but is of a thicker form. Its colour is a pale yellowish ash or grayish, and its fur is soft and thick, and grows somewhat erect. The ears are thin, blackish, round, and edged with a border of white. The tail is very thinly coated with hair; and has somewhat of a scaly appearance: it is also prehensile, or possessed of a power of coiling, like those of some monkeys, round any object by which the animal

mal pleases to suspend itself. It is a creature which has no great share of external beauty. It has a long or produced sharp face, and a very wide mouth. The seet are surnished with sharp claws, but the interior toes, or thumbs, of the hind seet are flat and rounded, and have nails like those of the monkey tribe. The legs are blackish, and the belly white. The upper part of the tail is nearly black. It is a carnivorous animal, and preys on poultry and the smaller birds and other creatures, in the manner of the European polecat.

The young, when first born, are said to resemble setuses, and they either enter the abdominal pouch themselves, or else are immediately placed there by the parent animal; where they attach themselves immoveably to the teats, and when they have attained sufficient growth and strength, again emerge; after which they occasionally take resuge in the same receptacle on the approach of any danger, and are carried about by the parent.





## PSITTACUS SPLENDIDUS.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum aduncum: mandibula fuperiore mobili; cera instructa.

Nares in rostri basi.

Lingua carnosa, obtusa, integra.

Pedes fcanforii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Psittacus macrourus sanguineus, dorso nigro maculato, alis caudaque cyaneis.

Psittacus Pennantii.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 91. No. 26.

Coloribus vividis adeo et variis decoravit natura numerofas psittacorum species, ut vix ulla arte pictoria ad vivum possint exprimi; interdum etiam ipsæ species, ob nimiam inter se affinitatem et admixturam, vix ac ne vix accurate distingui. Hanc dissicultatem non parum auget magna illa disserentia quæ inter marem et seminam ejusdem speciei non raro contingit. Species jam describenda characteres quoad colores gerit adeo dissinctos, ut ab aliis adulta et persecta facile dignosci queat. In quibusdam tamen speciminibus, quæ sorte ad maturitatem non pervenerint, vel sexus sunt sæminei, tanta est plumarum diversitas ut in dubio hæreant physici quam ad speciem debeant referri.

Pfit-

Psittacus hic formosus plerosque sui generis antecedit pulchritudine et colorum splendore. Ad species macrouras seu longicaudas pertinet, et inter psittacos vulgo Lories dictos numerandus est. Color ejus generalis est vivide sanguineus, corporis parte inferiore paulum pallidiore. Pennæ dorsi nigræ sunt, rubro cinctæ. Humeri, seu tectrices minores lucide cærulei. Versus mediam alarum partem color cæruleus magis cyaneus est, non sine virore aliquo obscuriore. Super axillas color pennarum niger in maculam transversam nigram, apicibus acuminatis discurrit. Cauda prælonga ad imum est cuneatior. Rectrices duæ intermediæ virore tinctæ sunt, reliquæ pulcherrime cyaneæ, marginibus lucidioribus. Uropygium sanguinei est ruboris. Crura pedesque nigricant. Rostrum albicans subslavescit, basi plumbea. Ab utraque parte maxillæ inferioris macula est lucide cærulea; quo sane signo species ipsa possit dignosci; in omnibus enim mihi hactenus visis clare semper extitit.

Formosa hæc avis Novæ Hollandiæ est incola, et a Lathamio in Synopsi sua avium, nomine Psittaci Pennantii, in honorem celeberrimi Domini Pennant, distinguitur. Cum tamen nomina ut dicuntur, trivialia, ad ipsius animalis quod describitur vel colorem, vel mores et habitus, aliqua ex parte, quamvis sæpe forsan remotius, debeant referri, potius mihi visum est avem novo nomine designare. Psittacum igitur splendidum apellavi.

#### THE SPLENDID PARROT.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL hooked. Upper mandible moveable.

Nostrils round, placed in the base of the bill.

Tongue fleshy, broad, blunt at the end.

Legs short. Toes formed for climbing; viz. two toes forward, and two backward.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Long-tailed fanguine-red Parrot, with the back spotted with black, the wings and tail blue.

Pennantian Parrot.

Lath. Synops. Suppl. p. 61.

Splendid Parrot.

Naturalist's Miscellany, pl. 53.

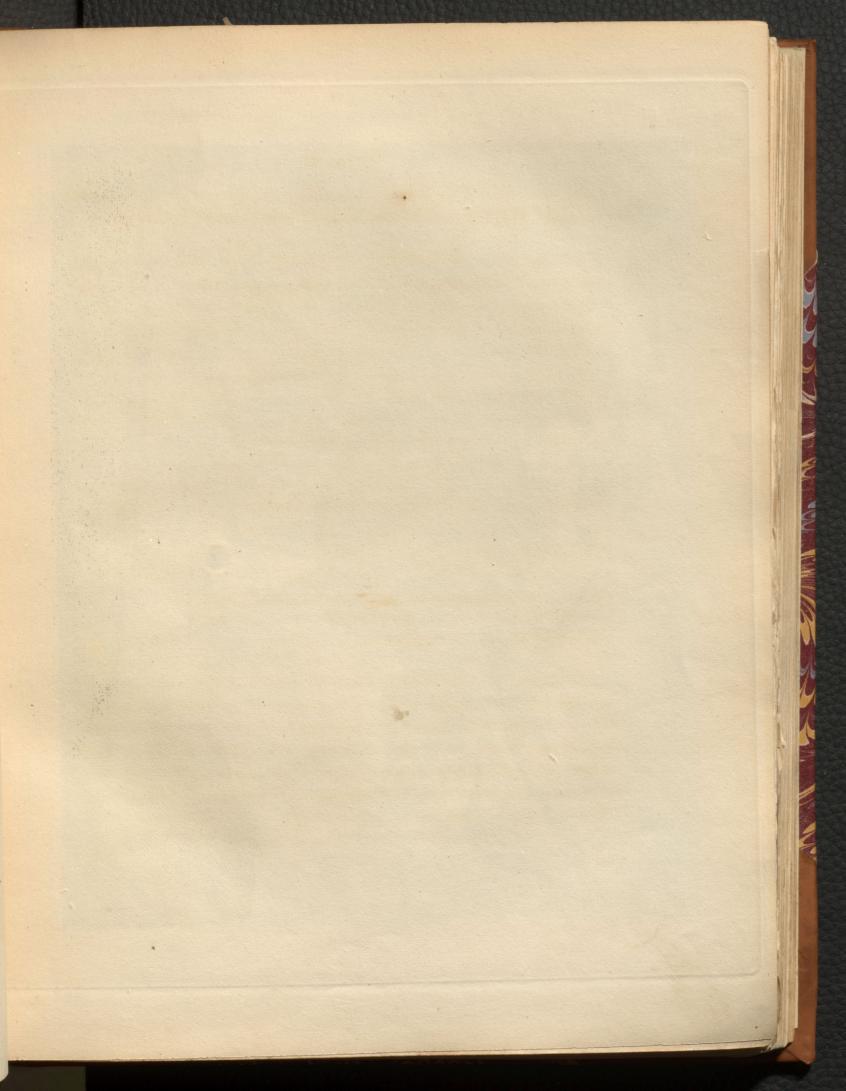
Nature has been so prosuse of her decorations in the Parrot tribe, and the number of species into which she has distributed these birds is so great, that it is difficult to imitate with precision the former in painting, and to distinguish with accuracy the latter by exact specific characters. This difficulty is still surther increased by the numerous variations to which they are subject, as well as by the difference which frequently takes place in the opposite sexes of the same bird. The present species seems to possess characters as to its plumage, which in the full grown bird can never sail of discriminating it easily as a distinct species; but in those individuals which are either not arrived at their mature age, or else are semale birds, a very

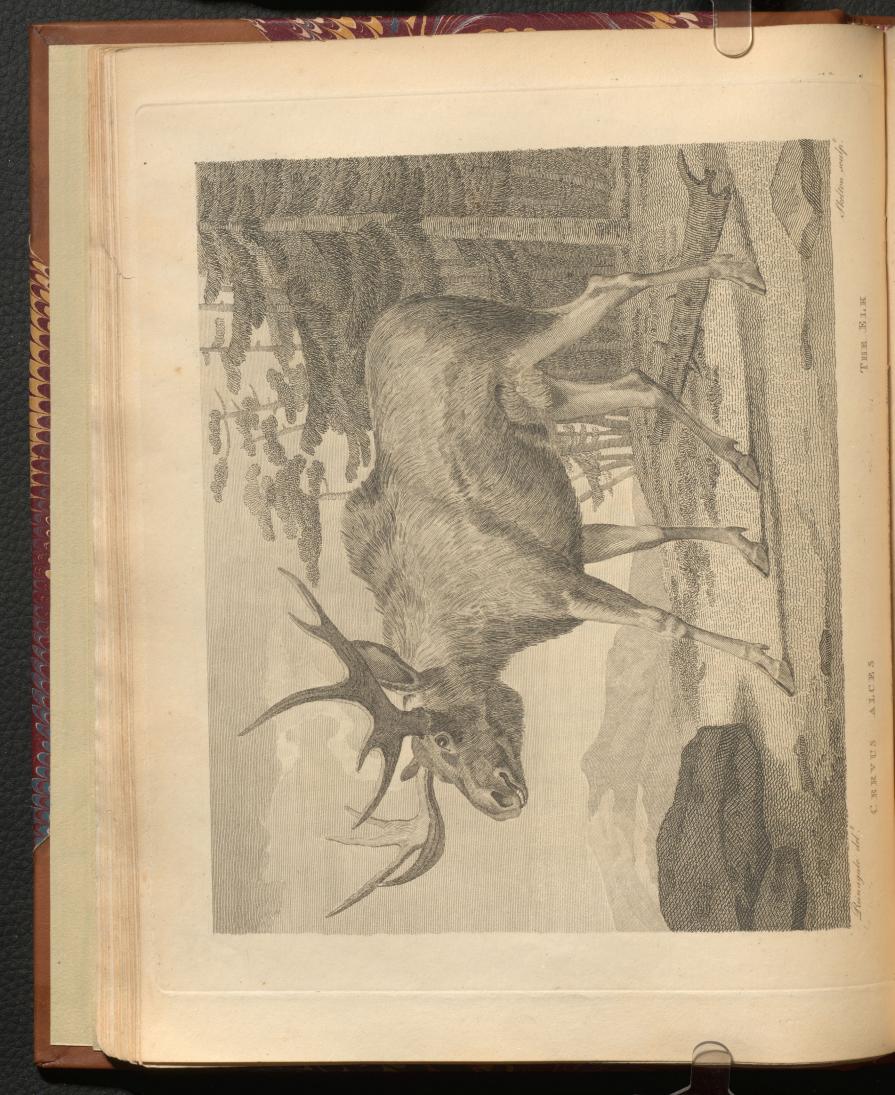
considerable diversity of plumage takes place; so great as to cast a doubt over the species, and prevent it from being at all times accurately ascertained.

This beautiful Parrot perhaps exceeds most of its tribe in the richness and splendor of its appearance. It belongs to the division of the genus known by the name of long-tailed Parrots, (Pfittaci macrouri) and may be placed among the species commonly called Lories. The general colour of the bird is the richest fanguine red, fomewhat lighter on the under part of the body. The feathers on the back are black, edged with red. The shoulder parts or coverts of the wings are of a most elegant lucid blue, which towards the middle of the wing becomes fomewhat darker, and accompanied by a tinge of green. Just above the axillæ or inferior bend of the wings the black runs out on each side into a broadish spot with sharpened extremities. The tail is very long and cuneated: the two middle feathers tinged with green, the rest a rich deep blue, the edges being more vivid than the other parts. The rump is of the same sanguine red with the rest of the bird. The legs and claws are black or nearly fo. The beak of a whitish yellow, lead coloured at the base; and on each side of the under mandible is a patch of feathers of a very rich lucid blue, which feems to be one of the most distinguished marks of the species, since in all which I have yet seen it has been uniformly conspicuous.

This curious bird is a native of New Holland, and has been named by Mr. Latham the Pennantian Parrot, in honour of the clebrated Mr. Pennant; but as trivial names should if possible always be contrived in such a manner as to convey some idea, (even tho' an indistinct one,) of the subject itself, I have therefore thought it more adviseable to give a name which might in some degree point out the beauty of the bird, and have accordingly called it Psittacus splendidus.

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#### CERVUS ALCES.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

CORNUA solida, tenera, corio hirto tecta apiceque crescentia, denudata, annua.

Dentes Primores inferiores 8.

L'ANIARII nulli (interdum folitarii fuperius.)

Lin.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Cervus cornibus acaulibus palmatis caruncula gutturali.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 92.

Alce.

Plin. Hist. Nat. 8. c. 15.

Cervus cornibus ab imo ad fummum palmatis. Briff. Regn. Anim. p. 93. n. 9.

INTER cervos maximus est Alces; est enim illi moles pene equina. Veteris simul et novi orbis est incola; at in America et Asiæ partibus frigidioribus, amplior est quam in Europa. Ab aliis sui generis præcipue distinguitur cornuum sigura mensuraque, quæ a stipite seu basi brevissima illico latissime expanduntur, excurruntque in plurimos ramulos extrinsecus acuminatos, qui junioribus pauciores sunt quam adultis. Alces frigidissimas regiones incolere voluit natura. In nullis Europæ regionibus conspicitur nisi septentrionalibus, et præcipue Boreali Suecia. Norunt illum Americani nomine Moose. Plerique physici peramplum et crassissimum labium superius illi tribuunt: in hoc tamen ipso specimine a septentrionali Suecia nuper delato, quodque pulcherrimum simul ac persectissimum est habitum, nihil hujusmodi videre est. Lectorem admonitum velim siguram Alces in Bussoni historia prave esse essistam. Multo accuratius hoc animal repræsentat Pennantius in Zoologia Arctica.

Alces ?

Alces, subito excitatus, cum primum in sugam se dare conatur, corruit interdum, velut motu privatus. Num hoc ab ictu epileptico, ut opinantur plures, seu a solo metu accidat, ut in equis notissimum est, seu alia quanam de causa, difficile est dicere. Res tamen ipsa non deneganda est, quæ et superstitioni anili et populari ansam dedit, ungulis nempe Alces inesse vim antiepilepticam; et serio olim credebatur posse illum impetum hujus morbi a seipso depellere, ungulo aurem suam fricando.

Gressu plerumque Pilo induitur Alces infigniter crasso, firmo et elastico. incedit (ut physici folertis verbis utar,) alto sed laxo, more succussatoris; qui fane illi incessus ob crurum longitudinem non male convenit. Corpus breve est, obesium, et validum; collo admodum curto, piloque inde in densam et suberectam quasi jubam assurgente. Color generalis est cinereo-fuscus obscurior. Alces lacessitus, defendere se solet pedibus anterioribus violenter feriendo, in quo sane pugnæ genere adeo est, peritus, ut canem, immo lupum interdum unico ictu possit occidere. Caro ejus nutrimenti simul et faporis plena, frigidiorem orbem incolentibus inter cibos est primarios et delectabiles. Asserunt Americani cervum Moose, qui inter varietates est hujus speciei, ferinam præbere longe præstantissimam: nasusque ejus præcipue inter lautissimas eorum delicias memoratur. Lingua quoque in pretio est. Cum igitur caro adeo præcellat, per campos nivofaque orbis arctici deferta exquiritur Alces, plagisque et omnigena fraude in perniciem illius conspiratur. Fit etiam non raro ut a lupis et ursis occidatur. Animal est Alces mite et innocuum, vastas zonæ frigidæ sylvas incolens, ubi arborum ramulos et virgulta depascitur.

Notandum est vasta illa cornua, in Hibernia aliisque Europæ partibus e terra essossa, quæque cornua esse Alces opinati sunt plures physici, si attentius inspiciantur, ab illis et sigura et mensura plurimum distare, sive sit Alces Europæus, sive Americanus. Hanc igitur sententiam hodierni jure respuerunt.

THE

#### THEELK.

cornion the great length and chickness of the proof for the rive finel.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Horns upright, folid, branched, annually deciduous.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.

Pennant.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Deer with nearly stemless palmated horns, and commonly a guttural caruncle.

inserined that the Elle had a fower of culing fifelf of its

Elk. Pennant. Quadr. p. 93.

I. Elan Buff. 12. 79. tab. 7, 8.

THE Elk is the largest species of the Deer kind, and is in size but little inferior to a horse. It is common to both continents, but in America and some of the coldest parts of Asia it attains to a still larger size than in Europe. Its principal mark of distinction from the other species of its genus is the shape or manner of growth of the horns, which from a very short stem or lower part immediately expand into a great width, and run into several sharp-pointed processes externally. The number of these processes differs according to the age of the animal, and is most considerable in those of advanced life. It is an animal peculiarly adapted by nature to cold climates. In Europe it is sound in the northern regions, and more particularly in the northern parts of Sweden. In America it is known by the name of the Moose-Deer. Most authors in their descriptions of the Elk,

Elk, mention the great length and thickness of the upper lip. In the specimen however from which this figure was taken, and which was lately brought over from Sweden, and regarded as a specimen of uncommon perfection and beauty, no appearance of this kind is visible. I think it necessary to observe that the figure of the Elk in the natural history of the Count de Buffon is such as to convey no just idea of the animal, but in the Arctic Zoology of Mr. Pennant is a much superior representation.

This animal when fuddenly diffurbed, and endeavouring to make its escape, is sometimes observed to fall down, as if deprived for some moments of the power of motion. Whether this be really owing (as has frequently been imagined) to an epileptic sit, or whether merely arising from fear, or sudden surprise, as is sometimes the case in horses, or from what other cause is perhaps not very easy to determine. The fact however is so well authenticated as to lay claim to our belief. Whatever be the cause of the phænomenon itself, it has given rise to the popular superstition of attributing to the hoofs of the Elk a very great and powerful virtue as an anti-epileptic medicine; and it was once imagined that the Elk had a power of curing itself of its own disorder, or of preventing an approaching sit, by scratching its ear with its hoof.

The hair of the Elk is remarkable thick, strong, and elastic. Its usual mode of progression is (to use the words of an accurate naturalist) "a high shambling trot," a pace which is the more peculiarly suited to the creature on account of the remarkable length of its legs. The form of the body is thick, short, and strong: the neck very short, and rising up behind into a fort of stiffened mane: the head very large, and the tail most extremely short. The general colour of the animal is a deep iron-gray. When attacked, the Elk defends itself by striking violently forwards with his fore-feet, in the use of which he is so dextrous as easily to kill a dog, (and sometimes even a wolf) with a single blow.

To the inhabitants of the colder regions the Elk furnishes a principal and luxurious article of food. The sless is regarded as extremely nutritive and pleasant. That of the Moose-Deer, or American variety, is reckoned the finest venison in the world, and the nose is numbered amongst the greatest delicacies that America affords. The tongue is also in great estimation. In consequence of this superiority of its sless an article of diet, it is hunted over the plains and snowy deserts of the northern regions, and every method is devised by which the animal may meet its destruction. It is also said to be attacked, and not unfrequently destroyed, by wolves and bears. It is a mild and harmless animal, and is principally supported by brouzing the boughs of trees amongst the vast and dreary forests of the frozen zone.

I should not dismiss the subject of the Elk without mentioning that the enormous fossil horns which have been so frequently sound in Ireland and other parts of Europe, and which have generally been attributed to the Moose or American Elk, are now no longer regarded as belonging to that animal; since on an accurate examination they are found to differ both in figure and proportion, from those of the Elk, whether of Europe or America.

# To the inhabitants of the colder regions the Elk furnithes a principal and SIMIA MORMON. That of the Moofe-Deer, or American variety, is reckoned the finesh

# rica affords. The conque is also in great estimation. In confe-TOTO DOTTON CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes Primores utrinque quatuor, approximati. LANIARII folitarii, longiores, hinc remoti. and harmlefs unimals and is principally supported by I Molares obtusi.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Simia semicaudata sub-barbata olivaceo-susca, genis cœruleis oblique striatis, natibus calvis fanguineis, lumbis violaceis.

Simia Mormon. And will of band on walk Gmel. Syft. Nat. p. 29-Schreber: 1. p. 65. t. 8.

UM Linnæani Systematis synonyma, (quod fane ob operis amplitudinem vix possit evitari,) permiscuerit sæpe falsoque citaverit illustris auctor, eo sit ut confusa sit Papionis species quam in tabula depinximus, cum altera omnino diversa, huic nostræ licet, exceptis magnitudine vividisque coloribus, simillima; cum Simia nempe Maimone Linnæi.

Species de qua jam agitur, inter rariffimas sui generis merito numeratur: in Europam interdum invehitur, coloresque reliquis omnibus longe pulchriores sortita est, formamque mire peculiarem. Magnitudine interdum pedes quinque superat. Corpore est sirmo validoque, speciemque roboris auget quasi et efferat pili

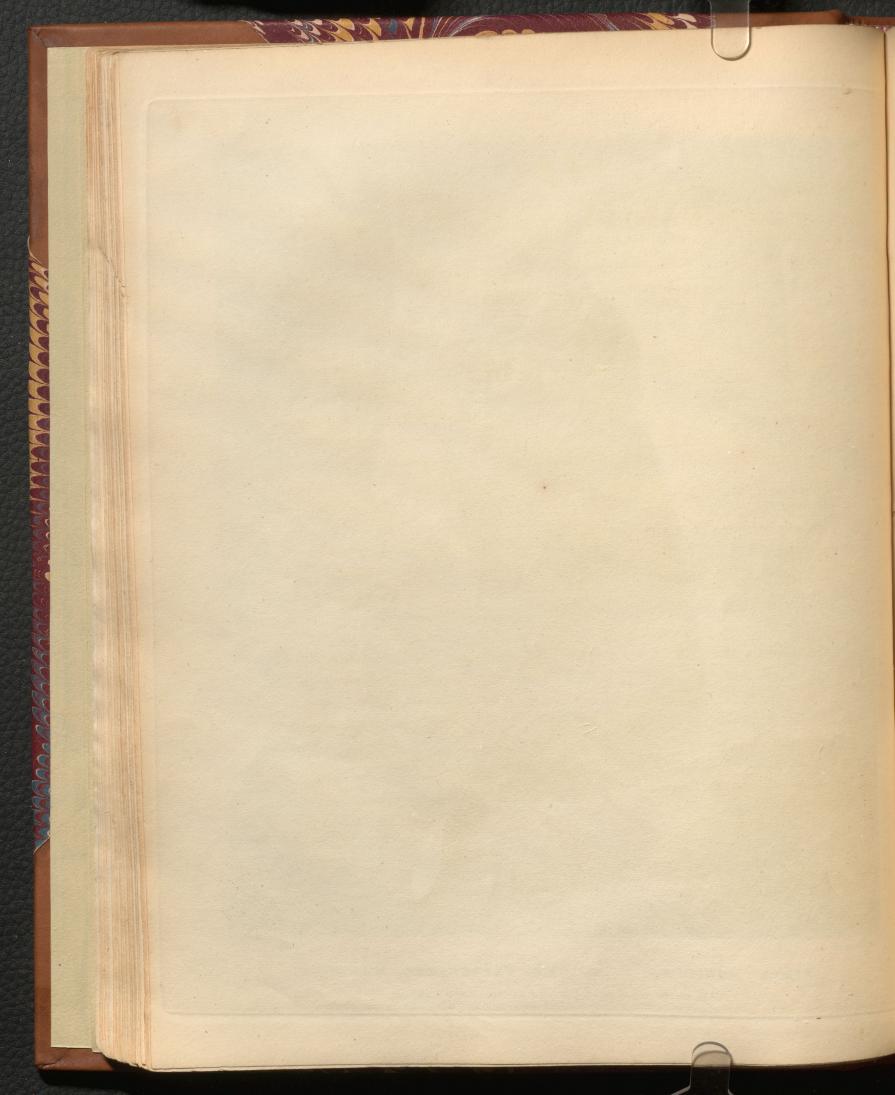


Ryley delt

THE VARIEGATED BABOON.

SIMIA MORMON.

Pub as the Act directs, Jan 41.1791, by I Parkinfon Leverian Mufeum



pili densitas et longitudo: præsertim in partibus corporis superioribus. Oculi, quos inter exiguum est spatium, colore sunt castaneo; decurritque ab illis fascia lata rubri ardentissimi, seu coccinei, et super apicem rostri dissunditur, quod quasi abruptum et truncatum est, rostro suillo non longe absimile. Genæ sunt splendide violaceo-cœruleæ, sulcisque plurimis oblique ductis profunde notantur. Cætera facies ex albido fordide subflavescit. Super frontem assurgit vellus acuminatum. A mento barba acuminata sub-aurantio-flava dependet. Dentes, (quos optime exprimit figura,) validissimi et maximi. Circa collum posticum pilus multo longior est quam in reliquo corpore, efficitque quasi torquem ad partes anteriores decurrentem. Color imus ex olivario fusco-flavescit, non sine nigredine quapiam in illo artuum latere quod exterius est, et in dorso. Pectus autem venterque fere albefcunt, et super torquem qui in collo exstat, circaque nates, coloris violaceo-fusci vestigia quædam cernuntur. Lumborum regio pene denudatur pilis, et coloris est eximie violaceo-cœrulei, in læte coccineum senfim transeuntis: rubor autem præcipuus in partibus posticis caudam cingit brevissimam et sere nullam. Manus pedesque interne nigricant, latisque et acuminatis unguibus muniuntur. Ingenti est robore Simia Mormon, distinguiturque ferocitate magis quam mansuetudine; quod Papionibus majoribus commune eft. Ag animalan an

Africam incolit interiorem. Quamvis in carcere inclusa sedens sæpe conspiciatur ut refert tabula, sui tamen juris uteretur communiter eodem corporis situ quo cætera quadrupedia. Notandum est salso synonymorum citatione confundi sæpius hanc speciem cum Papione Sphinge Linnæi, a quo tamen longissime distat, quemque vix alium crediderim ab illo qui Papio vulgaris dicitur.

# THE VARIEGATED BABOON.

# GENERIC CHARACTER.

FRONT TEETH in each jaw 4, placed near together.

CANINE TEETH folitary, longer than the others, diffant from the remaining

teeth or grinders.

GRINDERS obtuse.

# SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Short-tailed whifkered Baboon, bare behind, with pointed nails, and violet-coloured loins.

Great Baboon.

Variegated Baboon.

Pennant. Quadr. p. 173. Naturalist's Miscellany, pl. 48.

ROM a confusion and misapplication of synonyms, which, in so extensive a work as that of the Systema Naturæ of Linnæus, seems almost unavoidable, it has happened that the species of Baboon here represented has been consounded with one really different, though very much resembling it. The species alluded to is the Simia Maimon of Linnæus, which, except in size and vivid colours, bears the highest general resemblance to our present animal.

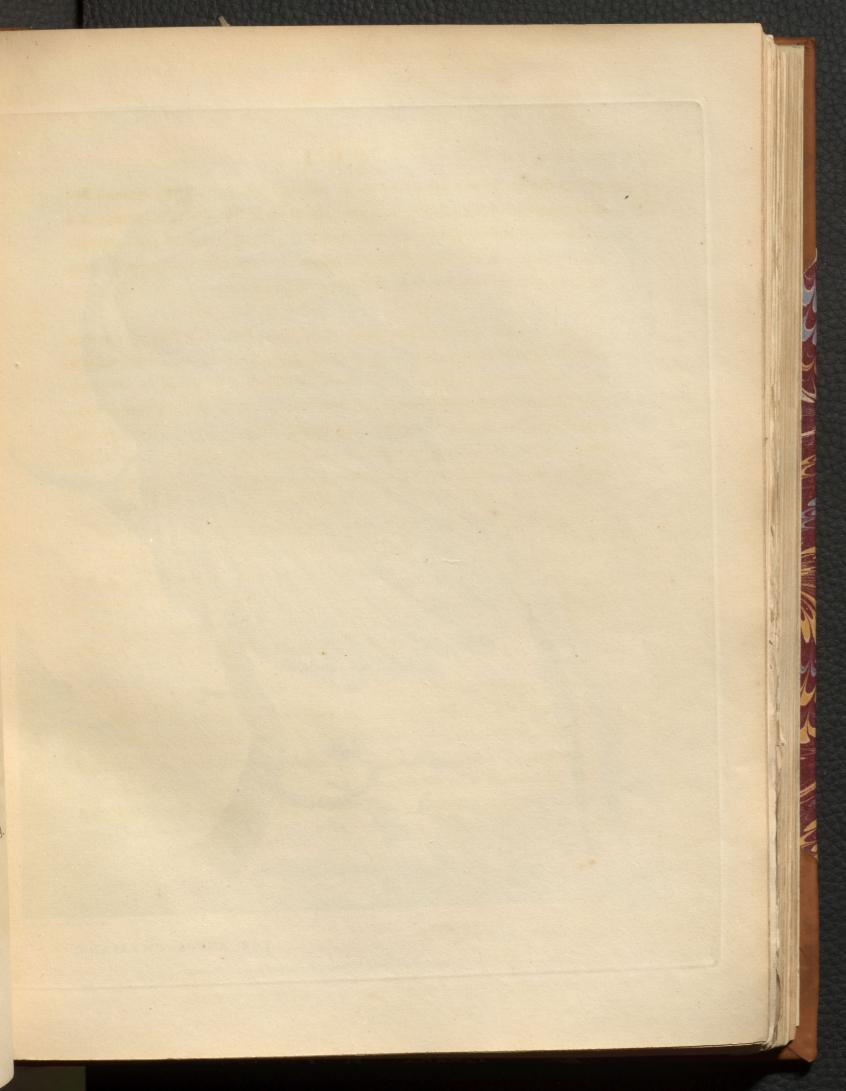
This very curious creature may be considered as one of the rarest of its tribe, and is not often to be feen in Europe. It is however fometimes obtained, and exhibits at once the most beautiful and lively colours of any species yet known, and at the fame time an appearance in the highest degree fingular and striking. It is an animal of very considerable size, having been fometimes feen more than five feet high. Its form is uncommonly strong and muscular, while the great length and thickness of the hair on the superior parts of the body still adds to this appearance of strength and vigour. The eyes (which are placed very close or near each other,) are of a deep hazel. Down the middle of the nose from the eyes runs a broad band of vivid vermilion red, which diffuses itself over the tip of the snout, which has a fomewhat abrupt termination, in some degree approaching to that of a hog. The fides of the nofe are of a very fine violaceous blue, and are very ftrongly marked by feveral deep furrows in an oblique direction. The remainder of the face is of a pale dull whitish yellow. On the top of the front the hair rises in a very remarkable manner into a pointed form. Beneath the chin is a pointed beard of a light orange-yellow. The teeth (as the figure well expresses,) are most extremely strong and large. Round the back of the neck the hair is much longer than on other parts, and inclines downwards on the fore parts, fomewhat in the manner of a wreath or tippet.

The general colour of the animal is an olivaceous-yellow-brown, with a cast of blackish on the outside of the limbs and back; but is much lighter or almost whitish in front of the body; and on the projecting tippet of the neck and round the hips it has a slight tinge of violet-brown. Round the region of the loins the skin is almost bare, and is of a most beautiful violetblue, which gradually alters into a vivid vermilion, which is more confpicuous 22/11/11

on the hinder part where it furrounds the tail, which is extremely short and scarce apparent. The hands and feet are of a dusky colour internally, and are furnished with broad but pointed claws. It is an animal of great strength and ferocity, and, like other large Baboons, is generally diftinguished more by these qualities than by those of docility and mildness.

It is a native of the interior parts of Africa. Tho' in a state of confinement it frequently fits in the manner represented in the figure, yet its natural and usual posture is like that of other quadrupeds. It should be observed, that from the misquotation of the synonymous names of authors, it has happened that this species has been erroneously described and quoted as the Simia Sphinx of Linnæus; which is a species widely different, and indeed feems to be no other than the common large Baboon.

-A.H. q ch gradually alters and a vivid vertaillos, which is more confpicuous





PHASIANUS ARGUS.

THE ARGUS PHEASANT.

Pub. as the Act directs Jur. 1.17.92, by I.Parkinson Leverian Museum.

# PHASIANUS ARGUS.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Genæ cute nuda lævigata. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 271.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Phasianus luteo-fuscus, nigro punctatus, remigibus maculis ocellaribus ovatis. Lin. Syft. Nat. p. 272, Phasianus Argus. Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 629.

Rande in hac avi habemus exemplum quid possit colorum conjunctio, qui J figillatim visi, ob modicam et quotidianam pulchritudinem nihili habentur. Carens Argus lauta illa fulgidaque varietate qua pennæ phasiani picti Linnæi, sive aurati, superbiunt; rutiloque et gemmanti illius, qui communis seu Colchicus dicitur, aspectu; jactat tamen elegantem quandam venustatem, principemque sibi inter congeneres locum, nec immerito, videtur vindicare.

Color primarius languide fusco-flavescit, maculis undulisque innumeris nigricantibus variatus. Ornatur alarum remigum exterius latus ferie continua macularum ovatarum et ocellatarum, leviter fuscarum, cinctarumque circulo subnigro, qui alio albo includitur. Area seu pars media macularum, pallidior multo est interius juxta scapum quam exterius. Reliqua tota longitudo lateris exterioris serie striarum nigricantium obliquarum notatur, maculisque plurimis TQ a

No. I.

rotundis ejusdem coloris. Lateris interioris seu latioris pars quæ scapo proxima, est susceptione susceptione; reliquum sere albet, maculisque creberrimus, rotundis, nigricantibus, more testæ illius nomine Cyprææ Tigridis bene cognitæ, pulcherrime insignitur. Scapus pennæ albicat. Alarum pennæ breviores seu ad humeros positæ a longioribus jam descriptis disserunt et nequaquam tamen cedunt pulchritudine, licet ocellis careant: scapus enim plumbeo-cæruleus, colorque primarius clarior et lucidior elegantius variatur: pars scilicet exterior susceptione susceptiones suscept

Caput parsque colli subcœrulea, et pene denudantur plumis; super genas præcipue et circa orbitam oculorum; male tamen (in hoc saltem specimine) respondent descriptioni quam a Domino Edwards transtulerunt Linnæus reliquique. Capitis pars posterior pennis parvulis nigricantibus levissime videtur cristata. Dorsi et Uropygii susco-flavescunt pennæ, non sine punctis rotundis sub-nigris. Colli quoque et pectoris parti inferiori idem est color; striæ autem et maculæ nigricantes creberrime constuunt; quod et pennis nonnullis lateralibus obtigit. Cauda susco-nigrans, punctis plurimis albis rotundis interstincta, ocellis, queis alæ ornantur, penitus caret. Rectrices duæ intermediæ, cæteras longe superantes, apices habent acuminatos, reliquæ rotundatos. Rostrum pedesque pallida.

Infulas Indiæ Orientalis, Sumatram præcipue et abundanter incolit formofiffima hæc avis. Cum folitudinis fit cupida, timidoque ingenio, vix ac ne vix
cicur evadit. In fylvis præcipue degit, et in hoc differre dicitur a congeneribus, quod hebes inerfque diem terat, nocte vigil alacrifque; quo tempore
querulam edit vocem palumbæ non abfimilem. Magnitudine Meleagridi Gallopavoni Linnæi fere æqualis est Phasianus Argus, a rostri apice ad apicem
caudæ circiter quinque pedes longus.

# THE ARGUS PHEASANT.

# GENERIC CHARACTER.

Cheeks covered with a fmooth naked skin.

Lin.

# SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Yellowish-brown Pheasant, spotted with black; the wing-feathers marked by oval occillated spots.

Argus Pheafant.

Lath. Synops. 2. p. 710.

L'Argus ou le Luen.

pale ferrugiaous, very thickly fprinkled

Buff. Oif. 2. p. 361.

Phil. Trans. vol. 55. pl. 3. p. 88.

THIS bird affords a remarkable inftance of the wonderful effect of certain colours in themselves of no peculiar brilliancy, yet in combination producing an appearance of the most beautiful kind. Without any of that splendid gaiety which shines in the plumage of the Golden Pheasant of China, or that rich profusion of glowing tints which adorn the male of the common Asiatic species, it is yet distinguished by an aspect so superior as to be justly regarded as the most magnificent of its tribe.

The

The general or prevailing colour is a kind of foft yellowish brown, varied by innumerable spots and undulations of a deeper or blackish colour. The long or principal feathers of the wings are marked on the exterior web by a continued feries of large oval ocellated spots of a light brown, furrounded by a blackish circle, which is again bounded by a circle of white. The area or internal part of each of these eye-like spots, is of a much paler colour on the fide next the shaft, than on the opposite one. The remainder of the outward web is marked throughout the whole length by oblique blackish streaks, accompanied by numerous round fpots of the same colour. The larger or interior web is on the part next the shaft of a ferruginous brown, while the remainder is of a very pale or whitish colour, beautifully marked by a prodigious number of round blackish spots, extremely resembling those on the well-known shell called the tiger-cowry. The shaft, or midrib is whitish. The feathers on the region of the shoulders differ in some respect from the long feathers just described, and are not less beautiful, tho' unadorned by the ocellated spots; the shafts being of a blueish lead-colour; the ground-colour lighter and brighter, and the variegations richer and more curious; the outward web being yellowish-brown, thickly scattered with cowry-like spots, and the inner or broader web of a beautiful pale ferruginous, very thickly fprinkled with innumerable round specks of white. The tips are pale brown, with round fpots of black.

The head and part of the neck are of a blueish tinge and almost bare of feathers: the orbits and cheeks bare, but by no means such as to agree with the description given by Edwards, and from him copied by Linnæus and others. The head appears very slightly crested on the hinder part with small darkish feathers. The dorsal feathers and the tail coverts are testaceous, or pale yellowish-brown, with round blackish spots. The lower part of the neck and breast are of the same colour, very thickly beset with consluent blackish spots and markings. Some of the side feathers are also of this appearance.

The tail has none of the eyes which fo elegantly diftinguish the wings. It is of a very deep brown, varied with numerous small round spots. The two middle feathers are much longer than the rest, and of a sharpened form at the extremities: the others are rounded at the tips. The beak and legs are of a pale colour.

This beautiful bird is a native of the East Indian islands, and is principally found in Sumatra, where it is not uncommon. It is a bird of a retired and wild nature, and scarce capable of being tamed or domesticated. It resides in woods, and, contrary to the nature of most of its congeners, is sluggish and inactive by day, and lively during the night, when it emits a plaintive cry, fomething like the note of a wood-pigeon. Its fize is nearly equal to that of a turkey, and the whole bird from the tip of the beak to the point of the tail is not far short of five feet in length.

CAPRA

# CAPRA ANGORENSIS. Var. CAPR. HIRCI.

# CHARACTER GENERICUS.

CORNUA concava, furfum versa, erecta, scabra.

Dentes Primores inferiores octo.

LANIARII nulli

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 94.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

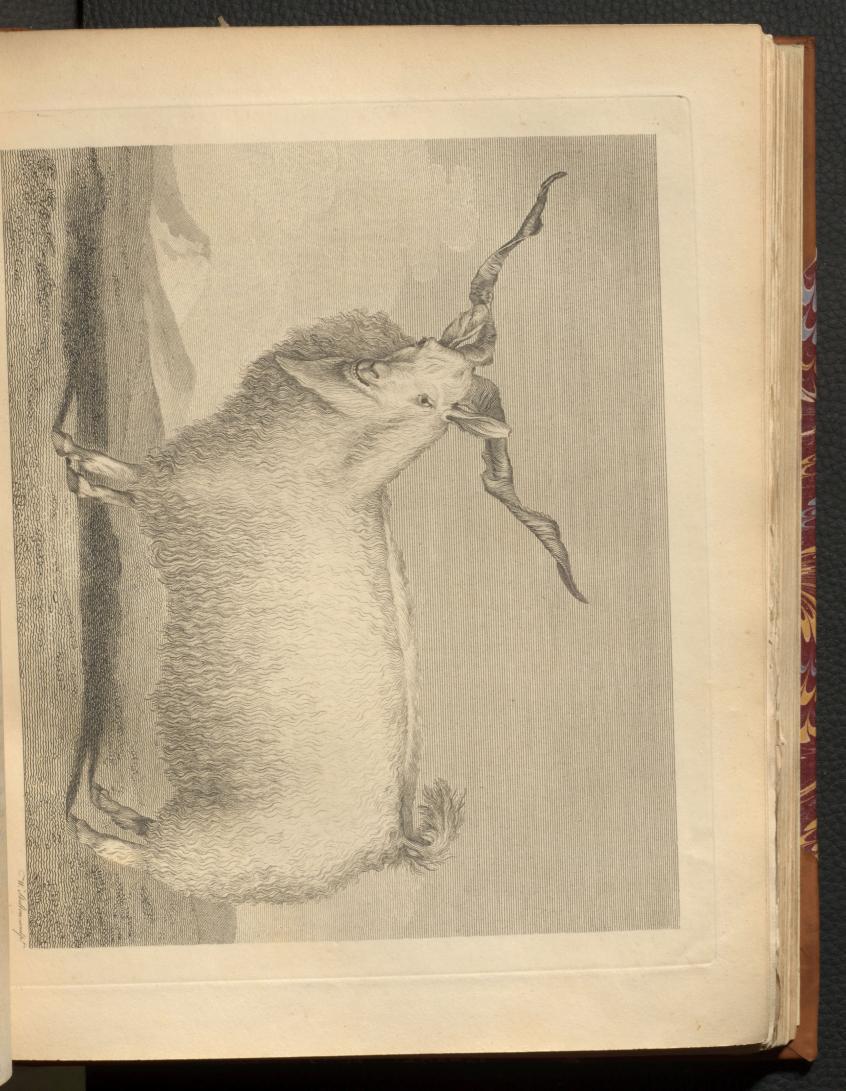
Capra Cornibus carinatis arcuatis, gula barbata.

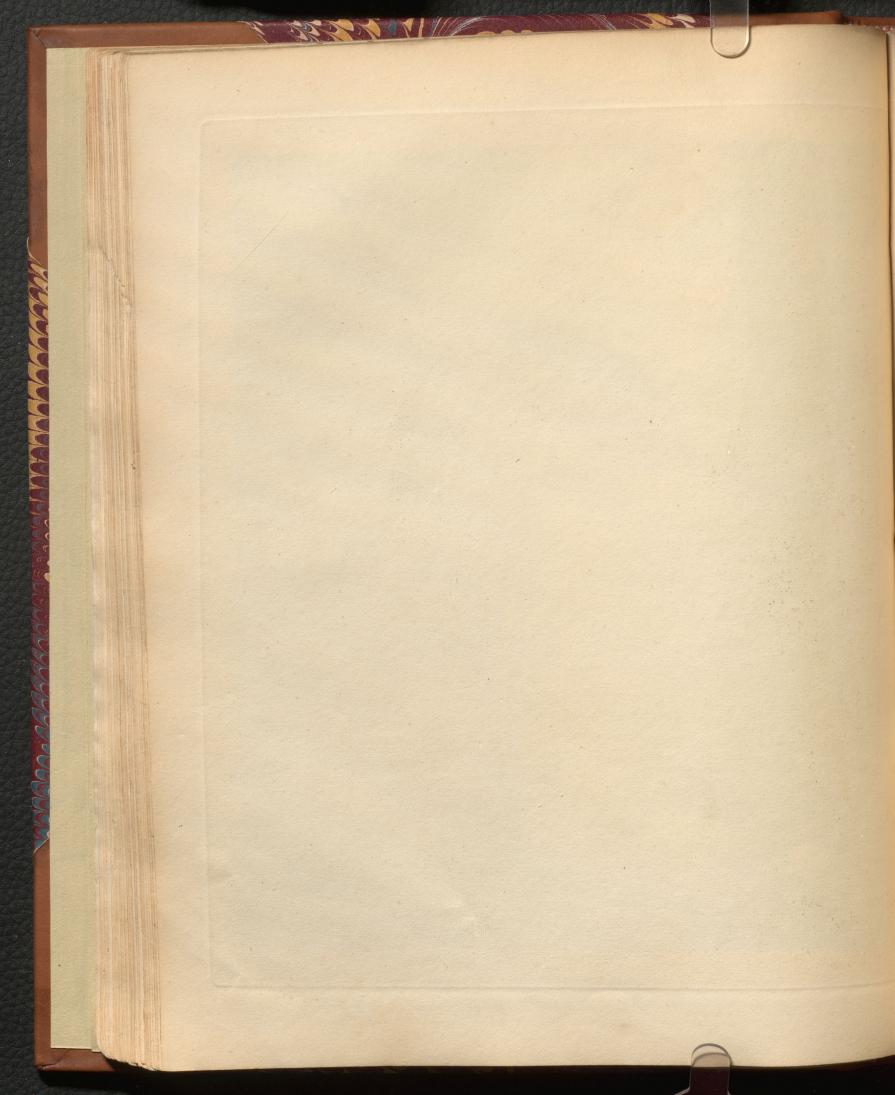
Capra Angorenfis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 94. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 94.

Tourn. it. 2. p. 185.

EFFICIT vis quædam quæ inest cælo regionis Græciæ Asiaticæ Angoræ dictæ, ut nonnullorum animalium pilus, ovium nempe, selium, et cuniculorum, longior, mollior, et delicatior crescat, quam solet in reliquo orbe. Nec Hispaniam excipiamus necesse est, cujus lana Angorensi cedit, licet aliis pretiosior, Præcipue autem parit hæc regio caprum formosissimum, qui quamvis revera sit varietas tantum illius qui vulgaris dicitur, vellere tamen vestitur multo elegantiori, plerumque pulcherrimi candoris, levissima slavedinis tinctura persus; pilis totius corporis in cirros dependentes, spiræque modo intortos dispositis. Aures pendulæ. Differunt cornua a cornubus vulgaris capri, quod scilicet late expansa sint et complanata. Feminæ breviora longe quam maris recurvantur, nec divaricant. Supervacaneum forsan sit lectoribus in memoriam revocare, pannos nitidissimos qui Camlets dicuntur, e Capri Angorensis vellere confici.





#### THE ANGORA GOAT.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Horns bending backward, and almost close at the base. Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper. The male bearded.

Pennant.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Goat with very long pendent spiral hair. Angora Goat.

Pennant. Quadr. p. 55.

Buff. Hist. Nat. 5. p. 71. t. 10, 11.

HERE is fomething in the climate of that part of Afiatic Turkey A called Angora, which disposes the hair of several quadrupeds, as the goat, the sheep, the cat, and the rabbit, to grow longer, and to become of a finer texture than in other parts of the world. The climate of Spain has also the same effect; as is sufficiently known from the superior fineness of the Spanish wool, which is still exceeded by that of Angora. This province however is particularly remarkable for the beautiful variety of goats which is produced there, and which, tho' not specifically different from the common goat of other countries, is yet so highly diffinguished by the beauty of its hair as to become an object of just admiration. The Angora Goat is generally of a beautiful white, with the slightest tinge imaginable of yellowish; and the hair on the whole body is disposed in long pendent spiral ringlets. The horns differ in their appearance from those of the common goat, and are of a widely expanded or flattened form. The ears are pendulous. The horns in the female, instead of divaricating as in the male, turn backwards, and are much shorter in proportion. It is needless to add that it is from the hair of this animal that the finest camlets are prepared.

THE

# CANIS LUPUS.

# CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes Primores fuperiores 6: laterales longiores distantes: intermedii lobati.

Laniarii folitarii, incurvati.

Molares 6. s. 7. (pluresve quam in reliquis.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 59. Fera.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Lupus cauda incurvata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 58.

Lupus.

Gefn. Quadr. 634.

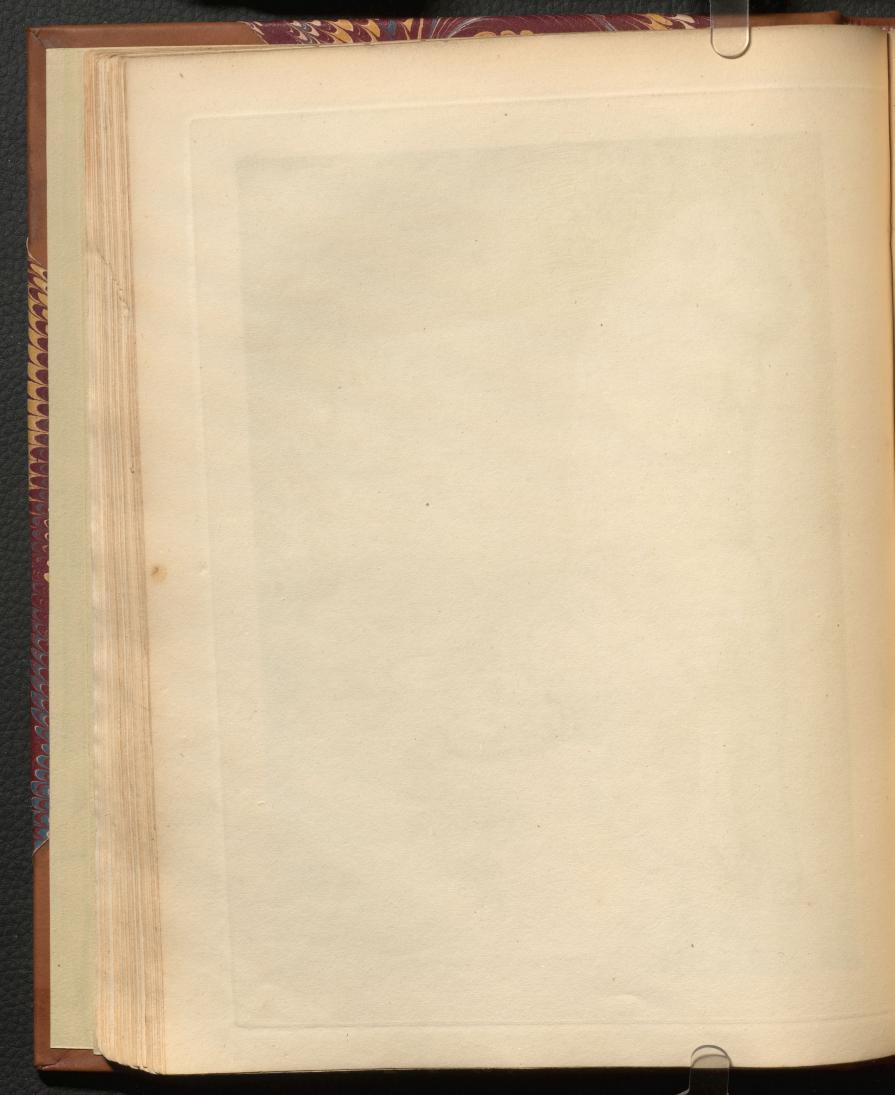
Aldr. Dig. 144.

Raj. Quadr. 173.

In luporum perniciem, quos non fibi folum sed et pecudibus inimicissimos per omne ævum exosum est humanum genus, omnigenis insidiis hucusque laboratum est. Peculiari sibi modo feliciter utuntur Norvegiam incolentes, speciem nempe lichenis (quæ lichen vulpinus Linnæi) contusam vitroque in pulverem redacto commistam in cadavera infarciendo, quæ relicta in locis ubi lupi pererrant, in ipsorum damnum mortemque ab iis devorantur: ea enim est esurientibus voracitas ut corpora etiam non animalia in stomachum latrantem facile ingurgitent. Cum notissimum sere omnibus sit quicquid ad lupi mores



SUTUI.



mores et historiam pertinet, de eo speciatim disserere supervacaneum foret et molestum. Notandum tamen est eum, si parvulus captus suerit, et bene institutus, longe admodum a nativa serocitate recedere. Hoc satis probat specimen ipsissimum unde delineata est nostra sigura. Hic enim lupus selici industria et præceptis Domini Lever, tantum non cicur et mansuetus evasit.

Perpauci funt qui nesciunt summam esse similitudinem inter lupum et canem: nec desuere qui universos canes samiliares e lupis primo ortos esse censuerint. Si huic opinioni objiciamus mores duarum specierum diversissimos, responderi possit produxisse qualitates, quas in cane adeo admiramur et diligimus, longam a prima stirpe separationem, easque multo temporis decursu gradatim suisse excultas. Utcunque se res habeat, minus tamen, sortasse valet argumentum quod plerumque prosertur, ut species probetur una esse et eadem; a conjunctione scilicet lupi et canis, quorum etiam hybridæ interdum suerint secundi. Fringilla enim Carduelis cum Fringilla Canaria sæpe conjungitur, et harum hybridæ interdum pariunt pullos: nemo tamen, Carduelem et Canariam putabit ejusdem esse speciei. Consitendum tamen est inter lupum et canem tantam esse appropinquationem, ut facile ignoscatur dubitantibus an revera canis a lupo originem duxerit an non.

#### O L F. H

# GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six cutting teeth and two canine in each jaw. Five toes before; four behind. Long visage.

Pennant.

# SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Pale yellowish brown dog with incurvated tail.

Wolf.

Pennant. Quadr. 231.

Le Loup.

De Buffon. 7. 39. t. 1.

THE rapacity and gloomy disposition of the Wolf have in a rendered it the aversion of mankind; and the devastation which it occasionally commits has made it necessary to exert every artifice by which it may meet its destruction. In Norway a singular method is frequently practised with success. A species of lichen or tree-moss (Lichen vulpinus Lin.) is pounded and mixed with powdered glass. With this composition the carcases of animals are stuffed, and left in proper places to be discovered by the wolves. The indifcriminating voracity of the wolf is fuch, that when pressed by hunger it will devour a variety of substances even not of an animal nature. Seduced by the external appearance of the carcafe, they devour the whole, and are in confequence destroyed.

The

The general character and history of this animal are so well known that a particular description becomes unnecessary. It may be proper however to observe that the serocity so conspicuous in the wolf in a state of nature, is greatly mitigated by an early education; of which the individual specimen from which the present sigure was taken, is a remarkable instance; having been rendered in a great degree tame and gentle by the assiduity of the late Sir Ashton Lever.

The general refemblance between the wolf and dog is fo great as to be obvious to every eye; and it has even been supposed that in reality the whole race of dogs may have originated from the wolf. If it be objected that the difposition of the two species differ in the highest possible degree from each other, it has been answered that the qualities so much admired in the dog are the refult of long separation from the original stock, and have been gradually acquired and improved. The argument however which is usually brought in favour of the identity of the species from the circumstance of the wolf and dog breeding, and even the hybrids themselves being productive, may perhaps be considered as not entirely convictive; at least if we may be allowed to reason from analogy. The goldfinch and canary-bird are well known to breed; and it is equally certain that their hybrids are occasionally productive: yet we cannot suppose the canary-bird and goldfinch to constitute the same species of bird. The approximation however between the wolf and dog is fo very near as still to leave it in some doubt whether the latter might not really have descended from the former.

20/11/1

The general character and biftory of this animal are so well known that a particular description becomes animated by the may be proper however to observe that the ferosity is confidenced by an easily education; of which the individual specimen from which the prefeat signife was taken is a remarkable indiance; having been rendered in a great degree came and gentle by the adiginity of the later St. Atheon Level.

The general refiniblence between the well and dog is to great as to be abronous to every ever, and it has even been supposed that in reality the whole race of dogs may have originated from the wolf. If it be objected that the difference of the two species differ in the highest possible degree from each query, it has been antered that the query in his been antered that the query in his been attended that the query of the degree from each archief relate of long toparation from the original fields, and have here gradually account in the highest of the health and formal the circumstance of the wolf and haven of the wolf and haven of the wolf and haven or interesting and even the layouts them the circumstance of the wolf and and mendaling, and even the layouts them the characteristics being productive, and the wolf and conflicted as not entirely contain these them depoints and canny bird are well known to breed) and it is equally contain these them depoints and control are well known to breed) we cannot formate the terms five distinct from the fame five distinct five approximental however between the value and dogs is for each or in the layout it in from the fame five distinct and their stater pights nor truly leave defended from the fame five.

### SIMIA LONGIMANA.

### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES utrinque quatuor, approximati. LANIARII folitarii, longiores, hinc remoti.

Molares obtusi.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 34.

Cl. Mammalia. - Ord. Primates.

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Simia ecaudata, natibus calvis, brachiis longissimis.

Homo Lar.

Lin. Mantiss. pl. 2. p. 521.

Simia longimana.

roundati, ut homin

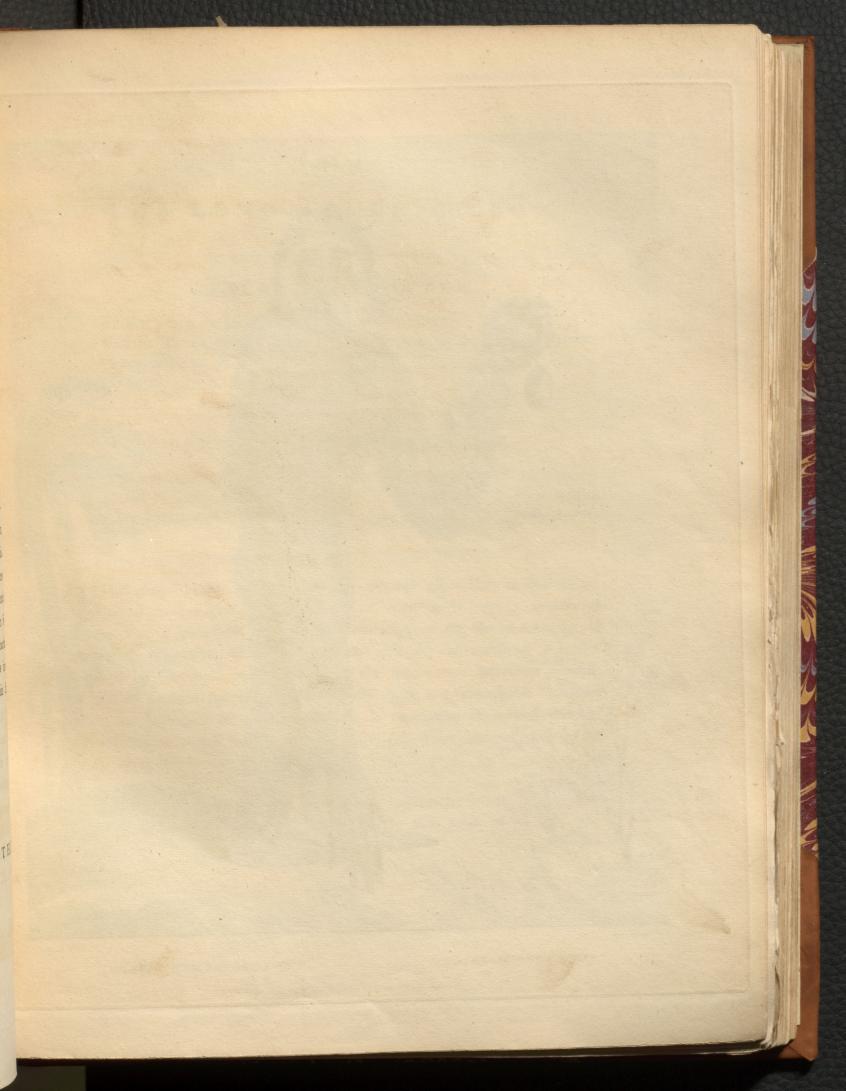
[Imiarum genus, quarum formam tum exteram tum internam homini fateamur O necesse est simillimam, tot et tam diversas continet species, ut universas plene et accurate describere inter ea sit quibus scientia naturalis diu caritura est; augetque difficultatem fortuita ipfarum specierum varietas. Ita se rem habere infigne exstat exemplum in tabula. Hæc enim simia, licet ut plurimum tota sit nigerrima, interdum tamen, ut et nunc, penitus albicat, exceptis vultu manibufque, quibus adhæret pristinus et genuinus color. Vifu

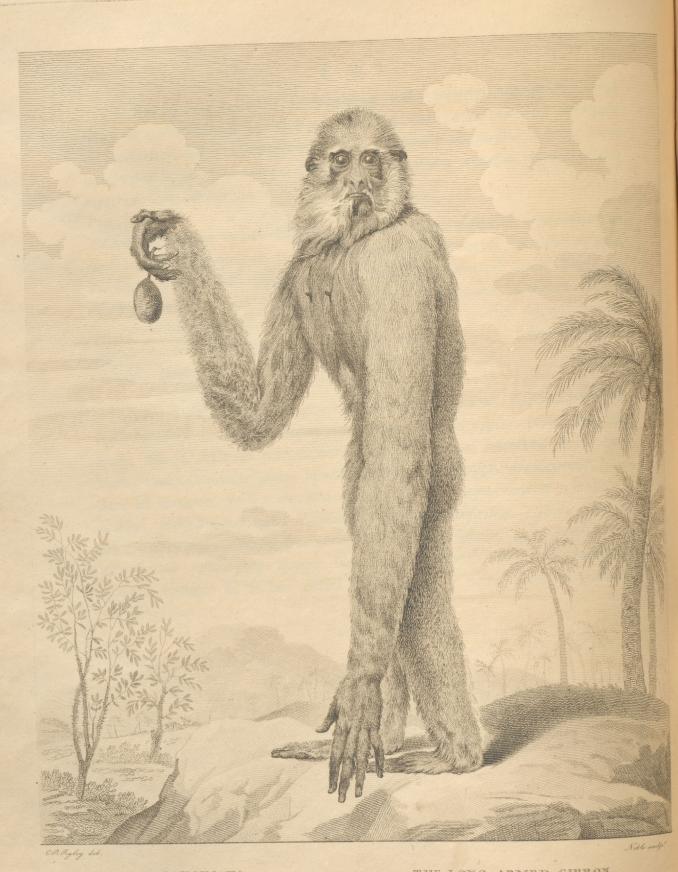
No. II.

Visu licet desormissima sit, et serocissima forsan putetur, non modo mitior longe et tractabilior est plerisque congeneribus, queis mira innascitur petulantia et protervitas, sed et laudem modestiæ et urbanitatis adepta est. Locum habet inter veras simias, illas nempe quæ ecaudatæ vocantur, quæque humani generis superbiæ sunt offendiculo nimia similitudine.

Linnæus, nimium fortaffe fabulosis quibusdam tunc temporis peregrinatoribus confiss, qui ingenium illi tantum non humanum tribuerint, simiam Satyrum, seu Orang-Otang, quasi speciem hominis descripsit; aliamque simiæ Satyri varietatem nomine Hominis Troglodytis insignivit; quæ tamen iterum et recte in su loco memoratur, viz. in genere simiarum. Species quoque de qua jam loquimur eandem subiit generis mutationem, semel nempe a Linnæo descripta est titulo Hominis Laris.

Depinxit eam Buffonus, ut plerumque cernitur, nigram. Speciem hanc præcipue distinguit immensa brachiorum longitudo, quæ ad humum pertingunt, cum erecta steterit. Cauda penitus caret; unguesque funt rotundati, ut hominis. Varias Indiæ Orientalis partes inhabitat, Bengalam præcipue interiorem. Interdum ad humanam crescit altitudinem: sed exstat quoque varietas minor, huic omnino consimilis, nisi quod dimidiatam attingat proceritatem. Simia quam segura illustrasse jam diximus Buffonum, faciem habet suscent, quæ cingitur barba alba lateque passa: pedes quoque fere albi. Ut verum satear, non prorsus impossibile existimo ut sit hæc nostra vere diversa a nigra, licet illi nimis sit assinis.





SIMIA LONGIMANA.

THE LONG-ARMED GIBBON.

Tublish'd April 6.1791 by J. Parkinson Leverian Husum London

#### THE LONG-ARMED GIBBON.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

FRONT TEETH in each jaw 4, placed near together.

CANINE TEETH folitary, longer than the others, diffant from the remaining teeth, or grinders.

GRINDERS obtufe.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Tail-less Ape, bare behind, with extremely long arms.

Grand Gibbon, and Petit Gibbon.

Buffon. t. 14. p. 92. t. 2 & 3.

Long-armed Ape.

Pennant. Hist. Quadr. p. 170.

THE genus Simia, fo nearly allied in external appearance, as well as internal conformation, to that of Homo, contains so great a number of species, that a complete and accurate description of the whole tribe is yet amongst the desiderata of science; and the difficulty of obtaining it is still increased by the great variety to which the species are sometimes subject. Of this the animal sigured on the annexed plate is a remarkable instance; which, tho generally of a uniform black, is sometimes, as in the specimen here represented, sound entirely of a dull white, except the sace and inside of the hands, which still retain the original colour.

Notwithstanding the apparent ferocity and deformity of its figure, this species is of a more tractable and gentle nature than most of its tribe, and I 2 (what

(what may appear aftonishing in one of this petulant genus,) has even been celebrated for the decorum and modesty of its behaviour. Considered with respect to the rest of its tribe it ranks amongst the genuine Apes, or Simia respect to the rest of its tribe it ranks amongst the pride of Mankind by ecaudata, and is one of those species which alarm the pride of Mankind by too near an approach to the real Primates of the creation.

Linnæus, in his celebrated work the Systema Naturæ, has even placed the animal called the Orang-Otang, or Simia Satyrus, as a species of Homo, or Man; but at that time he seems to have paid perhaps too much attention to the exaggerated descriptions of that animal as given by some travellers, who have represented it as making a nearer approach to Man than is really the case. Seduced by these authorities Linnæus gives as a species of Man, the Homo Troglodytes, which is nothing more than the Simia Satyrus, and which again occurs in its proper genus of Simia. Our present species has undergone a similar change in its genus, having been once described by Linnæus under the name of Homo Lar.

It is figured in the natural history of the Count de Buffon. Its most striking character as a species is the excessive length of its arms, which, when the creature stands upright, are so long as to touch the ground. It has no appearance of a tail, and the nails on all the toes are shaped nearly as the human ones. This animal is a native of several parts of the East Indies; and particularly of the interior parts of Bengal. It sometimes grows to the height of a man, but there is also a smaller variety, which perfectly resembles the large fort, except in not growing to above half its size. In the sigure of this species given by the Count de Buffon the sace is brown, surrounded with a spreading white beard: the seet are also represented nearly white. After all it is perhaps not impossible that the animal here represented may be really a distinct species from the black one, tho' so very nearly allied to it.

# PSITTACUS AUGUSTUS.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

luter: lutea etiam est cutis nuda qua mancibulae inferioris basis cingitur.

Rostrum aduncum: mandibula fuperiore mobili, cera instructa.

Nares in rostri basi.

Lingua carnosa, obtusa, integra.

Pedes scansorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139.

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Psittacus Macrourus Cyaneus, rostro pedibusque nigris, orbitis basique mandibulæ inferioris luteis.

Psittacus Hyacinthinus.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 84.

VEnustissima hac avi Museum Leverianum donavit Nobilissimus Comes Orford, nuperrime defunctus, qui etiam viventem emerat. Latuit prius physicos species incognita. Reliquis omnibus psittacini generis videtur antecellere mole et magnificentia.

De patria nihil habeo quod pro certo dicam: vix tamen dubitem hunc psittacum cum aliis majoribus, iis scilicet qui Macaones vocantur, Americam Australem præcipueque Brasiliam incolere. Tota avis est eximie cyanea, nisi quod

quod super frontem et margines remigum levissima sit coloris thalassini tinctura. Superficies inferior alarum caudæque nigra est. Rostrum præter solitum magnum validumque omnino nigerrimum. Nigrant quoque crura et pedes; quorum ingens robur. Orbitæ, seu spatia nuda circum oculos coloris sunt lutei: lutea etiam est cutis nuda qua mandibulæ inferioris basis cingitur.

Partium corporis proportio eadem fere est huic ac duabus speciebus jam memoratis, Macaoni nempe et Araraunæ; quas tamen mole superat psittacus augustus. Præter specimen quod jam descripsimus nullum aliud in tota Europa creditur extare.

mandibular inferioria buscia.

Plimacua Hyurinchinan, 7 and a star beings our at manage of the start of the court of the c

Y Emidiations has ovi Moleum Leverianum domvit Nobiliations Comes Orford, supervince defanctus, qui etiam viventem emerat. Latuit prius phyticos species incognita, Reliquis ornibus plittacini generis videtur

De patria nibil hibeo quod pro cerro dicam: vix remen dublicia hune

plitacum cum aids mejoribus, ils feilicet qui Mossone vocumm Americana E Horn precipueque Brafiliam incolere. Tota avis est eximic cyanen, nifi

penb

#### THE HYACINTHINE MACCAW.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL hooked, upper mandible moveable.

Nostrils round, placed in the base of the bill.

Tongue sleshy, broad, blunt at the end.

Legs short, toes formed for climbing, viz. two toes forward, and two backward.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Long-tailed deep-blue Maccaw, with the bill and legs black, the orbits and base of the lower mandible yellow.

OF all the parrot tribe yet known this bird feems to be the largest as well as the most august in its appearance. It is also a new species, and was unknown to naturalists till it was introduced into the Leverian Museum by the late Lord Orford, who purchased it living.

Nothing certain is known with respect to its native country: it may however be strongly presumed that, like the Psittacus Macao, Ararauna, and the other large Maccaws, it may be an inhabitant of South America, and probably of Brasil in particular. Its colour is the richest and deepest mazarine blue, uniformly diffused over the whole bird; except that on the edges

edges of the wings and the forehead is a very flight tendency to a fea-green or blueish-green cast. The under surface of the wings and tail is black. The or blueish-green cast. The under surface of the wings and tail is black. The beak is most uncommonly large and strong; and considerably exceeds in size those of the Macao and Ararauna: it is totally black, the legs and feet are those of the Macao and Ararauna: The orbits or bare spaces round the eyes also black and extremely strong. The orbits or bare spaces round the eyes are of a deep yellow, and the base of the lower mandible is surrounded by a bare skin of the same colour.

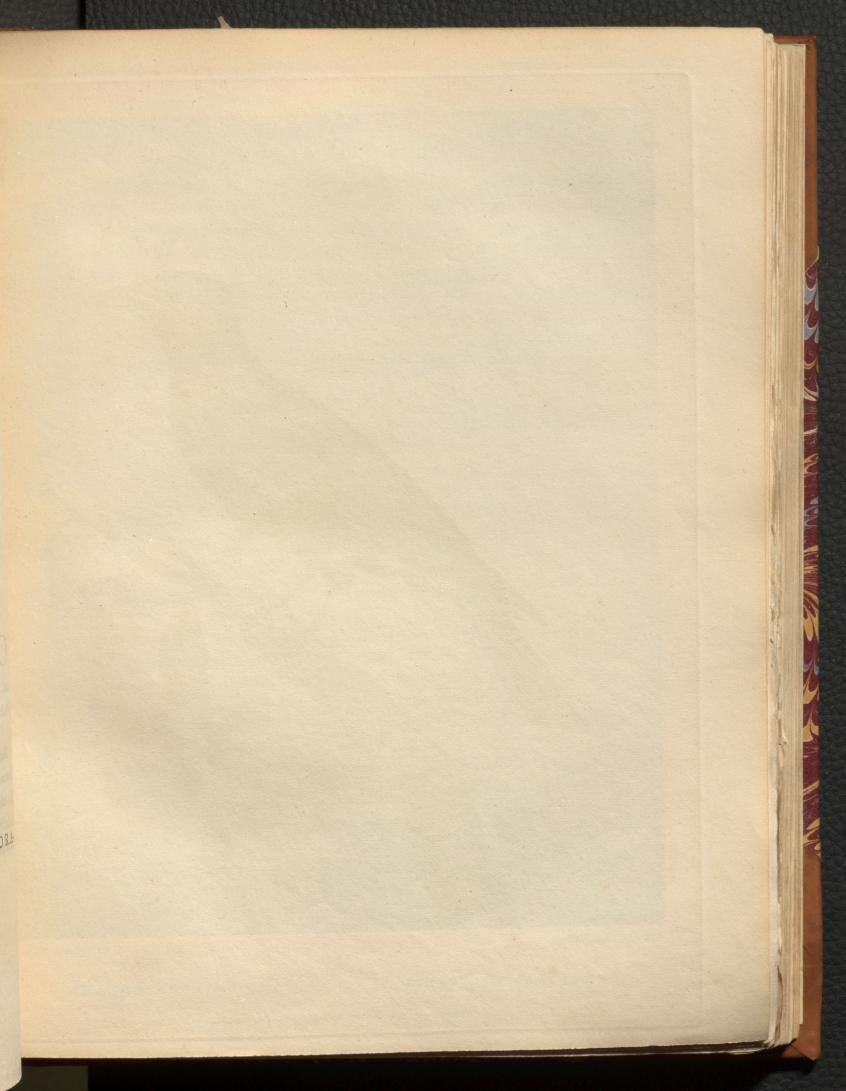
The general proportions of this magnificent bird are the fame as in the two species above mentioned, but its fize is still larger. The specimen now described is perhaps the only one known to exist at present in Europe.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, 6

Long-tailed deep-bine blaccaw, with the bill and legs black, the orbits and bafe of the lower mandible yellow.

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CORACIAS? MILITARIS.

THE CRIMSON ROLLER!

Published CApril 2. 1792. by I. Parkinson Leverian Museum.

# CORACIAS? MILITARIS.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum cultratum apice incurvato, basi pennis denudatum.

Lingua cartilaginea, bisida.

Pedes ambulatorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 159.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Coracias? Phœnicea, remigibus caudaque nigris.

SPECIEM hanc Coraciæ? splendidissimam simul et rarissimam profert regio Americæ Australis, Cayana dicta. Tota avis (exceptis remigibus alarum primoribus caudaque quæ nigricant) splendidissime est phænicea. Rostrum aurantium. Caput leviter cristatum. Pennæ hypochondriorum seu laterales cæteris multo longiores. Crura pedesque suscentia.

Quod ad physicos Europæos hujus speciei notitia pervenerit, debetur omnino selici diligentiæ Ill. Domini D' Orcy, qui tabellam archetypam depingi curavit, a qua delineata est sigura quam amicissime nobiscum communicavit Dominus Woodford, unde hanc nostram mutuati sumus.

No. II.

K

Certiffime

Certissime jam primo descripta est et inter aves quæ in America gignuntur, merito numeratur lautissimas. De moribus modoque vivendi prorsus siletur. Cum specimen descripserimus non modo pulchritudine sed et raritate commendatum, de venia desperare nolumus, licet sortasse ipsa avis in Museum Leverianum non adhuc sit relata.

Quamvis Coraciæ nomine distinxi, fatendum tamen est eam æquali sere jure ad genus Ampelis pertinere.

### THE CRIMSON ROLLER.?

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL strait, bending a little towards the end, edges cultrated.

Nostrils narrow and naked.

Toes three forward, divided to their origin; one backward.

Pennant. Gen. p. 10.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Crimson Roller? with the long wing-feathers and tail black.

HIS most beautiful species of Coracias? is a native of Cayenne, in South America, and is not less remarkable for its extreme rarity, than for the superior splendor of its appearance; the whole bird (except the remiges or long wing-feathers and the tail, which are black) being of the richest and most vivid crimson. The beak is orange-coloured: the head slightly crested: the hypochondrial or side-feathers are considerably longer than the rest: the legs and feet are dusky.

This bird is an undoubted non-descript, and may be numbered amongst the most splendid birds of the American continent. Nothing is known of its particular history or manner of life. It was introduced to the knowledge of Eutopean

ropean naturalists by the successful diligence of Mons. D' Orcy, and from a drawing taken from the original painting in that gentleman's possession, obligingly communicated by Captain Woodford, the present figure is copied.

Where specimens of such uncommon beauty and extreme rarity occur, their introduction into this work can surely require no apology, though the birds themselves may not yet be stationed in the Leverian Collection.

Though distinguished at present by the title of Coracias, or Roller, it must be confessed to belong with perhaps equal propriety to the genus Ampelis.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

Crimion Rotler! with the long wing-fraction and tail black.

South America, and is not left remarkable for its extreme rative than

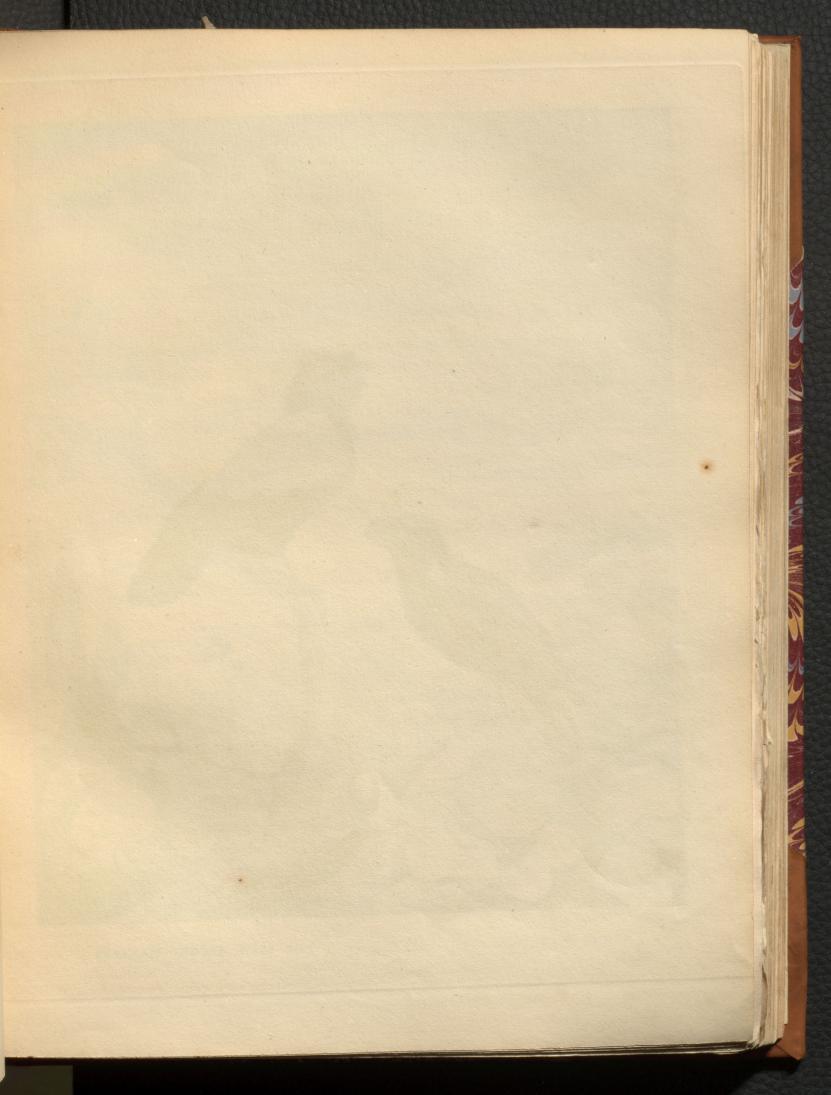
for the Superior Splendor of its appearance; the whole bird (except the new

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or manner of tile. It was introduced to the knowledge

PIPRA





PIPRA PAREOLA.

THE BLUE-BACKED MANAKIN.

Published June 21. 1791. by J. Parkinson Leverian Museum London Q.

# PIPRA PAREOLA.

Pipræ minores planteque fuet soites et irrequietes, moribulque ad Puros

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM capite brevius, basi subtrigonum, integerrimum, apice incurvum.

Pedes gressorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 338.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Pipra crista sanguinea, corpore nigro, dorso cœruleo.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 339\*

Manacus cristatus niger.

Briss, av. 4. p. 459. t. 35. f. 1.

PIPRIS, quæ ut plurimum funt parvulæ et minutæ, peculiaris quædam eft formæ concinnitas pulchritudoque colorum. Species quam magnitudine naturali depinximus, physicis diu cognita, cum reliquis plerisque congeneribus in America Australi et calidiori præcipue cernitur.

Color imus est quasi holoserico-niger. Caput crista pulcherrime coccinea insignitur. Dorsum amœne cœruleum, ut et tectrices alarum minores.

Rostrum fuscum. Irides oculorum cœruleæ. Crura rubent. Femina tota, (ut perhibent) olivacea.

Pipræ minores pleræque funt agiles et irrequietæ, moribusque ad Paros videntur accedere. Sylvas præcipue incolunt, et licet non omnino gregatæ coeant, amant tamen parvulis in numeris consociari.

# THE BLUE-BACKED MANAKIN.

# GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL shorter than the head, somewhat triangular at the base, bent at the tip.

FEET gressorial.

The birds are represented of their natural flag. T

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Black Manakin, with blue back and fcarlet crest. Blue-backed Manakin.

Edwards, t. 261.

Manakin noir huppé.

Buff. pl. enl. 687. f. 2.

THE Pipræ or Manakins are in general finall, and most of them are remarkable for the peculiar neatness and beauty of their appearance. The present species has long been known to naturalists, and is found, like most others of its genus, in the warmer parts of South America.

Its prevailing colour is a fine velvet-black. The head is ornamented by a creft of the richest scarlet. The back is of a beautiful pale blue: the smaller wing-

wing-coverts are also of this colour. The beak is brown: the irides of the eyes bright blue: the legs red. The female is faid to be entirely of an olive-colour.

The birds are represented of their natural fize. The smaller Manakins are in general of a lively, restless nature, and seem to approach in manners to the Pari, or Titmice. They chiesly inhabit woods, and are in some measure gregarious; being frequently met with in small flocks.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Black Mansker, with blue back and fearler creft.

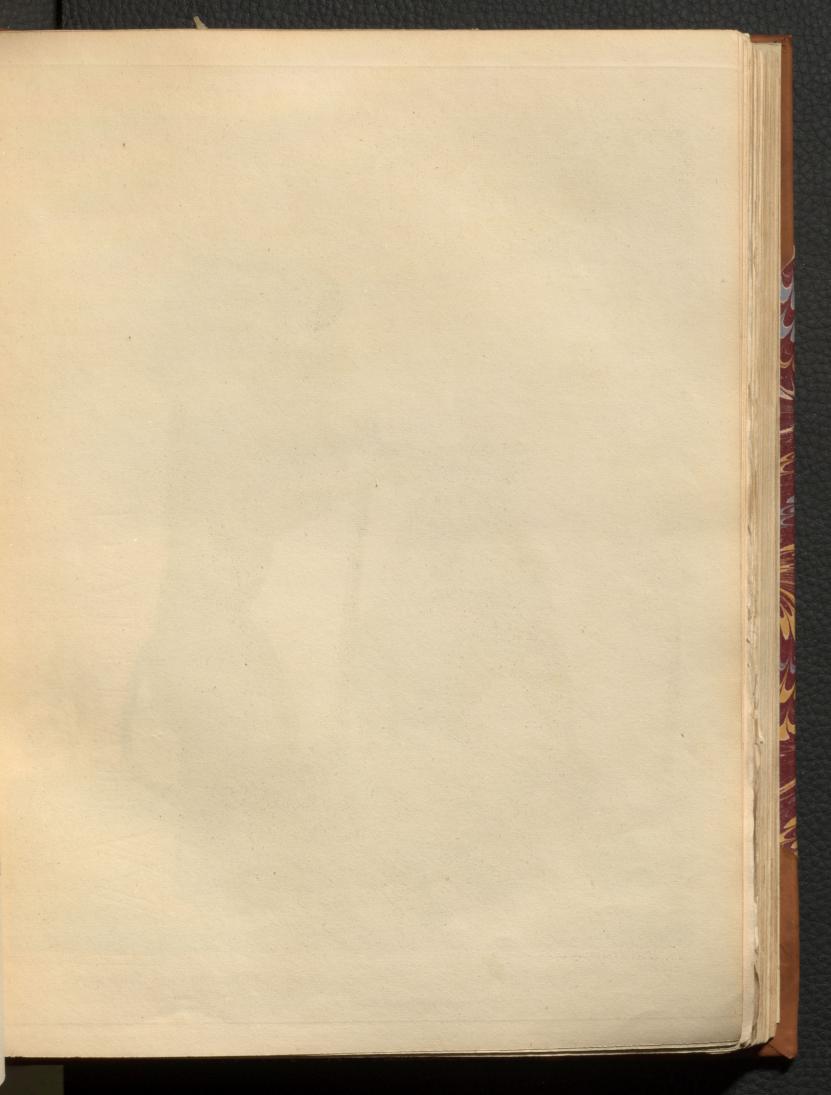
Blue-backed Manakin,

Edwards, K. 261.

Buff. pl. out. 687. f. c.

remarkable for the peculiar neatnets and beauty of their appearance. The prefer has long been known to naturalities, and is found, like most others of its genus, in the warmer parts of South America.

AIMIS richeft fearlet. The back is of a beautiful pale blue; the finaller





SIMIA FEROX.

## SIMIA FEROX.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes primores utrinque quatuor, approximati.

Laniarii folitarii, longiores, hinc remoti.

Molares obtusi.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 34.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Simia caudata barbata nigra, barba amplissima albida.

Simia Silenus.

Lin.

Cercopithecus barbatus niger, barba incana promissa.

Raj. Quadr. p. 158.

D Ubitari fortasse possit sitne hæc species inter papiones potius quam inter simias vere et κατ' εξοχην dictas numeranda. E majoribus est sni generis, canemque sere æquat modicæ magnitudinis. Color nigerrimus, excepta corporis parte inferiore, quæ pallidior. Barba ingens et longissima, qua tota facies circumdatur, propemodum albet. Simia est morosi et serocis ingenii.

Indiæ Orientalis varias partes incolit, infulam præcipue Ceyloniam, in fylvis ut plurimum degere gestiens. In Africa etiam interiori dicitur inveniri. In No. II.

Buffoni

Buffoni operibus jamdudum depicta est; figura tamen, alioquin optima, ipsissimam simiam non plene repræsentat; infauste enim accidit ut specimen unde delineata est, caudam haberet casu aliquo mutilatam.

Facilis sane et proclivis est in pravos errores via, magnaque inde physicis affertur molestia, si animal aliqua ex parte mancum et impersectum suerit; quod exoticis sæpissime solet evenire. Hanc ipsam ob causam in simiarum præcipue genere magna exorta est consusio, quod utcunque siguris et descriptionibus auctum sit et illustratum, restat tamen vel adhuc magna ex parte obscurum et ambiguum.

# THE LION-TAILED MONKEY.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

FRONT TEETH in each jaw 4, placed near together.

CANINE TEETH folitary, longer than the others, distant from the remaining teeth, or grinders.

GRINDERS obtuse.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Tailed black monkey, with very large whitish spreading beard.

Lion-tailed baboon.

Pennant. Quadr. p.

Ouanderou.

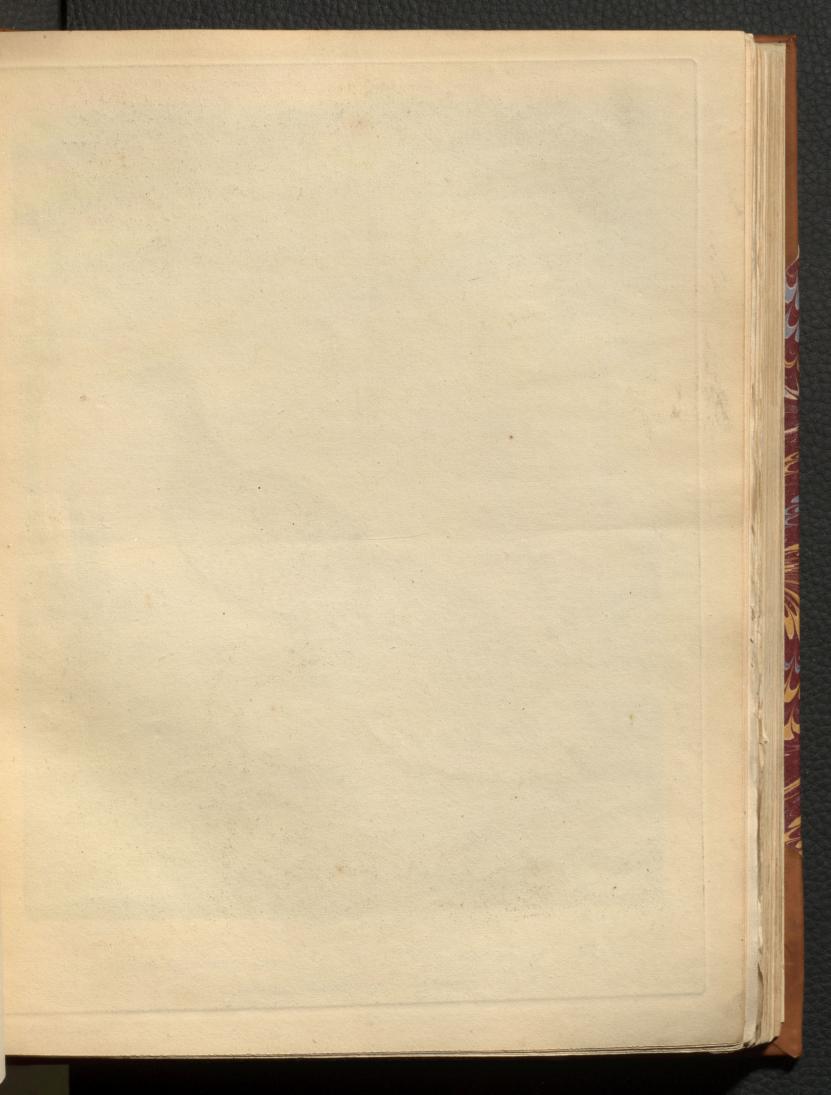
Buff. 14. p. 169. pl. 18.

THIS is one of those species which might perhaps with greater propriety be placed amongst the Baboons than amongst Monkies strictly so called. It is an animal of considerable size, frequently equalling that of a middle-sized dog. Its colour is a deep black, except the under part of the body, which is of a lighter cast. The beard also, which is most uncommonly large and long, and which spreads round the whole sace, is nearly white. It is a fierce and untractable species.

It is a native of the East Indies, and is particularly found in the Island of Ceylon, where it resides in woods. It is also said to be found in the interior

interior parts of Africa. This monkey has been figured in the works of the Count de Buffon, but unfortunately the figure, tho' extremely good in all other respects, appears to have been taken from a specimen which had a mutilated tail; in consequence of which it does not convey a proper idea of the species.

These accidental mutilations, which occasionally occur in several exotic animals, are productive of considerable errors in the descriptions of authors, and no small confusion has resulted from this cause in the arrangement and enumeration of the different species of Simiæ, which with every assistance of sigures and descriptions is yet involved in considerable obscurity.





PAVO BICALCARATUS THE PEACOCK PHEASANT

Published April 2. 17.92 by I. Parkinson Leverian Museum.

2,1179110h

(73)

### PAVO BICALCARATUS.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

CAPUT pennis revolutis cristatum. PENNÆ uropygii elongatæ, ocellatæ.

Lin. Syft. Nat. p. 267.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Pavo capite subcristato, calcaribus binis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 268.

Pavo Chinensis.

Brisson. av. 1. p. 291. n. 1.

Phasianus pavonicus chinensis.

Edw. av. 67. t. 67.

A VES licet Indicas et Americanas distinguat plerumque plumarum lautissima varietas, nescio tamen an hac specie revera exstet quæpiam elegantior; quæ modestius nitens diu et attente possit examinari, cum colores quibus pavo qui communis dicitur, magnificentius et splendidius coruscat, perstringant quasi oculorum aciem, tremulisque hebetent sulgoribus.

Color primarius languide fusco-pallet, punctis albicantibus tantum non rotundis creberrime aspersus; dorso, alis, caudaque maculas convexas pulcherrime quasi

quasi amethystinas, non tam rotundas quam leviter ovatas copiose jactantibus; uniuscujusque centro lucide cœruleo. Gemmeo hoc aspectu nihil in avium natura inveniri possit mirabilius; non enim oritur convexitas maculæ a coloribus luce variatis, fed a vera ipsius pennæ prominentia; quod satis poterit probari si singulæ ex obliquo inspiciantur.

Chinam inhabitat Pavo Bicalcaratus, descripsitque eum primo fortasse Dominus Edwards, specimen ab India recenter advectum nactus. Magnitudine phasianum qui colchicus dicitur paulo superat. Notandum est armari, ut plurimum, utrumque crus binis calcaribus, unde a Linnæo bicalcaratus appellatur. Rostrum fuscum; mandibulæ superioris altiore parte subrubra. Pennæ capitis angustæ, elongatæ, cristam suberectam leviter reversam efficiunt.

tundia creberrime afperfus; dordo, alia, caudaque meculas converas polchemina

THE

#### PEACOCK, THE CALLED

### PEACOCK PHEASANT.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL convex, strong, and short. Nostrils large. HEAD fmall, crested. Spurs on the legs. Pennant. Gen. p. 20.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Pale-brown double-spurred peacock, with oval amethystine spots.

Peacock Pheafant.

Edw. pl. 67.

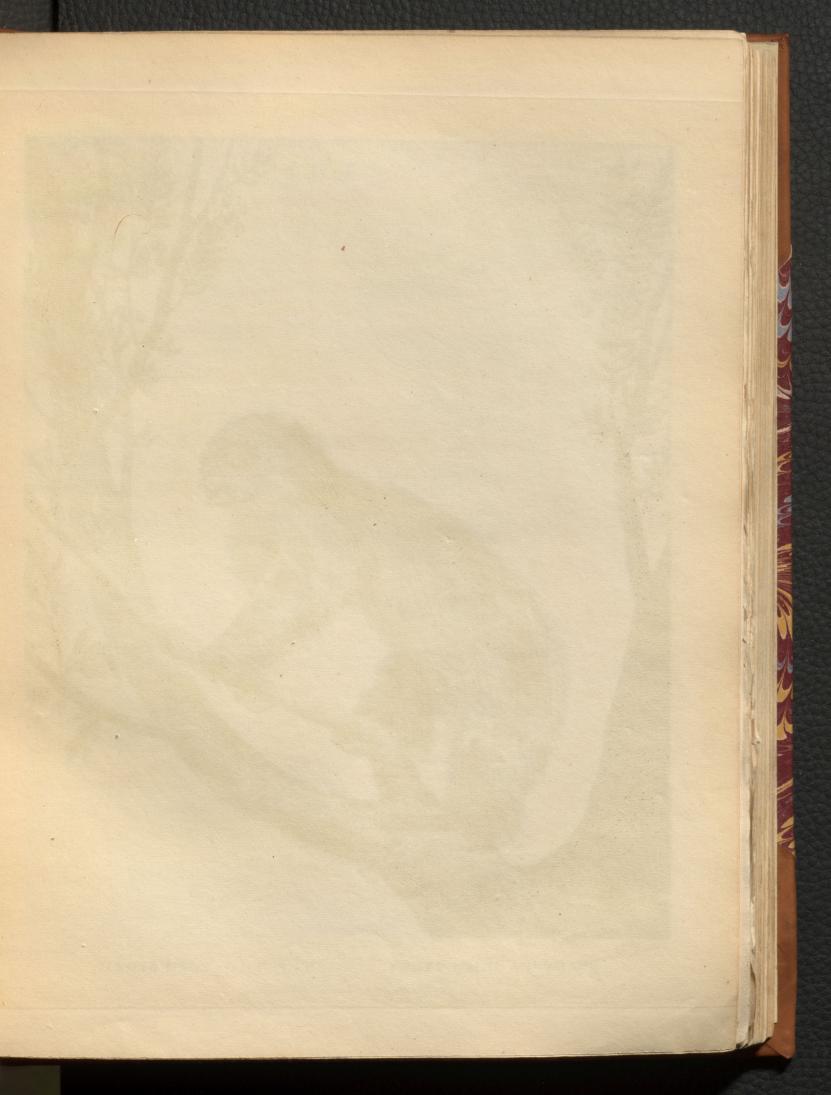
Iris Peacock.

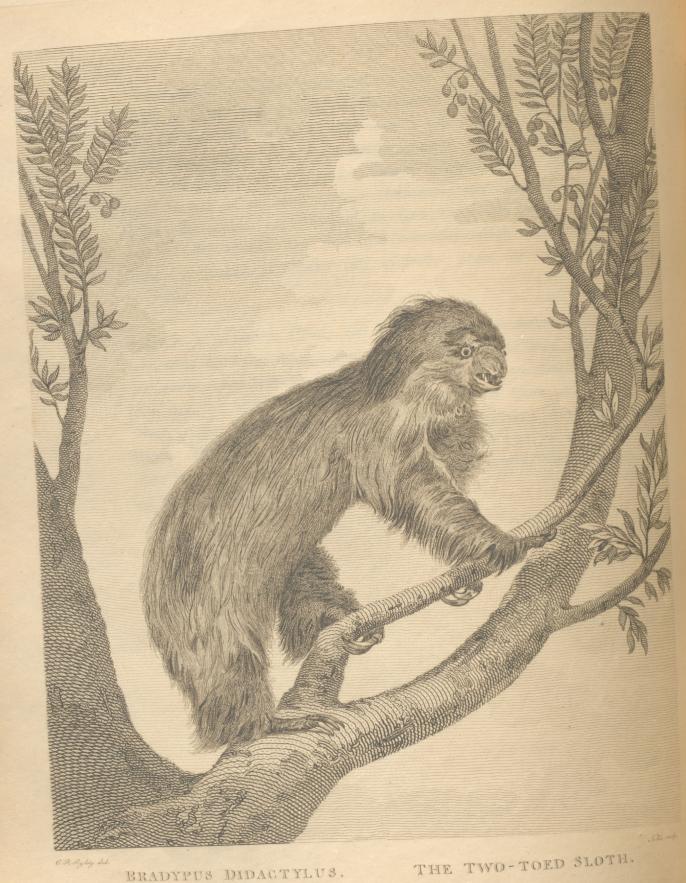
Lath. Syn. 2. p. 673.

MONGST the beautiful diversity of plumage so strikingly displayed A by many of the Indian and American birds, there is perhaps scarce any that exceeds in real elegance that of the species here represented. If it be faid that the common peacock is more magnificently arrayed, it may be replied, that the eye, however delighted by the first appearance of that splendid bird, is almost weared and oppressed by the gaudy radiance and profusion of brilliant hues; while the more fober luftre of the prefent species may be contemplated with a fleady eye, and appears perhaps more truly captivating than that of the peacock itself.

The general or ground colour of this bird is a foft palish brown very thickly sprinkled with minute whitish rounded specks; while the wings and thickly sprinkled with minute whitish rounded specks; while the wings and the tail are most richly adorned with a vast number of round, or rather slightly oval convex spots of a beautiful amethyst colour, which on the middle or central part of each is exalted into a brighter blue. This gemmeous afpect is one of the most curious phænomena that can be found amongst afpect is one of the most curious phænomena that can be found amongst birds: the convex appearance of the spots being not merely owing to the varying lustre of each, but to a real convexity which takes place on every feather so marked, as appears very evidently when the feathers are viewed in profile.

It is a native of China, and was probably first described by Edwards, who took his figure from a bird then recently brought from India. In size it somewhat exceeds the phasianus colchicus, or common pheasant. It is remarkable that this bird is generally furnished with two spurs on each leg, for which reason Linnæus has given it a trivial name taken from that circumstance. The beak is dark brown, but the superior part of the upper mandible is reddish. The feathers on the head are narrow, elongated, and form an upright, slightly reversed crest.





BRADYPUS DIDACTYLUS.

# BRADYPUS DIDACTYLUS.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES nulli utrinque. LANIARII obtusi, solitarii, molaribus longiores, occursantes. Molares utrinque 5, obtusi. Corpus pilis tectum.

Lin. Syft. Nat. p. 50.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Bradypus manibus didactylis, cauda nulla.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 51.

Tardigradus Zeylanicus.

Seb. mus. 1. p. 54. t. 33. fig. 4. et t. 34. fig. 1.

Bradypus pedibus anticis didactylis, posticis tridactylis.

Briff. Quadr. p. 22.

RADYPUS communis, seu tridactylus, quadrupedum miserrimus et turpissimus, in America calidiori solummodo nascitur, præcipue in Brafilia. Eorundem locorum incola est species quam depinximus; rarissime tamen etiam in India reperta est. Eadem sere est utrisque desormitas; agilior vero est didactylus: qui, teste Buffono, sæpius eodem die in arborem conscendere solet, quod tridactylus vel semel facere vix ægreque possit; cuique immensum effet iter si multis in horis quasi trecentarum ulnarum spatium rependo superaret.

No. II.

M

Ambæ

Ambæ species moribus vivendique modo conveniunt, fructibusque et soliis vescuntur. Dentes primarios incisores plane nullos habent, solos autem laniarios et molares. Ambæ etiam hoc defensionis genere utuntur, quod robore brachiorum hostem constringant. Carentes enim agilitate, arctissimo tamen amplexu aufugiendi potestatem adimunt. Immo audacter dicitur Bradypos cum semel se animali alicui affixerint nullo modo posse avelli; sique eos canis temere lacessiverit, vix posse sieri quin sui ipsius vitæ dispendio pœnas luat et inedia enecetur. Sunt enim illi longissimæ famis patientissimi. Miro præterea robori additur ejulatus dirus et insolitus, qui vel ipse feras sæpissime in sugam yertere dicitur.

Color didactylo est sordide suscess, artubus corpore nigrioribus. Trans frontem supra oculos discurrit paulum inæqualiter tænia nigra et lata. Oculi parvi hebetesque. Cauda vix visibilis. Ungues longissimi, maximi; fortiores tamen gerere videtur Bradypus tridactylus; a quo præcipue differt hic noster quod pedes anteriores duos tantum ungues habeant, posteriores tres; cum illius omnes tribus muniantur; quodque vellus sit mollius et tenuius.

#### THE TWO-TOED SLOTH.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

No CUTTING TEETH in either jaw.

CANINE TEETH obtuse, single, longer than the grinders, placed opposite.

GRINDERS five on each fide, obtuse.

FORE LEGS much longer than the hind: CLAWS very long.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Sloth with two toes on the fore feet.

L' Unau.

Buffon. 13. p. 34. pl. 1.

Two-toed Sloth.

pell other animals by

Pennant. Hist. Quadr. p. 496.

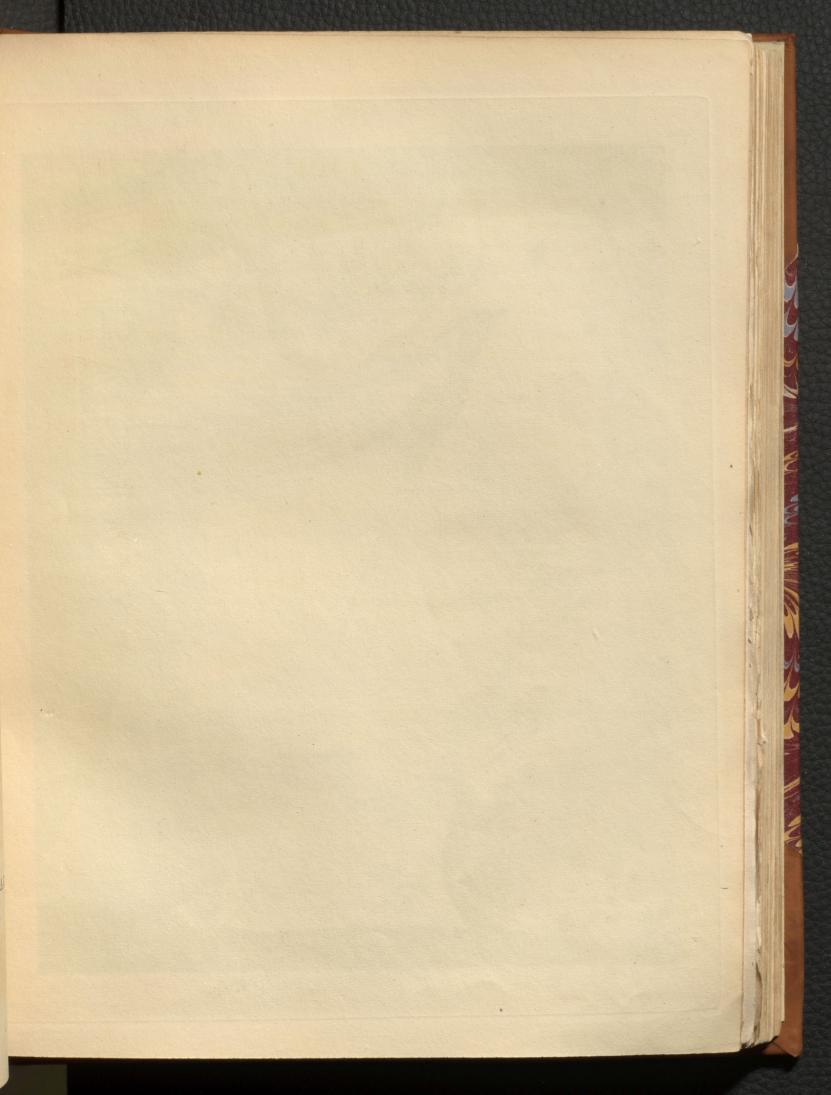
THE common or three-toed Sloth, the most helpless and deformed of all quadrupeds, is peculiar to the hottest parts of America, and is principally found in Brasil. The species here represented is a native of the same parts of America, but is said to have been also found, tho' rarely, in India. In its general appearance it is scarce less uncouth than the common species, but is not so extremely slow in its motions, being able, according to the Count de Busson, to ascend and descend from a tree several times in a day; whereas the three-toed species with difficulty performs that operation in a whole day, and can scarce crawl some hundred yards in the space of many hours

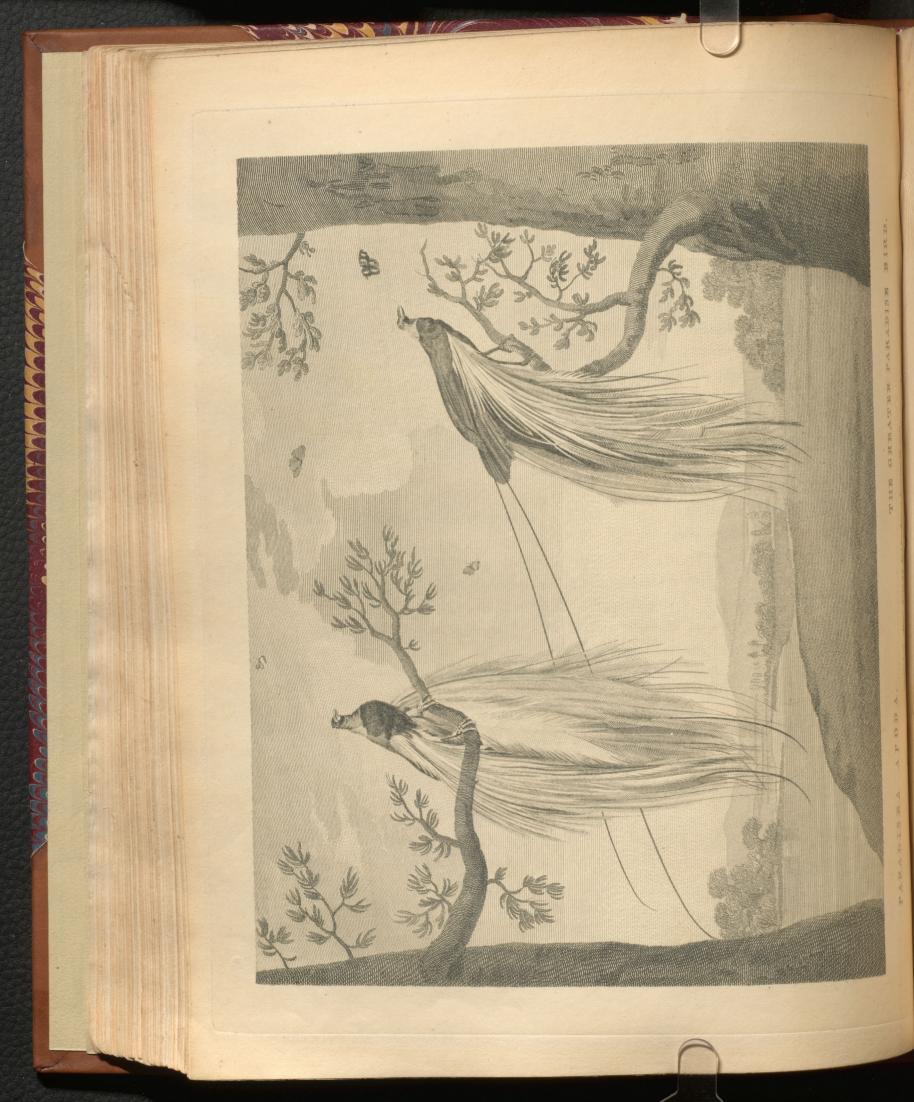
M 2

Both

Both species agree in their general habits and manner of life, living on fruit and leaves. They are remarkable for the total want of front teeth, and have only canine teeth and grinders. When these animals are attacked, they have no other mode of desence than what results from the great muscular strength of their fore legs, which though it does not enable them to resist by those strong and violent efforts which most quadrupeds exert when suddenly surprised, yet gives them a power of fastening so forcibly on the animal which attacks them, as to prevent all possibility of its escape; for it is affirmed that nothing can make this creature quit its hold when once it has fastened itself; and that if a dog should venture to attack it, it would in all probability lose its own life by being held by the Sloth till famished. To this may be added its dismal cry, which is faid to repell other animals by its disgusting tone.

The cciour of this species is a dusky brown; somewhat deeper on the limbs than on the body; and across the forehead, over each eye, runs a very broad and somewhat irregular band of black. The eyes are small and dull: the tail scarce visible: the claws extremely long and large, but scarce so strong as in the common Sloth. The fore seet are each furnished with two claws; the hinder ones with three; whereas in the common Sloth all the feet have three. To this may be added that the hair of this species is not so harsh and coarse as that of the three-toed Sloth.





### PARADISEA APODA.

### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM capistri plumis tomentosis tectum.

Pennæ hypochondriorum longiores.

Rectrices duæ superiores singulares denudatæ.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 166.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Paradisea pennis hypochondriis corpore longioribus, rectricibus duabus intermediis longis setaceis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 166.

Paradifea avis.

Clus. exot. 360. t. 360.

Manucodiata major.

Edw. av. 110. t. 110.

PARADISEUM vocari folitum est hoc genus, dignum quippe putetur ob eminentem pulchritudinem quod Paradisum incolat. Speciem quam depinximus, præcipuam diu agnoverunt physici Europæi, elegantia certe nullis congeneribus cedentem, vestitu licet minus splendido decoretur.

Magnitudine est quasi turdi vulgaris. Color primarius pulchre nitideque ferrugineus, corporis inferioribus tantum non purpureis. Frons, rostrique basis cingitur cingitur capistro aureo-viridi, quasi holoserico; nec alius collo antico color: caput flavescit. Hypochondria sasciculis longissimis substavis, (interdum flavissimis,) plumarum pendentium decorantur, laxis, levibus, et tenellis, ut nihil supra; quas caudam plerique salso opinati sunt, cum vera cauda brevior sit, et his ipsis plumis fere abscondita.

In æthere tranquillo plurimæ hujufmodi aves gregatim convolant, nonnullæ feparatim per aperta ferena quasi fluitant, papiliones majores aliaque insecta prædantes. Sin increbuerit ventus de subito conversus, plumarum luxuria implicitæ in terram non raro decidere dicuntur, et facillime capi.

Existimarunt nonnulli, ab hac avi præter solitum venusta exortam esse veterum de Phœnice sabulam; cujus sortasse sides vel nunc non omnino obsolevit, quaque, undecunque originem duxerit, nulla poetis philosophisque magis inserviit. Cum specimina olim in Europam advecta pedibus cruribusque manca essent, increbuit vulgaris opinio quod avis penitus illis careat; quodque perpetuo volet, nisi cum quietis cupida, ope scaporum duorum a tergo postico prodeuntium, ab arbore se suspendat. Immo ipse doctissimus Gesnerus, oblitus deesse pennæ vim musculi, in eundem errorem incidit. Indiam Orientalem, Insulas præcipue Moluccas inhabitat pulcherrimum hoc avium genus.

#### GREATER PARADISE-BIRD. THE

# GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL furrounded at the base by velvet-like feathers. Hypochondrial feathers long and loofe. Two naked shafts proceeding from the rump.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Ferruginous Paradife-bird, with extremely long hypochondrial feathers.

Oifeau de Paradis. Hold and and sangarpi sometimes and east at

id becomes throng, or fuddenly

Greater Bird of Paradise.

Albin. 3. t. 9.

Buffon. pl. enl. 254.

Edwards, t. 110.

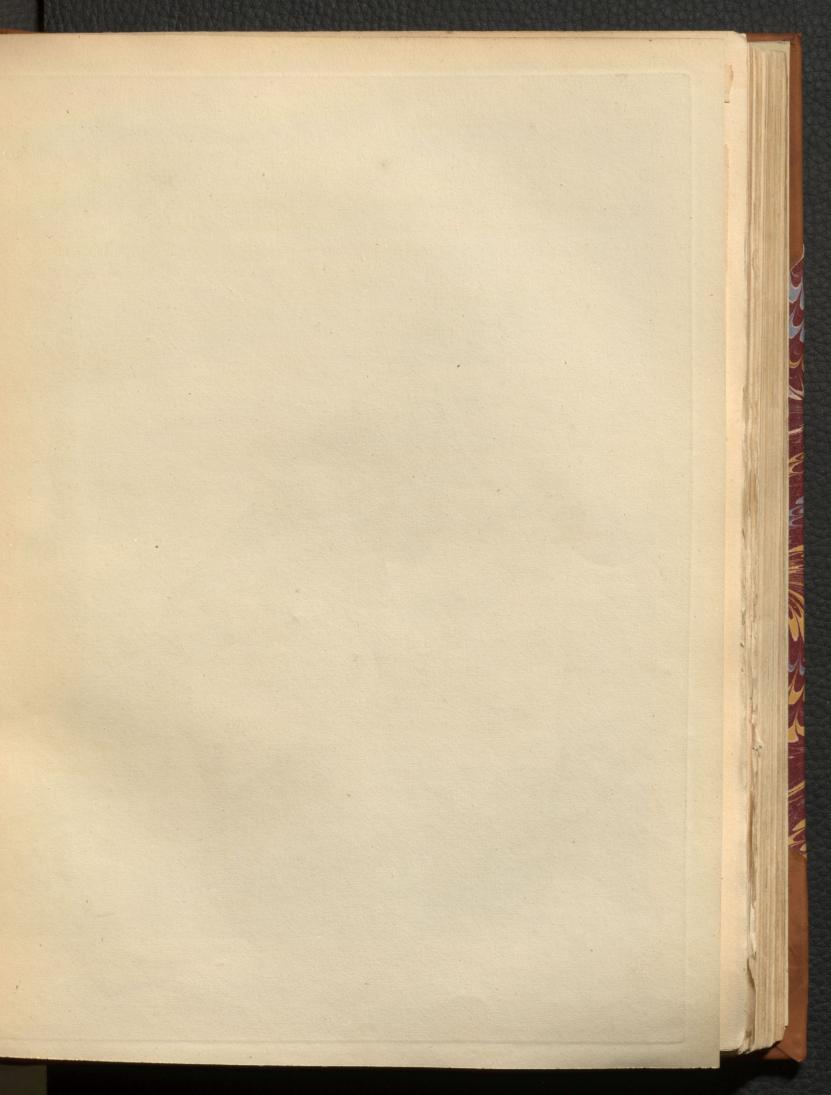
T is from the superior beauty by which most of the birds of this curious genus are distinguished that they have obtained the title of Paradise-birds: the chief or principal species, here exhibited, has long been known to the naturalists of Europe, and tho' less splendid in its colours than some others of its genus, is perhaps superior to them all in point of elegance.

This bird is about the fize of a thrush; and its prevailing colour is a beautiful bright ferruginous; the lower parts of the body being deeper or inclining more to purple than the upper. The front, all round the beak, is ornamented by golden-green velvet-like feathers, forming a fort of mask; and the fore part of the neck is of the same appearance. The head is yellowish. The lower parts of the fides are decorated with long tufts of hanging feathers, generally generally of a yellowish colour, but in some specimens, (as in the present) of the richest and most beautiful yellow. These seathers are of a structure so peculiarly delicate, an appearance so uncommonly elegant, and of such an airy lightness, as to surpass all description. This part is commonly, but eraore one outly, termed the tail: the real tail is rather short, and is in great measure hid by the flowing plumes just mentioned.

In calm weather great numbers of these beautiful birds are seen slying in companies, as well as singly floating about, and pursuing the larger butterslies and other insects; but when the wind rises and becomes strong, or suddenly changes, they are embarrassed by their exuberant plumage, and are said not unfrequently to fall to the ground, and are thus easily taken.

It has been fometimes imagined that this bird, from its extraordinary beauty, gave rife to the celebrated fiction of the Phoenix, of which the belief is perhaps even yet not entirely extinct. What could have given rife to fo extraordinary an idea is not easy to imagine: no fable however seems to have had a wider dominion, or to have been more frequently quoted by poets and moralists.

Another popular error relative to the Paradise-bird is its supposed want of legs; for as the specimens which were formerly imported into Europe were first deprived of their legs, it became a general idea that this species really had none: that it was almost perpetually on the wing; and that when it rested, it was by suspending itself from the branches of trees by the two long naked shafts which proceed from the lower part of the back; and even the learned Gesner, forgetting that this would imply a muscular structure in a feather, relates the same circumstance. These birds are natives of the East Indies, and are principally found about the Molucca Islands.





PSITTACUS AUSTRALIS. THE SOUTHERN BROWN PARROT.

Published April 2.1792. by I. Parlins on Leverian Museum.

# PSITTACUS AUSTRALIS.

### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum aduncum: mandibula superiore mobili; cera instructa.

NARES in rostri basi.

LINGUA carnofa, obtufa, integra.

Pedes scansorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139.

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Psittacus brachyurus fuscus, capite cinereo, collo antico abdomineque inferiore rubro-ferrugineis.

Pfittacus Neftor.

Pfittacus Meridionalis.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 110.

Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 333.

AREAT licet hic psittacus forma elegantiore lautioribusque coloribus quibus reliquum plerumque genus insignitur, pretium tamen ei quodammodo facit raritas; cum ex iis sit speciebus quas immensa illa Novæ Hollandiæ insula physicis Europæis nuperrime suppeditavit.

Color primarius est saturatim suscus, collo antico, abdominisque parte posteriore rubro-ferrugineis; qui color in nonnullis speciminibus totum etiam collum No. II.

torque angusto circumdat. Capitis vertex canescit. Dorsum, alæ, caudaque cinereo-fusca, non sine viroris obscurioris vestigio, cui superinducitur cupreus quidam splendor. Cinguntur oculi spatio nudo albicante seu cinereo.

Rostrum maximum, peraduncum, plumbeo-nigricat; nec longe ab hoc colore recedunt crura pedesque. Notandum est extremitates pennarum coloris esse saturatioris, unde sit ut tota avis quasi striata seu undulata videatur.

The Syl. Not. A 13th

Princeras brachyarus fracus capite caneres colla antice abdomineque la-

einigerent-order moist

CARRIBAT licer hie places forms elegendere laudoriberque cet ribus quibia reliquem pleremque genes inflguicus, pretium tamen et quede n-

mode facis rations; cam on his fit forcichus quas interents file Nove Ittolicus

nuelles coulty muses and apprised ablantion at rates inpor abanigment pulsa pigit

THE

### THE SOUTHERN BROWN PARROT.

#### Proton-basi dialo GENERICACHARACTERION A SAND SAT

BILL hooked. Upper mandible moveable.

Nostrils round, placed in the base of the bill.

Tongue fleshy, broad, blunt at the end.

Legs short. Toes formed for climbing, viz. two forward, and two backward.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Short-tailed brown Parrot, with greyish head, the fore part of the neck and lower part of the abdomen dull red.

Southern brown Parrot.

Lath. Syn. 1. p. 264.

THE Parrot figured on the present plate, tho' less distinguished either by beauty of colour or elegance of shape than most others of the genus, is yet highly important from its rarity; being one of the species which the ample regions of New Holland have lately afforded.

Its prevailing colour is a darkish brown; the fore part of the neck and the lower part of the abdomen are of a deep ferruginous red; and in some N 2

fpecimens the red encircles the whole neck with a narrow collar. The upper part of the head is greyish; the back, wings, and tail cinereous-brown; with a cast of green, and varied by a fort of coppery gloss diffused over the whole. The eyes are surrounded by a bare whitish or ash-coloured skin.

The beak is most extremely large, hooked, and of a blackish lead-colour. The legs are nearly of the same appearance. The tips of the seathers in this species are of a deeper cast than the rest of the seather; giving a sort of striated or undulated aspect to the whole bird.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Short-railed brown Parrot, with greyilly head, the fore part of the neck

un brown l'arroc.

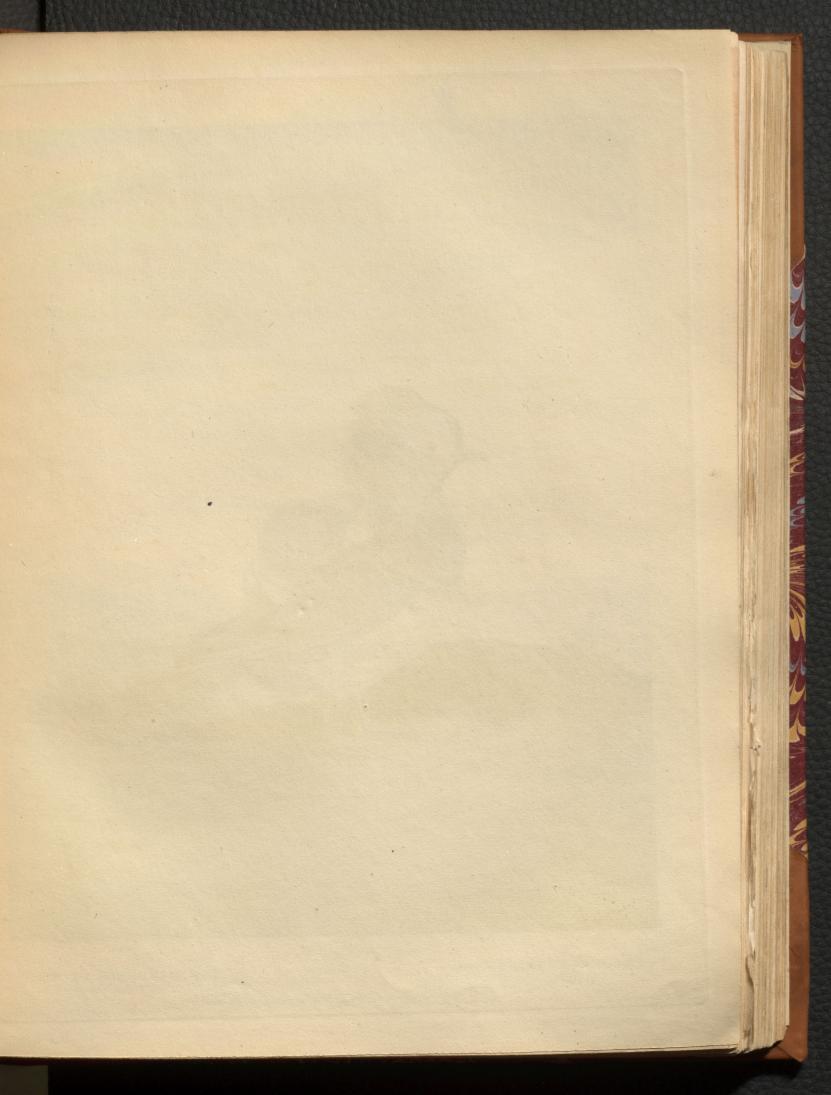
(112) Purses figured on the prefent place, the' left diffinguished either

is yet highly hoperant from its ratity; being one of the species which

Its payading colour is a darkith brown the fore part of the neck and

art of the abdomen are of a deep ferruginous red; and in four

ANAS





ANAS GALERICULATA.

THE MANDARIN DUCK.

# ANAS GALERICULATA.

# CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM lamelloso-dentatum, convexum obtusum. Lingua ciliata, obtusa.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 194.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Anas crista dependente, dorso postico utrinque penna recurvata compressa elevata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 206.

Querquedula sinensis.

Querquedula sinensis.

Briff. av. 6. p. 450. n. 34.

Edw. av. 102. t. 102.

In avium genus inquirentes non diu latere possit deesse, ut plurimum feminis lautam plumarum varietatem, nimiam vero fere et prodigam suisse naturam in decorandis maribus. Hoc nullibi manisestius quam in anatum genere; in ea præcipue specie de qua jam loquimur. Cum enim mas pulcherrimis coloribus insigniatur, splendeantque illius alæ amænissime virides; hujus viriditatis pauxillum tantum in hac parte sortita est femina; reliqua tota insufcatur, striis aliquot obscurioribus undulata.

Sinam

Sinam incolit venustissima hæc avis, magni habita, et in principum virorum aquis hortisque servata. In Japonia quoque conspicitur. Corpus superius colore est saturatim susco, pennis aliquot albo marginatis. Pectoris pars inserior abdomenque albent. Caput insignitur crista e plumis viridibus et purpureis pulcherrime composita. Genæ albæ. Collum superius pennis parvis rubroluteis, lanceolæ ad instar acuminatis, obtegitur; inserius cum pectore violaceopurpureum. Alæ pars media seu speculum, cœruleo-viridi sulgens lucidissimum, a parte postica sascia alba et transversa terminatur. Corporis latera pennarum serie susco-pallentium, lunulis albis nigrisque alternatim distinctarum, ornantur; habent tamen nonnulla specimina lineas tenues suscas dense dispositas lunularum vice. Super humeros utrinque lunulæ aliquot altius impressæ.

Quod autem in avi præcipue mirandum, remiges duo interiores secundarii seu dorso utrinque proximi, cæteris longe latiores, surgunt lateribus in longitudinem erectis, quasi carbasis duobus similes. Colore sunt vivide serrugineo, parte antica albo, postica nigro leviter cincta. Pennæ hæ præter solitum venustæ, quas cum primo videris, adeo sitas putares ut perpetuo periclitarentur, nec per unius horæ spatium manerent incolumes et intemeratæ, rarissime turbantur et horrescunt. Rostrum rubet. Crura pedesque aurantia.

In Angliam interdum cum femina illata est formosissima hæc avis; dubito tamen an unquam nostro sub cœlo sætus protulerint.

## THE MANDARIN DUCK.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL broad and flattened; the edges marked with sharp lamellæ.

Tongue broad and ciliated at the edges.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Duck with variegated crest, and erect compressed interior remiges.

Chinese Teal. Tools and we are dee at each what

Edwards, pl. 102.

Chinese Duck.

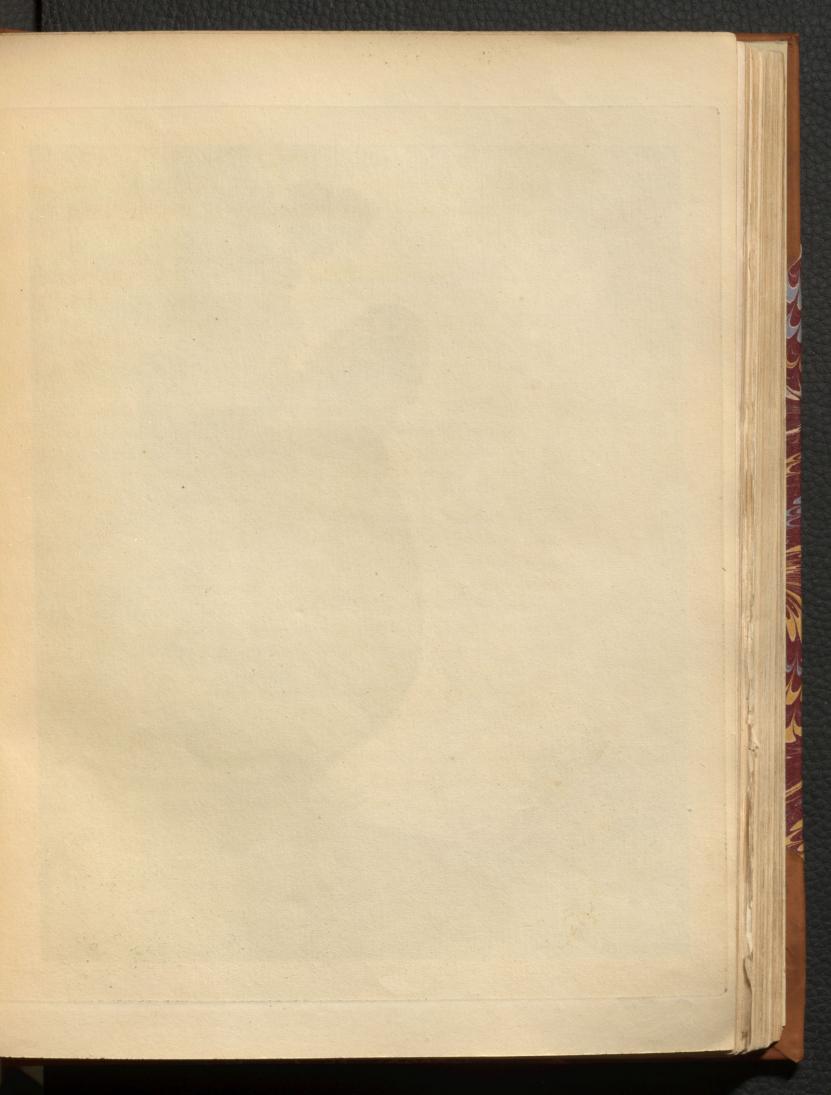
ck. Lath. Syn. 3. p. 548.

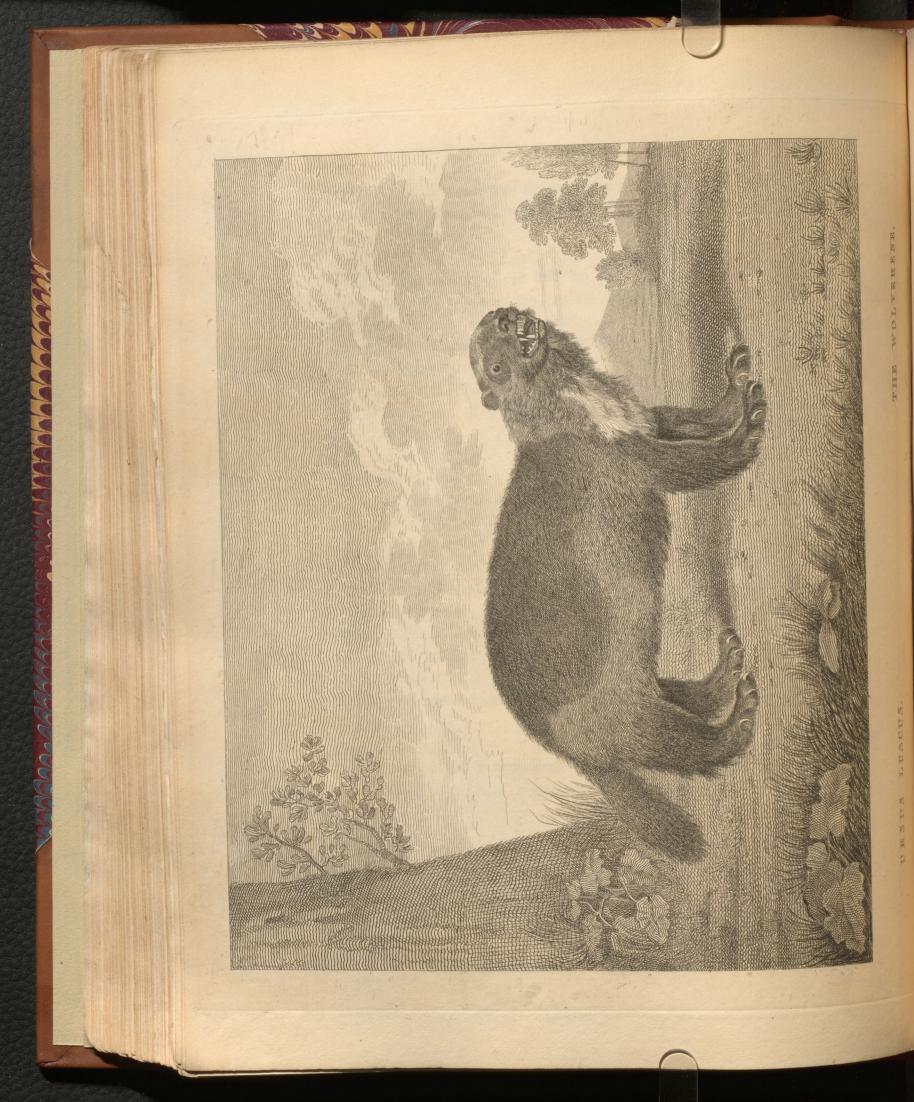
ATURE in the major part of the feathered tribe feems to have lavished all her ornaments on the male; while the female, on the contrary, is often destitute of any peculiar brilliancy of plumage, and of an appearance altogether different from that of the opposite sex. This is no where more conspicuous than in the birds of the duck tribe; and the present species in particular is a most remarkable instance of this diversity of aspect; for while the male is distinguished by the beautiful colours exhibited in the annexed plate, the semale is merely of a dull brown, varied with undulations of a deeper cast, and having but a slight approach towards the rich green which shines on the wings of the male.

This species is a native of China, where it is held in the highest esteem, and is kept in the ornamental waters and gardens of the principal Mandarins. It is also found in Japan.

The general colour of this bird on the upper part of the body, is a fine deep brown, with some of the feathers edged with white: the lower part of the breast and belly are also white. The head is ornamented by a crest of the most elegant structure, consisting of a mixture of green and purple feathers: the cheeks are white: the upper part of the neck of a yellowish red, and covered with small sharp-pointed feathers: the lower part of the neck, and the breaft, are of a very fine deep violet-purple. The middle of the wings, or speculum, is of a most beautiful lucid blue-green, bounded on the hind part by a transverse bar of white. The sides of the body are ornamented by a feries of pale-brown feathers, marked in some specimens by distinct alternate crescents of black and white, in others by fine close-set lines of brown. Just above the shoulders on each side are a few similar crescents still more strongly marked: but the most striking fingularity in this species is the figure of the interior fecondary remiges, or those nearest the body on each side; which are much broader than the rest, and stand with the vanes or webs upright, in a longitudinal direction, like a pair of small fails. These beautiful and singular plumes, which at first view seem scarce capable of being preserved an hour in their proper position, and which one would suppose liable from their situation to be deranged by a thousand accidental circumstances, are yet hardly ever feen in a disordered state. The beak is reddish: the legs and feet are orangecoloured.

This elegant bird is fometimes imported alive into our own country, but has rarely, (if ever,) been fo far naturalized as to breed in this climate.





#### URSUS LUSCUS.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

DENTES PRIMORES superiores 6, intus excavati, alterni. Inferiores 6: laterales 2 longiores lobati: secundarii basi interiores.

LANIARII folitarii, conici.

Molares 5 f. 6: primo laniariis approximato.

Lin.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Urfus cauda elongata, corpore ferrugineo, rostro fusco, fronte plagaque laterali corporis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 70.

Ursulus lupo affinis.

Edw. 103. t. 103.

Ursus castanei coloris, cauda unicolore, rostro pedibusque nigris.

Bris. Quadr. p. 188.

CUM quadrupede longe diverso ob generalem quandam similitudinem confunditur interdum hæc ursi species; cum mustela scilicet Gulone Linnæi. Americæ Septentrionalis partes frigidiores incolit, in sylvis præcipue degere gestiens. Magnitudine est sere lupi minoris. Descripsisse eum et depinxisse primus videtur Dominus Edwards nomine Quickhatch, sive Wolverene.

No. II.

0

Color

Color generalis fusco-subflavescit, ab utraque dorsi parte deorsum nigrior decurrens super lateribus fascia paululum arcuata, quam subtus utrinque excipit linea angustior susco-subflava. Crura corpore nigriora. Trans frontem ducitur fascia pallidior. Rostrum nigricat. Aures rotundatæ brevesque. Cauda longiuscula, modice villosa. Ungues magni, validi, uncinati.

Præda licet et rapinis vitam sustentet, non tamen adeo insatiabiliter sanguinem sitit; ut Gulo. Cum lentior incedat, animalibus insidietur necesse est, non cursu assequatur; moresque igitur Gulonis inter arbores latere dicitur, indeque casu subitaneo in prædam deserri.

#### THE WOLVERENE.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six cutting teeth and two canine in each jaw.

Five toes before; five behind.

In walking rests on the hind seet as far as the heel,

Pennant.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Ferruginous brown Bear, with a lateral band of a deeper colour, and flightly bushy tail.

The Quickhatch, or Wolverene.

Edwards, pl. 103.

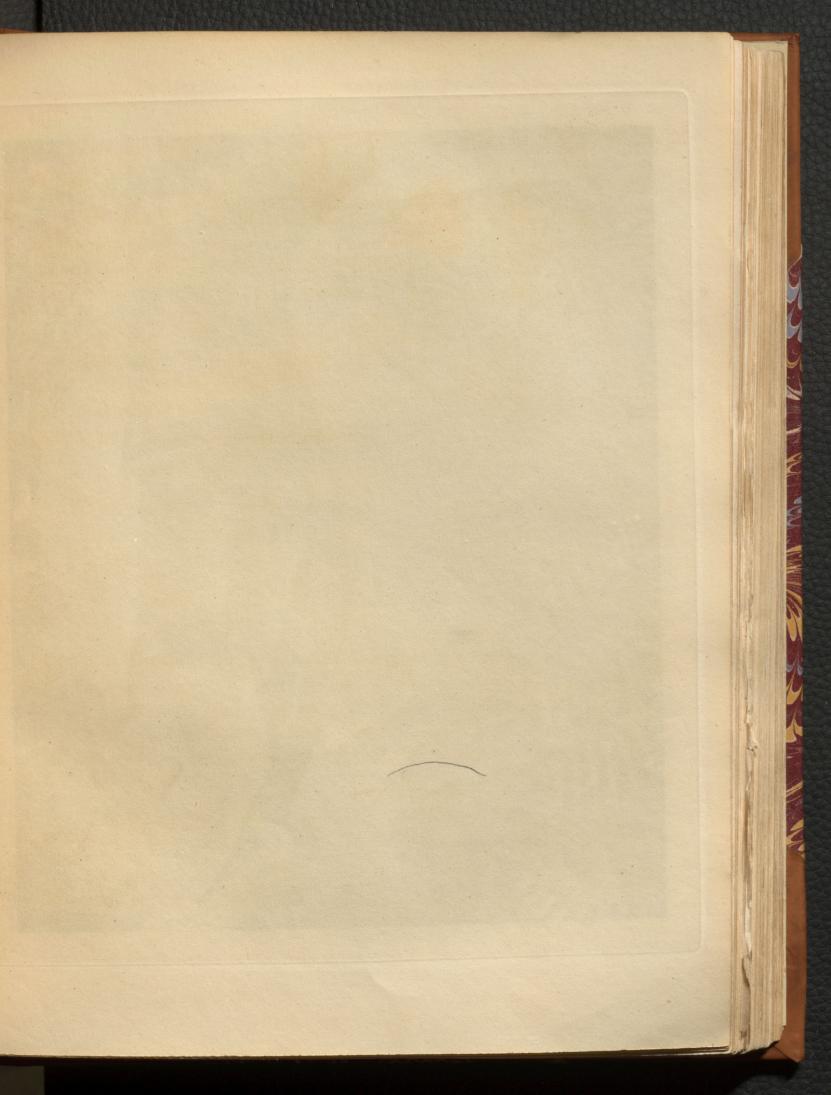
THE animal here represented has sometimes been consounded with a very different quadruped: viz. the Mustela Gulo of Linnæus, or Glutton; to which it is indeed allied in general appearance, tho' really a distinct species. It is a native of the colder parts of North America, and resides chiefly in woods. It seems to have been first described and figured by Edwards, under the name of the Quickhatch, or Wolverene.

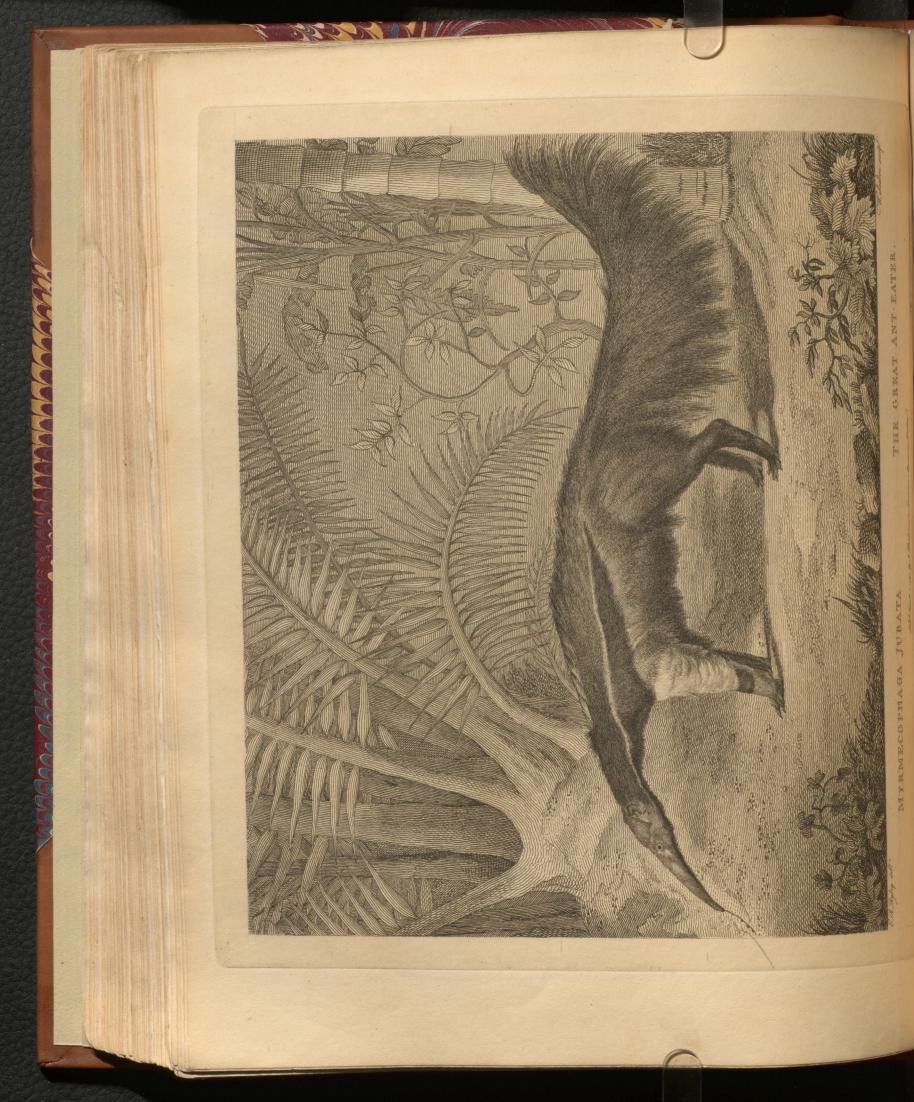
Its fize is that of a fmall wolf. Its colour a tawny brown; which on each fide the back is much deeper, and spreads downwards in a somewhat arcuated O 2

manner over the fides; and beneath this dark shade on each side is a narrower band of light yellowish-brown. The legs are of a darker colour than the body. Across the front runs a light-coloured band. The snout is blackish; the ears fhort and rounded: the tail moderately long and fomewhat bushy: the claws large, strong, and crooked.

It is of a predaceous nature, but not of that immoderately voracious difposition by which the Glutton is said to be distinguished. Its pace is rather flow than quick; and in consequence of this it is obliged to lie in ambush for other animals, and to take them by furprife instead of pursuing them. Like the Glutton it is faid to have a habit of lurking amongst trees, and suddenly dropping on its prey.

MYR-





## MYRMECOPHAGA JUBATA.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS,

Lingua teres, extensilis. Os angustatum in rostrum. Corpus pili tectum.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 51.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Myrmecophaga palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, cauda jubata.

Tamandua-guacu.

Marcgr. braf. 225. t. 225.

Myrmecophaga rostri longissimo, pedibus anticis tetradactylis, posticis pentadactylis, cauda longissimis pilis vestita.

Briff. Quadr. 24.

Yrmecophagæ a plerisque aliis quadrupedibus differunt non tantum externa specie, sed quod dentibus omnino carent; quod quidem, si solum genus Manis excipias, aliis nullis hactenus cognitis obtigit. Sunt tamen in œfophago Myrmecophagæ, testante Domino Broussonet, ossicula quædam dentibus similia.

Infectis solis vescitur Myrmecophaga, formicis præcipue et oniscis; quibus fane miro artificio infidiatur, linguam nempe lumbriciformem et longissimam diu extendendo, adopertamque opima præda, viscido humore quo lingua obducitur illaqueata, in os subito retrahendo. Species hic depicta, diu captiva, carnes crudas in frustula dissectas comedere non recusabat. Hæc omnes congeneres magnitudine longe superat; eratque forsan ipsissimum specimen unde sigura hæc nostra desumpta est, omnium quæ in Europam unquam illata sunt maximum.

Longitudo ejus est circiter septem pedes. Rudis est illi et quasi incultus aspectus. Color est susceptionereus; plagaque nigra lateralis ab humeris utrinque decurrit, sensim angustata, supraque albo simbriata. Rostrum longum et tubulatum est. Cauda pilis nigris rudibus et longissimis vestitur. Super crura macula exstat nigra, paulo supra pedes sita. Pedes antici unguibus validissimis incurvis muniti sunt, qui prosecto Myrmecophagam, dentibus licet carentem, hostem maxime formidandum reddunt: sæpe enim animalia externa specie seipsa longe majora, vulneribus sauciata, et continua pressura fatigata enecat, cum corporibus ungues infixerit, vastumque robur exercuerit.

Noctu evagatur Myrmecophaga, et interdiu in locis secretioribus obdormit: incessus ejus est lentior, moresque pigri et torpidi.

#### THE GREAT ANT-EATER.

## GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body covered with hair.

Small mouth: long cylindric tongue:

No teeth.

Pennant.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Greyish brown Ant-Eater, with very long fnout, extremely long bushy tail, and a black band above the shoulders.

Great Ant-Eater.

Le Tamanoir.

Pennant. Hist. Quadr. p. 507.

Buffon. 10. p. 141. pl. 29.

HE curious genus Myrmecophaga, or Ant-Eater, is strikingly distinguished from most other quadrupeds, not only by the general shape and appearance, but also by the total want of teeth; a particularity which takes place in no other quadrupeds yet known, except those of the genus Manis. There are however, according to the observations of Mons. Broussonet, certain bones not unlike teeth, situated in the gullet or cesophagus of the Ant-Eater.

The Ant-Eaters feed folely on infects, and particularly on ants and millepedes; and the manner in which they procure the infects is extremely curious. The animal thrusts out its tongue, which is shaped like a worm, and of a great length, and lays it amongst heaps of these creatures; and when by means of the viscid moisture with which it is covered, it is sufficiently loaded with insects, it then retracts it suddenly, and swallows them. In a state of captivity the species here represented has been known to feed on raw meat, cut very small. This species far exceeds in size all the rest of its genus, and the specimen from which this sigure was taken is perhaps the largest ever brought into Europe.

Its length is upwards of feven feet. It is an animal of an aukward and uncouth appearance. Its colour is a dark grey; were a very broad band of black, running from the neck downwards on each fide the body, and growing gradually narrower as it passes down. This black band is accompanied on the upper part by a streak of white. The shout is very long and tubular. The tail is black, and is surnished with coarse hair of a very great length. On each of the fore-legs is also a patch of black a little above the feet. The fore-feet are armed with extremely strong and crooked claws, which render this creature, tho' destitute of teeth, a very formidable adversary, since it has been known to destroy animals of much greater apparent strength than itself; and fixing its claws upon them, exerts such powerful force as to kill them by laceration and continued pressure.

It is a nocturnal animal, and is faid to fleep during the day in retired places. Its pace is fomewhat flow, and its manners heavy and stupid.

## MUSEUM LEVERIANUM.

proprima effe et perpetuam, ni in IIII o.o. examinavi

## PHASIANUS CURVIROSTRIS.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

GENÆ cute nuda lævigata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 270.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Phasianus cupreo-purpureus, viridi-nitens, corpore subtus nigricante, capite cristato, rostro elongato.

Phasianus Impejanus.

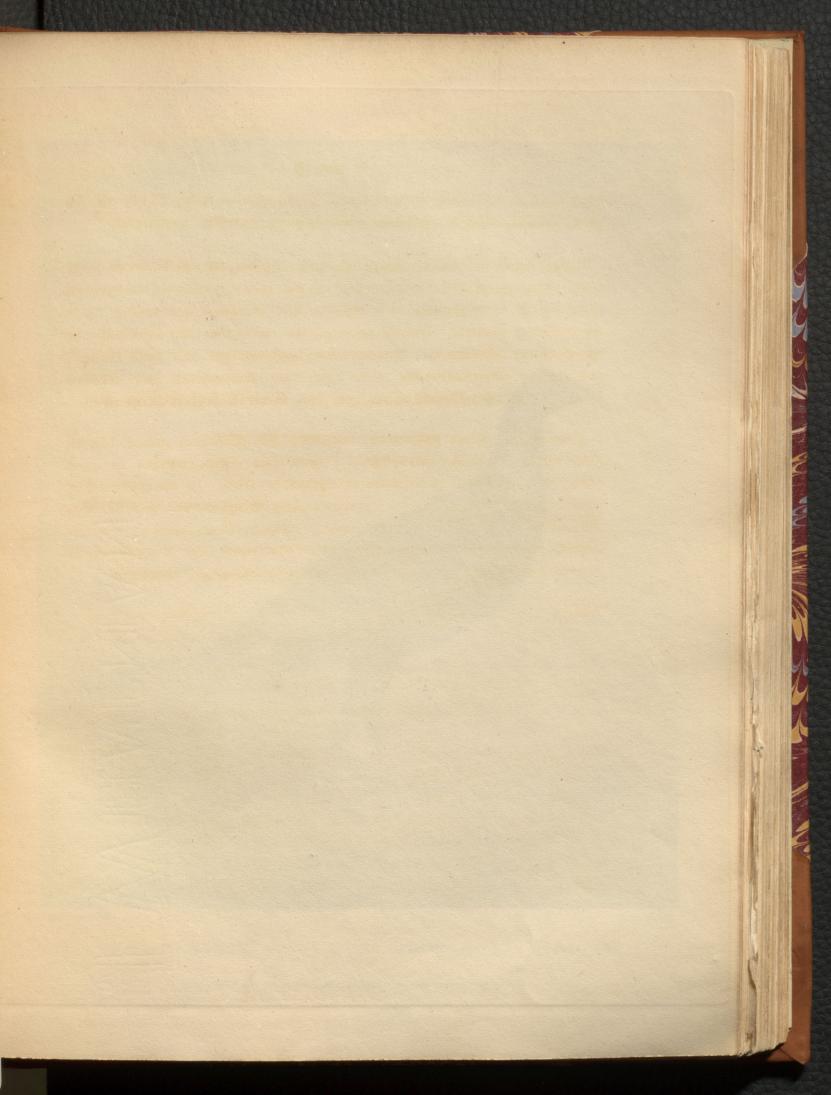
Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 632.

Impeyanus. Plumis decoratur mirum in modum fulgidis et venustis. Dorsum alæque lucide purpureo-nigricant viridi cupreoque versicolora. Quæ in collo plumæ, angustæ et acuminatæ, nitidissime sunt cupreo-ferrugineæ. Cinguntur oculorum orbitæ cute nuda cæruleo-virescente. Cauda sulvo-ferruginea, apicem rotundata. Corporis inferiora susconigra. Assurgit crista insigniter de-No. III.

cora, constans e plurimis parvis et erectis scapis, quorum apices singuli tela seu parte plumata ovata et acuminata, capiti colloque concolori terminantur.

Rostri singularis formatio: mandibula enim superior magnopere curvata, longe ultra inferiorem excurrit: quod nescio an casu potius evenire suspicarer, quam proprium esse et perpetuum, ni in omnibus quæ examinavi speciminibus ita se res constanter haberet. Nomen igitur triviale curvirostris inde deductum utile est ad notam distinctionis. Nomen etiam Impeyanus apte satis possit retineri; cum physicis nempe nostratibus primo hanc avem communicavit uxor lectissima Domini Eliæ Impey Equitis aurati, quæ plura secum ab Indis specimina attulit.

Magnitudine gallum gallinaceum vulgarem, seu phasianum gallum Linnæi, plene æquat Phasianus curvirostris. Femina mare minor, maxima ex parte susceptiones undulisque pallidioribus et nigrioribus variata. In hoc etiam dissert, quod remiges primarii nigrent; secundariis nigro ferrugineoque transverse fasciatis; quodque cauda sit brevissima, corpori concolor. Crura præterea non calcaribus sed tuberibus tantum armata. Illas Indiæ partes quas Hindostan nomine norunt hodierni, septentrionales præcipue inhabitat Phasianus curvirostris.





PHASIANUS CURVIROSTRIS. THE IMPEYAN PHEASANT.

Pub. as the Act directs, Jan's 1791, by L. Parkinson, Leverian Museum .

#### THE IMPEYAN PHEASANT.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Cheeks covered with a fmooth naked skin.

Lin.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Blackish-purple Pheasant, with a changeable lustre of green and coppercolour, the body black beneath, the head crested, the beak long and crooked.

Impeyan Pheafant.

Lath. Synops. Suppl. p. 208.

THE Phasianus curvirostris, or Impeyan Pheasant, is a species known only within these sew years. It is a bird of uncommon beauty and lustre of plumage: the general colour of the wings and back is a rich, glossy, blackish purple, varied with changeable hues of green and copper-colour. The seathers on the neck are of a narrow and sharpened form, and of a very bright copper-ferruginous. The orbits of the eyes are surrounded with a naked skin of a blueish-green tinge: the tail is of a bright bay or ferruginous colour, and is rounded at the end: the under parts of the body are of a dull black. The top of the head is ornamented by a crest of singularly beautiful structure, consisting of a great many small, upright, nearly naked shafts, each terminated by an oval sharp-pointed web or feathered part, of the same brilliant appearance with the rest of the head and neck.

The

P

The beak is of a fingular form; the upper mandible being confiderably prolonged over the lower, and extremely curved. It might be suspected that this was an accidental circumstance; but as it takes place equally in all the specimens I have yet seen, I imagine it to be the proper and constant form of the beak. It therefore affords a very good mark of distinction, and the Latin trivial or common name is taken from thence. Its English name of Impeyan Pheasant may be still retained with great propriety, since it was first introduced to the notice of naturalists by the Lady of Sir Elijah Impey, who brought several specimens from India.

The fize of this curious bird is at least equal to that of a common fowl, The female is smaller than the male, and is principally of a brown colour, varied with marks and undulations of a deeper and lighter cast; the longer wing feathers are also black in the female, the secondary ones barred with black and ferruginous: the tail extremely short, and coloured like the rest of the bird; and the legs, instead of spurs, as in the male, are only surnished with a knob or tubercle. The Impeyan Pheasant is chiefly found in the northern parts of Hindostan.

#### CAPRAIBEX.

# CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes Primores inferiores octo.

Laniarii nulli.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 94.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Capra cornibus fupra nodofis in dorfum reclinatis. Ibex.

Gesn. Quadr. 331.

Aldr. Bisulc. 732.

Johnst. Quadr. t. 28.

Pallas Spic. Zool. 11. p. 31. t. 3, et 5. sig. 4.

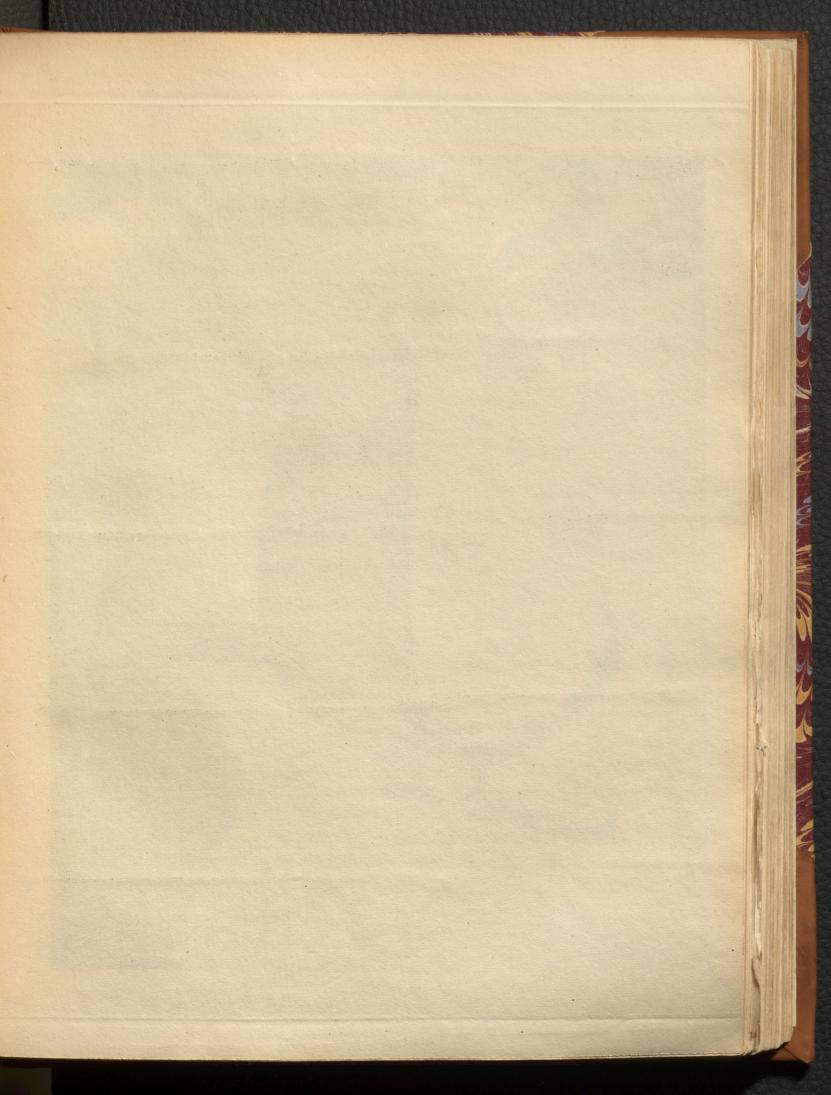
Ascitur Ibex in variis Europæ et Asiæ regionibus. Cordi sunt ei rupes locaque montosa, nec alicubi cernitur. Ab hoc ortas esse omnes capræ vulgaris seu domesticæ varietates nonnullis physicis persuasum est. Maxima ejus est copia in insula Creta; generatur etiam in Corsica.

Magnitudine capram vulgarem superat. Color generalis est cinereo-suscus, in nonnullis speciminibus serrugineo leviter tinctus. Corporis inferiora ex albido substavescunt. Crura plerumque nigris maculis interspersa. Per dorsi longitudinem decurrit linea perpetua. Caput vasta gerit cornua, quorum pars superior

prominentibus et semicirculatis tuberibus notatur. Retro curvantur in apices mucronatos definentia. Gula plerumque barbata.

Mirandi est Ibex roboris et pernicitatis: saltu sertur longissimo: pendet sæpe de rupium lateribus more capræ communis. Cornua sæminæ longe minora quam maris.

Opus subire laboris et periculi plenum dicuntur venatores, quos, cum ad vitæ discrimen ventum sit, fallere sæpe et effugere solet Ibex, præcipitem se de monte in cornua dando, et a terra statim, nulla accepta injuria, resiliendo.





### THE STEINBOCK.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Horns bending backward, and almost close at the base.

Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

The male commonly bearded.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Dark-brown Goat, with large knotted horns reclining backwards. The Ibex.

Penn. Hift. Quadr. p. 49.

THE Ibex, or Steinbock, which fome naturalists have considered as the original or stock, from whence the several varieties of the common or domestic Goats have proceeded, is a native of several parts of Europe and Asia, but is constantly found in rocky and mountainous regions. It abounds in the island of Crete, and is also found in Corsica.

In fize it is superior to the common goat. Its general colour is a dark cinereous brown, slightly tinged in some individuals with ferruginous: the underparts of the body are of a dull yellowish white. On the legs are often seen marks or patches of black: along the back runs a continued stripe of black. The horns are of enormous size, and are marked on the upper side by large semi-

femicircular prominences or tubercles: they are curved backwards, and terminate in a sharp extremity: the throat is commonly bearded.

It is an animal of great strength and swiftness, and is capable of leaping to a suprising distance; and, like the common goat, is often seen to hang on the brinks of precipices, amongst the losty crags which it inhabits. The horns of the semale are far smaller than those of the male.

The chase of this animal is said to be an exercise of considerable danger, as well as satigue, and it is said, that when closely pressed, the animal has a practice of throwing itself down a precipice, and lighting on its horns, without receiving the least injury, and by this means often escapes its pursuers.

described going the stand house estiming backwards.

Penn. 19th. Quart. p. 39.

"HE there or Strinbock, which tome namedille have confidered as the conjugat or flority from whence the ferent varieties of the column we

rollin Coast have proceeded, is a native of fiveral parts of Furspe and is but is realisable found in rocky and monthshious recons. It should

In the de to the depends on the common goes has ground at it and at

of the bady ares of a deal yell with white. On the less are when here

are of mormous fire, had no marked on the upper fide by large

# MUSTELA LUTRIS.

# - lay same I stor CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes Primores superiores sex, erecti, acutiores, distincti.

Inferiores sex, obtusiores, conferti: duo interiores.

LINGUA lævis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 66.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Mustela plantis palmatis pilosis, cauda corpore quadruplo breviore.

Lutra marina, Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 66.

Steller. Nov. Comment. Petrop. tom. 2. p. 367. t. 26.

Erxl. Mamm. p. 445. Schreb. III. p. 465. t. 128.

L'utrarum aliæ species sluvios, aliæ maria incolunt. Cernere est in his subobscura externæ cujusdam similitudinis cum piscibus vestigia, quæ in
Castore manisestior, in Phoca evidens et conspicua, maxima autem et certissima est in Trichechi genere, donec in Trichecho Manato, seu illo cui cauda
rotundata, quadrupedis sorma jam sere deperdita, in cetariis animalibus penitus
deleatur; his enim tanta videtur esse cum piscibus affinitas, ut inter eos numerentur a plurimis qui de historia naturali antiquitus conscripserint.

No. III.

Q

Magni

( 110 )

Magni venditur hujusce speciei vellus, ex quo præcipue conficiuntur vestes lautissimæ magnatum Turcicorum et Russicorum. Varietas vero est altera et major, cujus pilus pretiofior et delicatior.

Circa littora Kamtschatkæ nec non insularum Asiam et Americam interjacentium præcipue cernitur Mustela Lutris. Piscibus vescitur, more Lutræ vulgaris. Natat audacter et celerrime. Maximo erga prolem amore fervet, qui sane non modo huic generi sed et cetario forsan violentior quam reliquis plerisque animalibus.

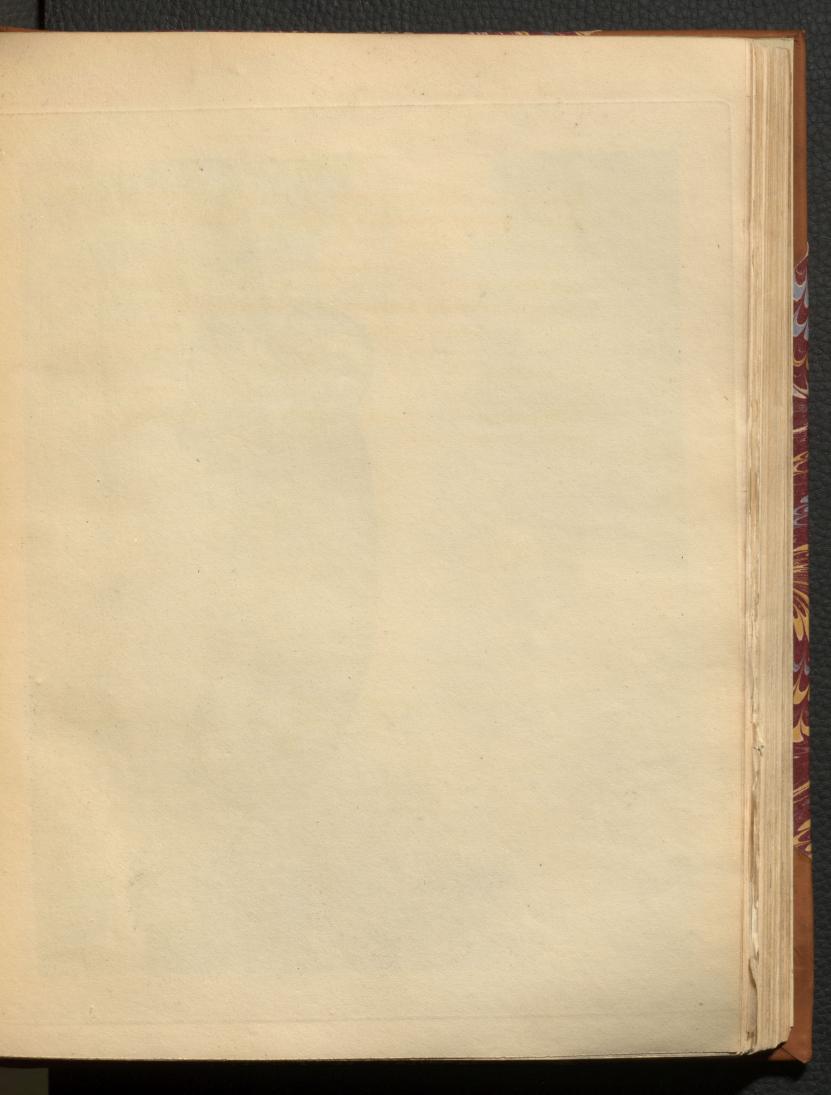
Color fusco-nigricat. Longitudo, ut plurimum, paulo superat quatuor pedes a naso ad extremum caudæ.

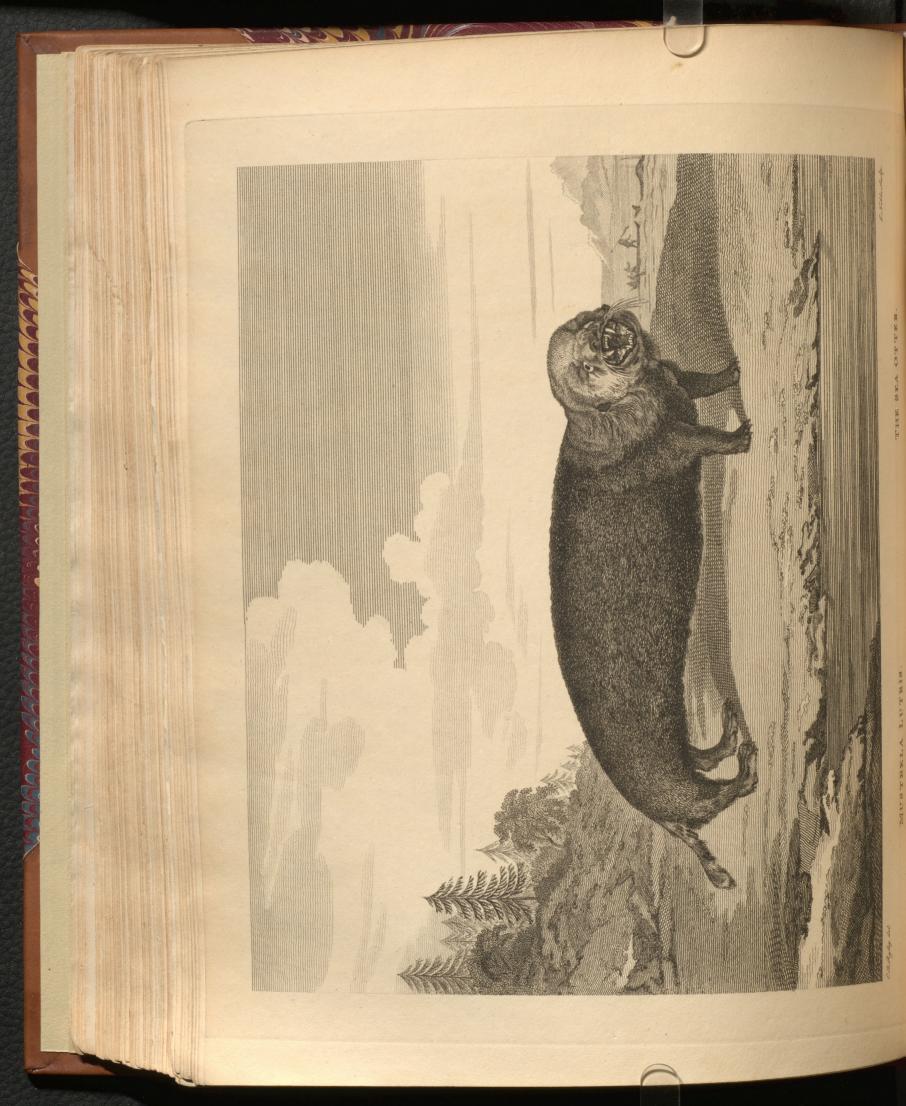
madichior, in Phoca cyclens et confident, madira auxem et certif-

de sture des centre rente visierer effe gum phinbus affentes, ut inter

natur a plurionia qui de hiltoria catorali antiquirus conferiplerina.

THE





## THE SEA OTTER.

## GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six cutting teeth and two canine in each jaw.

Five toes on each foot; each toe connected by a strong web.

not oblighten at the average of the ground and the Pennant.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Sable Otter with tail about four times shorter than the body.

Sea Otter.

Penn. Hist. Quadr. p. 356.

THE Lutræ, or Otters, of which fome species inhabit fresh waters and others the sea, are remarkable for the first or beginning approach in point of external sigure amongst quadrupeds to the animals of the sishy tribe, which is more nearly approached to by the Beaver; still more by the Seal, and extremely so by the genus Trichechus; till in the Trichechus Manatus, or round-tailed Manati, the outline of a quadruped is almost obliterated, and at length is quite lost in the Cetaceous tribe, which have so much the general habit or appearance of sishes, that by many of the older writers on natural history they have been classed as such.

Con-

Considered in a commercial view the present species is highly important, since its sur is one of the richest and most valuable hitherto discovered, and affords to the Russian nobility and to the Turks, a principal article of their magnificent dress. It is however chiefly the larger variety of this species which is most esteemed, the sur of the one here sigured being not so exquisitely sine as that of the larger sort:

This animal is principally found about the shores of Kamtschatka, and the intermediate islands between Asia and America. Like the rest of its genus, it feeds on fish, swims with great strength and celerity, and is remarkable for a very strong attachment to its young; a particular in which not only the animals of this genus, but even those of the cetaceous tribe at least equal, if not exceed most other animals. The colour of the Sea Otter is a very deep blackish-brown. Its general length from the nose to the tip of the tail is somewhat more than four seet.

others the fear are remarkable for the first or beginning approach in others the fear are remarkable for the first or beginning approach in point of external figure among the markets to the animals of the filby more which is more nearly approached to be the Braver; this more by the Seal, which is more nearly approached to be the Braver; this more by the Seal, and extremely to by the group Trichechus; till in one Trichechus Manatus, an aread-tailed Manati, the coulon of a quadruped is alread obliteraced, and a length is quite toft in the Centern's which have so much the reversal behind the constraints of the older writers on natural

eno"

TURDUS

#### TURDUS ORPHEUS.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM tereti-cultratum: mandibula superiore apice deslexo, emarginato. NARES nudæ, superne membranula semitectæ. olli Faux ciliata. Dilia sudisoloolitev simulq samoriomA seva da mumilioni

LINGUA lacero-emarginata.

non earthon arroy mutature remember eleganted man Lin. Syft. Nat. p. 291.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Turdus plumbeo-fuscus, subtus pallidus.

Turdus Orpheus.

Turdus Polyglottus?

Turdus Orpheus?

Mimus.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 293.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 293.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 339.

nomino olidarolim anologo Brij. Av. 2. p. 262. n. 27.

Ntequam detectus effet orbis occiduus, musices palmam ab aliis avibus facile præripuit Luscinia, in sylvis Europæis cantatrix omnium jucundissima. Mirum sane scientiæ zoologicæ insignis illa epocha attulit incrementum, plurimaque comperta funt animalia quæ forma fingulari omnia hactenus in veteri orbe conspecta longe superabant. Tum primum physicis innotuerunt Didelphides, in folliculo abdominali catulos diu post partum gestantes. Rana Pipa, seu Surinamensis, quæ modo prorsus contrario pullos in cellulis dorsalibus gerit, inter

Integrat, et moessis lute loca questibus implet.

inter prodigia quæ ingeniosa protulit natura, merito habebatur. Viderunt primum gaudio simul et stupore perculsi istius temporis philosophi immensæ magnitudinis Condoram, quæ cum ovibus correptis avolat, immo etiam armenta majora persequitur et devastat; nec non perexiguum Trochilum, plurimis insectis minutiorem, superbientemque coloribus queis cedit longe quicquid est humanæ artis. Inter aves cantatrices deprensa est turdi species suaviloquo carmine lusciniæ ipsi antecellens.

Notissimum est aves Americanas plumis versicoloribus nitidissimas, cantu illo jucundissimo quo sylvæ prataque Europæa maxime hilarantur, ut plurimum carere: quam ob causam Britanniæ eleganter gratulatur poeta nostras non ignobilis.

Sint procul a nobis plumæ quas mille colorum

Sole fub occiduo fplendida turba gerit,

Dum Philomela fuos foliis adoperta novellis

Inftituat numeros cum filet omne nemus.

Canit tamen Philomela mœstum aliquod et querulum, ut dulce dolentem putemus.

Flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen Integrat, et mœstis late loca questibus implet.

Vox vero avis quam nunc describere pergimus, sonat ardentius quiddam, clarius et alacrius; varium magis et canorum. Arbusculæ plerumque insidens nocte dieque canit Turdus Orpheus, idque numeris adeo musicis et sonoris ut in stuporem plane rapiat auditores. Si orbis occidui incolis credendum sit, vincuntur longe dulces teneræque Lusciniæ querelæ potentioribus Americanæ cantatricis carminibus.

Nec folum sua voce præcellit miranda hæc avis, sed vocem etiam cantusque aliarum plurimarum volucrum imitatur, nec non aliorum animalium, et rerum etiam domesticarum sonitus.

Non lautior est illi vestitus quam lusciniæ nostræ. Color generalis est cinereo seu plumbeo-fuscus, alis caudaque obscurioribus. Pars corporis inferior
propemodum albicat, ut et rectrices duæ exteriores, marginibus nigris. Rostrum
et crura nigricant. Tectrices extremæ, remigesque aliqui secundarii subalbidi
alam maculant.

Turdum nostrum vulgarem magnitudine sere æquat Orpheus, sed elegantior est et delicatior. Varietas hujus avis est paulo minor, quæ lineola alba in superciliis præcipue distinguitur, quæque a nonnullis auctoribus (inter cæteros a Linnæo) ut species diversa notatur. Pennantus tamen varietatem meram esse judicat. Interdum quoque pectore maculato conspicitur, quod forsan siat antequam plumas persectas nacta sit.

Reperitur Turdus Orpheus in omni calidiori America, in ipsis etiam nuperrime scederatis provinciis. Sylvas humidas præcipue amat, variisque baccis vescitur.

and all is at the sent they there in at it is but

#### Mee folum fua voce pracellit miranda here avis, fed vocem citing can THE MOCKING THRUSH.

# GENERIC CHARACTER.

cornoris inferior BILL strait, obtusely carinated at top, bending a little at the point, and flightly notched near the end of the upper mandible.

Nostrils oval and naked.

Tongue slightly jagged at the end.

Middle TOE connected to the outer as far as the first joint.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Thrush of a lead-coloured-brown above, whitish beneath.

Mocking Bird.

Raii. Synops. p. 64. No. 5. p. 185. No. 31. Sloan. Jam. 2. 306. No. 34. Catefb. Car. 1. pl. 27.

HE Nightingale, fo uniformly admired as the pride of the European woods, and so celebrated from the earliest ages for its supereminent mufical powers, continued to bear the palm of melody from the rest of the feathered tribe till the discovery of the western hemisphere. At that striking period the knowledge of the animal world was increased in all its branches by a vast variety of new and interesting species; many of which exceeded in fingularity of form all that the Old Continent had difplayed. The Opoffums, fo remarkable for the extraordinary manner in which they bear their young about them, long after the period of exclusion, were then first discovered: the Pipa, or toad

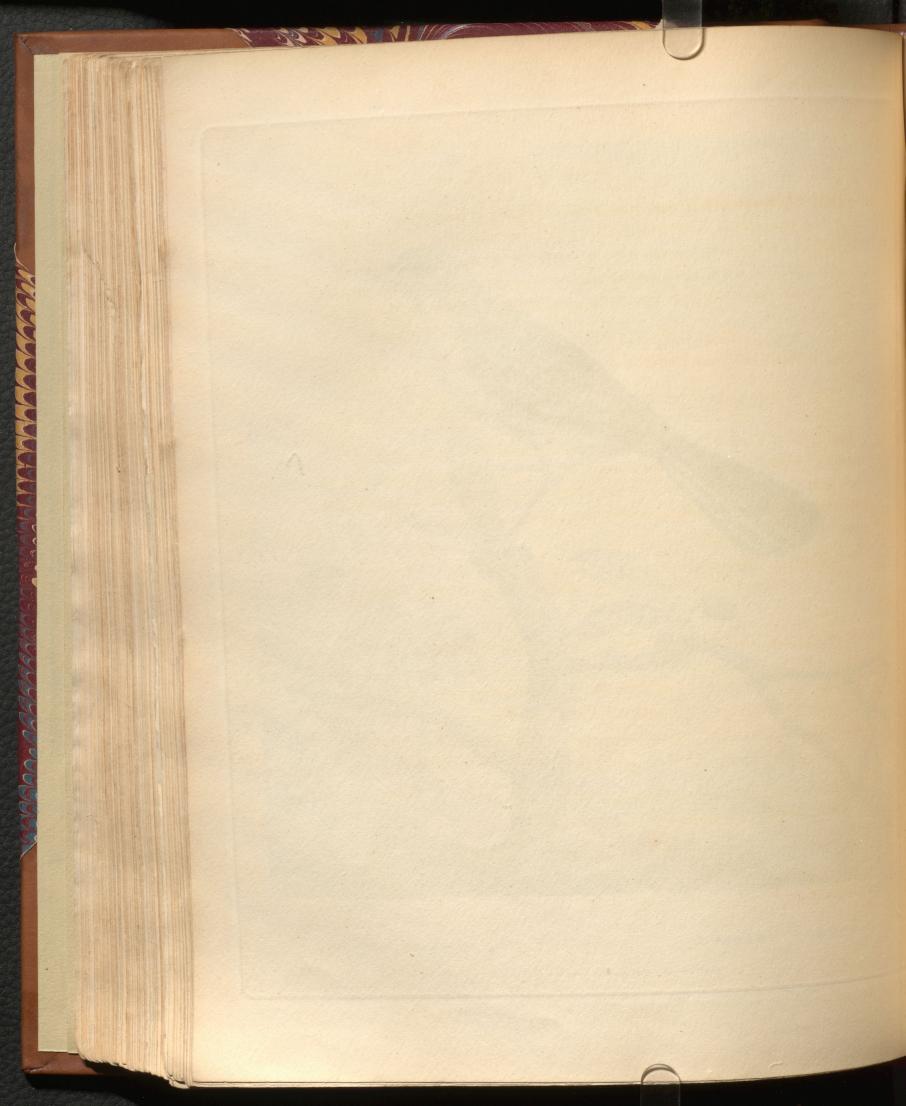


W. Skolton, Joulp

TURDUS ORPHEUS.

THE MOCKING THRUSH.

Published July 1.1792. by I. Parkinson, Leverian Museum.



toad of Surinam, which in a manner directly opposite, bears its young in numerous cells on its back, was another object of wonder to the naturalists of Europe: while amongst birds, the prodigious fize of the Condor, which seizes and carries off theep, and even attacks and destroys the larger cattle, opposed to the diminutive race of Humming-birds, some of which are far less than feveral infects, and adorned with colours which no art can express, called forth all that admiration which philosophic inquirers must ever feel at new and curious discoveries in the history of Nature.

Amongst birds possessed of musical powers, a species of thrush was found to exist, to whose voice even the warblings of the nightingale were judged inferior. It is remarkable that many of the highly gay and brilliant birds of America, are destitute of that pleasing power of song which gives so peculiar a charm to the groves and fields of Europe; and an elegant poet has beautifully expressed the supposed superiority of our own island in this respect.

feathers of the wings

"Nor envy we the gaudy robes they lent Proud Montezuma's realm, whose legions cast A boundless radiance waving on the fun, While Philomel is ours; while in our shades, 'Thro' the foft filence of the liftening night The fober-fuited fongstress trills her lay." care mane. Of this bird there is a finaller variety,

The mufic however of the nightingale has always been confidered as plaintive or melancholy, and fuch as conveys ideas of diffrefs.

a variety. It has also be Flet noctem, ramoque sedens, miserabile carmen Integrat, et mœstis late loca questibus implet.

Darkling the wails in fadly-pleafing strains, And melancholy music fills the plains.

But the notes of the bird now to be described are of a livelier nature, a bolder strain, and of a more varied richness and force of tone. It sings both .XNo. IH.

by day and night, and generally feats itself on the top of some small tree, where it exerts a voice so powerfully strong, and so sweetly melodious as to charm even to rapture those who listen to its lays. If we may rely on the attestations of those who have resided on the Western Continent, all the thrilling sweetness and varied modulations of the nightingale, must yield to the transcendent music of the songster of America.

Exclusive of its own enchanting note, it possesses the power of imitating those of most other birds; nay it even carries this propensity so far as to imitate the voices of various other animals, as well as different kinds of domestic sounds.

This wonderful bird is as undistinguished by any peculiar gaiety of appearance as the European nightingale. Its general colour is a pale cinereous brown; the wings and tail deeper, or more inclined to blackish: the under part of the body is nearly white, and the two exterior feathers of the tail are of the same colour, with dark margins: the bill and legs are black. The covert feathers of the wings are slightly tipped with white, and some of the shorter or secondary wing-feathers are white also, forming a mark of that colour on the wings.

It is nearly of the fize of the common or fong-thrush, but of a more delicate shape. Of this bird there is a smaller variety, which has a white line over each eye: this by some authors (and amongst others by Linnæus,) is made a distinct species; Mr. Pennant however has regarded it merely in the light of a variety. It has also been seen with a spotted breast, which probably is the state in which it appears before it has attained its full plumage.

This bird is an inhabitant of all the warmer parts of America, and is found as far north as the united British States. It chiefly frequents moist woods, and feeds principally on the different kinds of berries.

# S T Ribal call X comb B U B O.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

NARES pennis setaceis recumbentibus obtectæ,

CAPUT grande: auribus oculisque magnis.

Lingua bisida.

mentis mention renoribulque falcie, ni-

Lin. Syft, Nat. p. 131.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Strix Rufa, maculis punctifque nigris, fuscis, cinereisque variata.

Strix capite auriculato, corpore rufo.

Bubo.

Bell. av. 25. a. Gefn. av. p. 234. Aldr. orn. 1. p. 502. Brifs. av. 1. p. 477. n. 1. Raii Syn. p. 24. 1.

A VEM ostendit tabula quæ a specimine pulcherrimo simul et integerrimo delineata est. Tantum est affinitatis inter hoc genus et genus Falco, ut striges quasi nocturni quidam falcones non male habeantur, et apte satis observavit Linnæus eandem esse inter has et illos differentiam, quæ est inter phalænas et papiliones. Dividitur genus in species cornutas et cornubus carentes; illas scilicet quibus capiti utrinque assurgunt plumæ cornuum more, easque quibus caput omnino læve.

Notandum est striges aliquot, duas numpe vel tres, mole et partium proproportione huic straitumas, coloribus tamen longe crivertas, a nonnullis va-

In editione licet duodecima Systematis Naturæ Linnæi species memorentur tantum duodecim, progressu tamen temporis id accessit incrementi, ut jam cognitæ

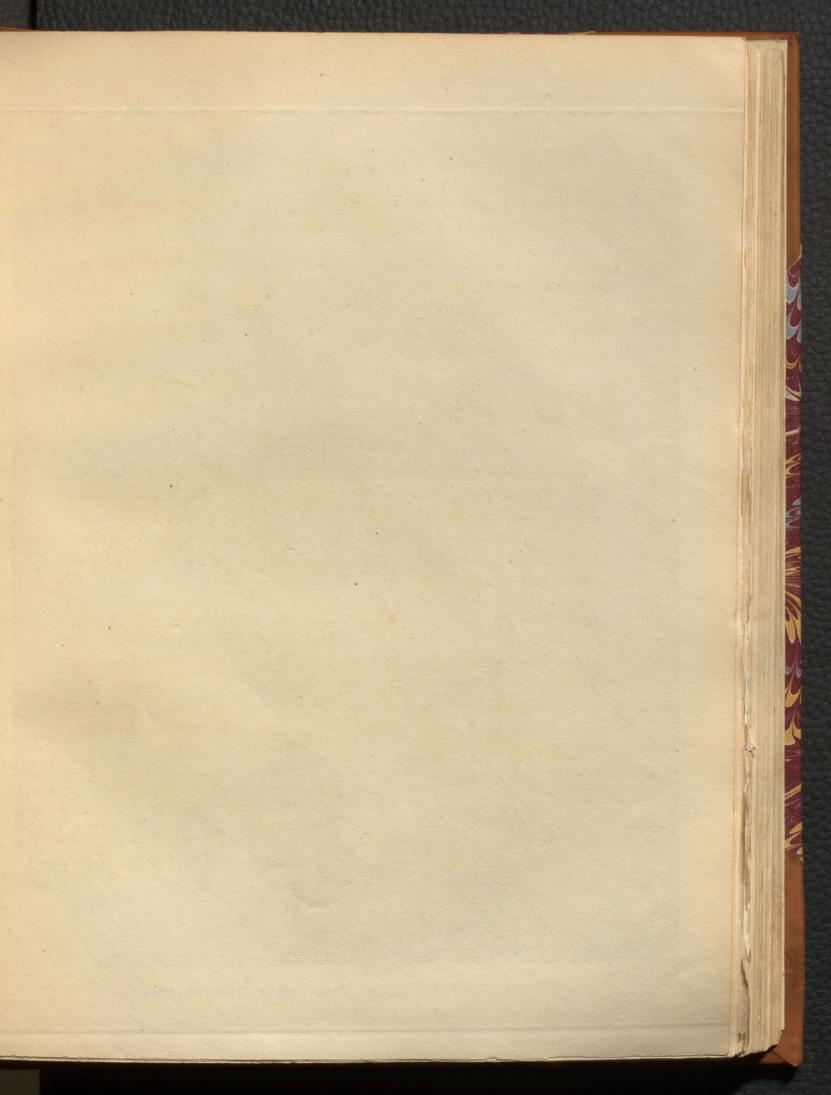
nitæ numerentur tantum non quinquaginta. Vix ulla major quam quæ in tabula depingitur, cujus moles paululum aquilæ cedit.

Color generalis e rufo ferrugineus, maculis majoribus minoribusque fuscis, nigris, cinereisque variatus, nec non punctulis innumeris concoloribus distinctus. Color præterea vel pallidior vel faturatior pro diversa ætate et valetudine. Crura Irides croceo-rubræ. Rostrum nigrum. Ungues nigri, unci, validissimi. Crura ad ipsos ungues plumata.

In Anglia rarissime conspicitur hæc species; interdum tamen in locis sylvosis et saxosis invenitur. In Gallia, Germania, et reliquis Europæ partibus minime rara. Cuniculos, aves, aliaque animalia prædatur.

Supervacaneum forfan sit notare genus male ominatum et luctus præsagum ab omnibus fere populi semper habitum suisse: quæ superstitio etiam in America dominatur, quaque ex antiquis immunes suisse soli videntur Athenienses, qui bubonem utpote avem Minervæ dilectam, magno savore tutati sunt; illam ipsam præcipue speciem de qua jam agitur, cujus non dubito quin tunc temporis maxima ibi esset copia, cum hodie nulla sit penuria.

Notandum est striges aliquot, duas nempe vel tres, mole et partium proproportione huic simillimas, coloribus tamen longe diversas, a nonnullis varietates potius quam species vere distinctas haberi; strigem scilicet Scandiacam Linnæi, in Suecia Septentrionali natam, quæ penitus albet; strigemque Virginianam ejustem auctoris, Americæ Australis incolam, quæ a nostra ave in eo tantum dissert, quod pectus et abdomen alba sint, striis innumeris transversis susco-nigricantibus sasciatas.





STRIX BUBO.

THE GREAT HORNED OWL.

Put, Jane 1 179, by J. Parkinson, Leverian Museum, London .

#### THE GREAT HORNED OWL.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL crooked; without cere.

Nostrils covered with briftly feathers

HEAD large: both ears and eyes very large.

Tongue bifid.

Latham

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Rufous Owl variegated with spots, marks, and specklings of black, brown, and cinereous.

Great Horned-Owl or Eagle-Owl.

Le grand Duc.

Great Eared Owl.

Will. orn. p. 99. t. 12.

Buff. ois. 1. p. 332. t. 22.

Lath. Synops. 1. p. 116.

THE species of Owl here represented, is taken from a specimen of uncommon beauty and perfection. The alliance between this genus and that of Falco, is extremely strong; and indeed owls may be considered as a kind of nocturnal Hawks, differing, as Linnæus most happily observes, from those birds in the same manner as moths differ from butterslies; the one being chiefly nocturnal, the other diurnal. They are divided into the horned and hornless, or those which have elongated plumes standing up on each

fide-

fide the head in the manner of horns, and those which have the head perfeetly fmooth.

In the twelfth edition of the Systema Naturæ of Linnæus, the species of owls amount to no more than twelve. Such however have been the rapid advances of ornithology fince that period, that the number of species at prefent known is not far short of fifty.

Of all the species the present is perhaps the largest; being not far inferior to an eagle. Its general colour is rufous or ferruginous, beautifully varied with larger and smaller spots and markings of brown, black, and cinereous; together with innumerable freckles or minute specklings of the same colours. It is also found of a deeper or lighter hue, according to various circumstances of age and health. The irides are of a bright reddish-orange: the beak black: the claws are also black, and extremely large, strong, and crooked: the legs are feathered to the claws themselves.

In England this species is but rarely seen: it is however sometimes sound, and frequents woody and rocky places. In France, Germany, and many other parts of Europe it is not uncommon. It preys on rabbits, birds, and various animals.

It is needless to observe that owls in general are regarded in most countries as birds of ill omen, and fuperstitiously considered as messengers of woe. This apppears to be the case in the new world as well as the old, since the Americans hold the fame opinion. The Athenians alone amongst the ancients, feem to have been free from this popular prejudice, and to have regarded the owl with veneration rather than abhorrence; confidering it as the favorite bird of Minerva. The species thus venerated, was the same which we have just described: it was probably extremely common in the adjacent regions, as it also is at this day. Sandy benegoth eved ability shorts to approach

It may not be improper to observe, that two or three of the very large horned owls which nearly resemble this species in size and general proportion, have been considered by some authors rather as varieties than as really distinct, though differing widely in colour; for instance the Strix Scandiaca of Linnæus, which is found in the northern parts of Sweden, and which is totally white; and the Strix Virginiana of Linnæus, sound in North America, which differs in having the breast and belly white, with innumerable transverse bars of brown or blackish.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Certhia nigro-violacea, alia caudaque futeis, vertice gulaque viridi-aureis,

Certhia nigro-violacea, vertice gulaque viridi-aureia, pediore coccinco.

Certify Separatedly violeton

Definite Sugar London

Larb, Ind. Ora. p. 284.

Gregio diffinguit hanc avientam color folendidus et varius. Collum por deum cum laterum parte inperiore, abdominis inferiore, aterricaum of ex quafi holoficieum. Also caudaque fuica ringuntur leviter fub-ferrugiaco. Vertex capitis auteo-viridas, quo ciud concipt postit fulgentius. Guetar con-

color iafra mandibulam inferiorem biece colore minus faturo. Uterque roftri

# CERTHIA SENEGALENSIS.

# CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum arcuatum, tenue, fubtrigonum, acutum.

LINGUA acuta.

Pedes ambulatorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 184.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Certhia nigro-violacea, alis caudaque fuscis, vertice gulaque viridi-aureis, pectore coccineo viridi-aureo undulato.

Gerthia nigro-violacea, vertice gulaque viridi-aureis, pectore coccineo.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 186.

Certhia Senegalensis violacea.

Briss. av. 3. p. 660. n. 29. t. 34. f. 2.

Certhia Senegalensis.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 284.

E Gregie distinguit hanc aviculam color splendidus et varius. E ticum cum laterum parte superiore, abdominis inferiore, et quasi holosericum. Alæ caudaque susca tinguntur leviter Vertex capitis aureo-viridis, quo nihil concipi possit sulgentius. color infra mandibulam inferiorem lucet colore minus saturo.

Collum pofaterrimum est fub-ferrugineo. Guttur con-Uterque rostri angulus angulus maculam habet oblongam nigram. Pectus et abdominis pars superior coloris sunt splendidissime phœnicei, striis numerosis transversis cæruleo-viridibus undulati; quod oritur a coloribus mixtis pennarum, quæ basi nigricant, medio aureo-virides, apicibus phœniceis. Rostrum modice curvatum, acutum, nigrum. Pedes quoque nigri. Senegalam incolit hæc avicula, monstratque eam sigura magnitudine naturali.

folet-blade Creepen, with brown wings and tade crown and throat gall-

Le Soule france violet à poirties toure.

The back of the neck, the names our of the file lower or

of the abdomes are of a deep velver-black; the udage and pair brown, with a flight east of farenginess; the upper part of the lie t of the most filend a

golden-green that can be concerned; the threat the forms, but on the pu

# THE SENEGAL CREEPER.

## GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL slender, incurvated, sharp-pointed.

Nostrils generally fmall.

Tongue in shape various, in some sharp-pointed, in others ciliated, in others

Toes placed three before and one behind; back toe large; claws hooked and long.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Violet-black Creeper, with brown wings and tail, crown and throat goldgreen, breast scarlet, with gold-green undulations.

Senegal creeper.

Lath. Synops. 1. p. 709.

Le Souis-manga violet à poitrine rouge.

Buff. oif. 5. p. 500.

HIS bird is highly diftinguished by the variety and splendor of its colours. The back of the neck, the upper part of the fides, and the lower part of the abdomen are of a deep velvet-black: the wings and tail brown, with a flight cast of ferruginous: the upper part of the head of the most splendid golden-green that can be conceived: the throat the same, but on the part immediately beneath the lower mandible somewhat more obscure than on the



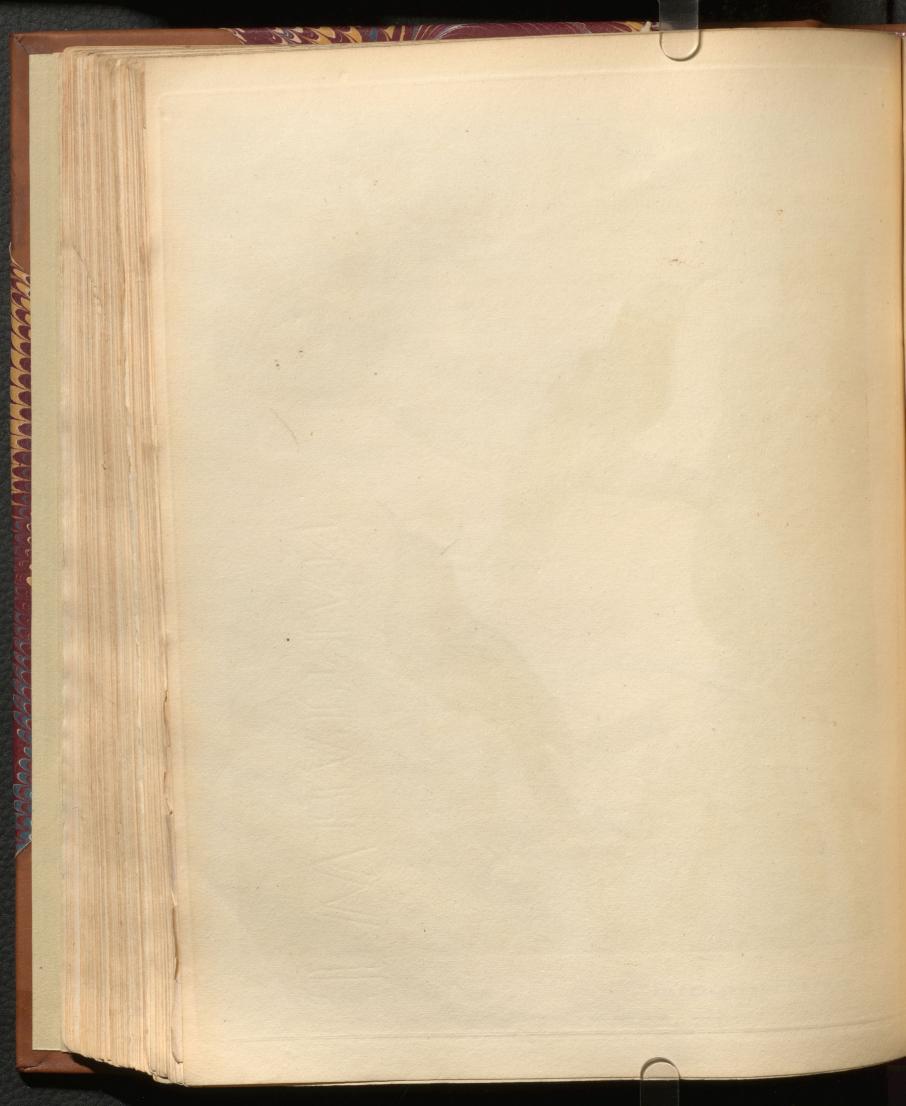
C. R. Riley delin .

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CERTHIA SENEGALENSIS

THE SENEGAL CREEPERS.

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fides. At each corner of the beak is an oblong patch of black. The breaft and upper part of the belly are of the most vivid crimson, undulated transversely with numerous blueish-green streaks: this undulated appearance on the breast is owing to the feathers being tipped with crimson, while the middle is green-gold, and the base nearly black. The beak is moderately curved, sharp and black: the legs are also black. It is a native of Senegal. The figure represents it of its natural size.

TRO-

rion enemple. Philipped Illis off ingenty to manages altern persistent t

## TROCHILUS ORNATUS.

### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM subulato-filisorme apice tubulato, capite longius: Mandibula superior vaginans inferiorem.

LINGUA filiformis, filis duobus coalitis tubulofa.

Pedes ambulatorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 189.

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Trochilus rectirostris fuscus, crista rufa, gula viridi-aurea, pennis colli utrinque elongatis.

Trochilus ornatus.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 318. Gmel. Syst. Nat. p. 497.

Rochilorum genus, minutissimum, pulcherrimum, nitidissimum, in America folummodo nascitur; calidiori præcipue, perpauca enim sunt in contrarium exempla. Vividum illis est ingenium, miraque alarum pernicitas; tanta præterea colorum sulgentissimorum coruscatio, ut dignior sit quæ cum metallorum politissimorum, gemmarumque pretiosissimarum nitore, potius quam cum aliarum avium splendidissimo vestitu possit comparari: nec enim sapphirinæ cedit aut smaragdinæ luci, aut aureo chrysolithi splendori.

Cavendum

Cavendum tamen est putemus lautum hunc ornatum universo generi communem: sunt enim nonnullæ species tantum non obscuræ, virore quodam subaureo susco-purpureas alas dorsumque leviter persusæ. Cum numerosissimum sit genus, quo facilius distinguantur species, visum est illud in duas divisiones disponere, quas scilicet vocarunt physici curvirostres et restirostres. In posteriore militat species quam jam descripsimus. Rarissima est, Cayenamque inhabitat.

Magnitudine trochilum qui colubris dicitur fere æquat, provinciis nuperrime fœderatis notifimum; coloribus autem longe differt. Corporis enim fuperiora aureo-viridia, inferiora, excepta gula, fubfusca. Abdominis ima parte gradatim albicante. Erigitur crista magna, paululum compressa, læte ferrugineo-rubra, quasi e serico mollissimo consecta. Alarum remiges caudaque cupreo-susca. Uropygium albet. Utrinque a collo extant torquis more pennæ plures longæ rubro-ferrugineæ, singulæ apice expanso terminatæ aureo-viridi, quas dicitur avis vel erigere vel deprimere posse ad libitum. Gula aureo-viret, interdum tamen in suscum versicolor. Rostrum pedesque nigricant.

# THE RUFF-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILE stender and weak; in some strait, in others incurvated.

Nostrils minute.

Tongue very long, formed of two conjoined cylindric tubes; missile...
Toes three forward, one backward.

TAIL confishing of ten feathers.

Pennant.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Strait-billed brown Humming-Bird, with ferruginous creft, gold-green throat, and elongated neck-feathers on each fide.

Tufted-necked Humming-bird,

Lath. Synops. p.

L'Oiseau-mouche, dit le Hupecol de Cayenne.

Pl. Enl. 640. f. 3.

THE brilliant and lively race of Humming-Birds, so remarkable at once for their beautiful colours and diminutive size, are the peculiar natives of the American continent, and, with very few exceptions, are principally found in the hottest parts of America. Their vivacity, swiftness, and singular appearance unite in rendering them the admiration of mankind; while their colours are so radiant, that it is not by comparing them with the analogous hues of other birds that we are enabled to explain with propriety their peculiar appearance, but by the more exalted brilliancy of polished metals and precious

stones:



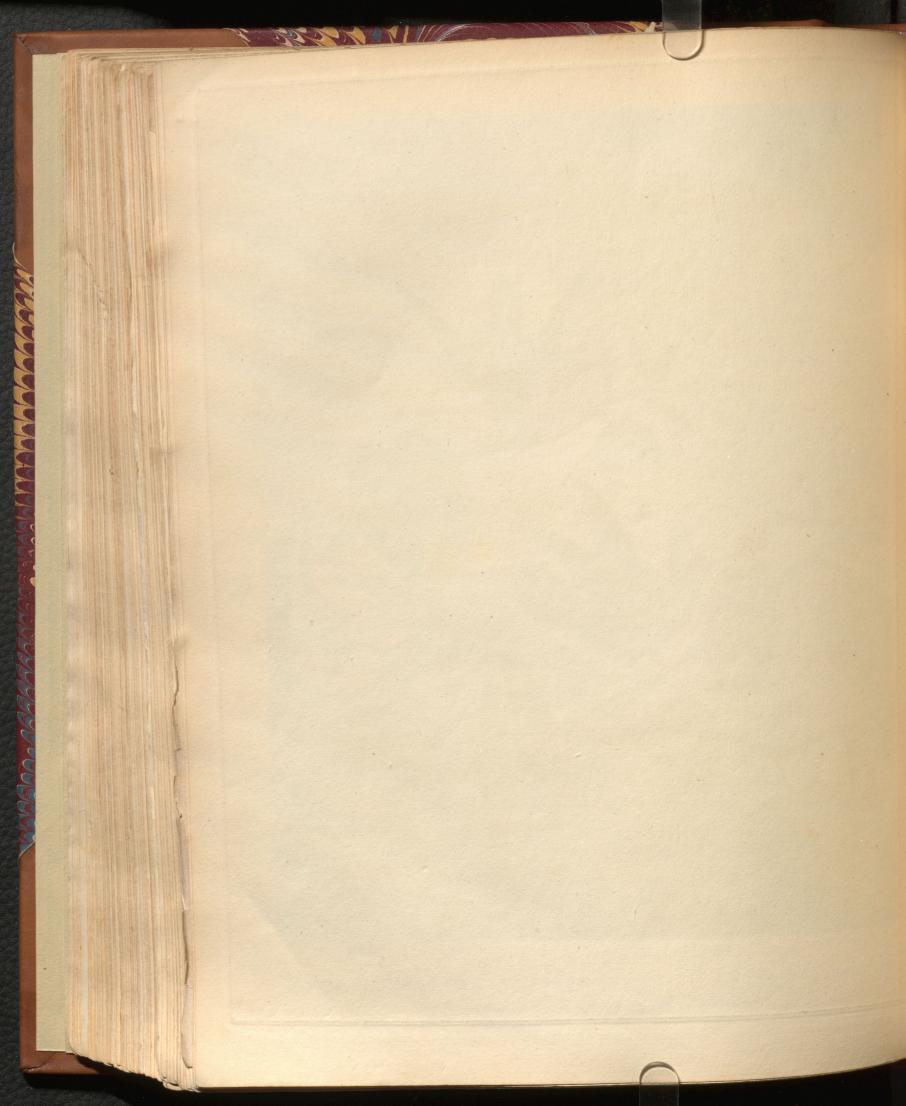
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TROCHILUS ORNATUS

THE RUFF - NECKED HUMMING - BIRDS

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stones: the ruby, the garnet, the sapphire, the emerald, the topaz, and poli-shed gold being considered as the most proper objects of elucidation.

It is not however to be imagined that all the species of humming-birds are thus decorated: some are even obscure in their colours, and instead of the prevailing splendor of the major part of the genus, exhibit only a faint appearance of a golden-green tinge, slightly diffused over the brown or purplish colour of the back and wings. The genus is of a very great extent, and in order that the species may with greater readiness be distinguished, it has been found necessary to divide them into two sections, viz. the curve-billed and the strait-billed. It is under the latter of these divisions that we must rank the species here represented, which is one of the rarest of the whole tribe, and is a native of Cayenne.

In fize it is nearly equal to the Trochilus Colubris, or common red-throated humming-bird, fo often feen in the united British states, but its colours are far different. The upper parts of the body are green-gold: the under parts, except the throat, are brownish, gradually becoming white on the lower part of the abdomen: the head is ornamented with a large upright, and somewhat compressed crest, of a delicate silky appearance, and of the richest ferruginous or reddish colour. The long wing-feathers and tail are of a coppery brown: the rump white. On each side the neck are situated several long feathers standing out in the manner of a russ, which give a most singularly beautiful aspect to this species: these feathers are of a reddish brown, each terminated by a goldengreen expanded tip, and the bird is said to have the power of raising or depressing them at pleasure. The throat is golden-green, which, in particular lights, changes into brown: the bill and legs are blackish.

## PHOENICOPTERUS RUBER.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum denudatum, infracto-incurvatum, denticulatum.

NARES lineares.
PEDES palmati, tetradactyli.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 230.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Phœnicopterus ruber, remigibus nigris.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 230.

Phænicopterus.

Bell. av. 299. Gefn. av. 688.

Aldr. orn. p. 319. Will. orn. 360. t. 60.

SI fas sit putemus Naturam decorum illum partium consensum congruentiamque, quibus pleraque gaudent animalia, consulto præterire, hoc certe Phænicoptero accidit, cujus collum et crura enormi adeo et monstrosa sunt longitudine ut promptum habilemque avis gestum et incessum aliquatenus impedire videantur. Quo magis hæc incommoda augeantur, rostrum ipsum quasi vi aliqua curvatum et diffractum videtur, mandibulis a medio subito descendentibus; unde sit ut caput sere retro at terram inter pascendum convertere, et velut a latere cibum capere cogatur.

Coloris

Coloris autem eximia elegantia avi plenæ et adultæ formæ inconcinnitatem compensat. Color generalis est roseo-coccineus, in aliquibus corporis partibus fere in albedinem transiens: est etiam ubi ob ætatem, seu alias quascunque causas, nonnullis in locis albedo fere dominatur. Remiges, seu pennæ alarum longiores, sunt semper aterrimæ, et ob insignem a cæteris coloribus discrepantiam, mirum afferunt huic avi ornamentum. Rostrum rubro-suscescens, apice nigro. Crura pedesque sanguinei.

Phænicopterus ansere non multo minor est. Nidum dicitur ex luto essingere in formam coni, seu colliculi, adeo levati, ut cruribus utrinque dependentibus et extensis illi insideat.

Africæ est indigena, sed et in Europæ regionibus calidioribus advena non infrequens conspicitur. Varias etiam Americæ partes inhabitat Phænicopterus.

THE

Ruff Present. 7. 100. 1.

and confinite in its manner of walting and fining. To odd to their an-

from the residition from this exceenfunce, the bird when feeding, is obliged

#### Coloris autem eximin ciegantia avi picare et adulus forme inconclusitarem THEFLAMINGO. fere in albedineur transfera; est etiam ubi ob atatem, seu alass quascunque cau-

# GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL thick, large, bending in the middle as if broken, edges of the upper mandible toothed, of the lower transversely sulcated. Phoenicopterus anfere non multo minor est. Pildam e

Nostrils linear.

FEET palmated, four-toed. In diavel cohe dispilled to diavel as

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c. quens confpicient.

Crimson Flamingo with the long wing-feathers black.

Flamingo.

Raii Synops. p. 190. I. Sloan. Jam. p. 321. 17. Catefb. Carol. 1. pl. 73. 74. Lath. Synops. 3. P. 299.

TF ever Nature may be faid to have violated the general rules of pro-I portion by which most animals are so gracefully distinguished, it must be in the Flamingo; the neck and legs of which are fo enormously and even awkwardly long, that they feem to fubject the bird to fome inconvenience and constraint in its manner of walking and sitting. To add to these apparent disadvantages the beak is so constructed as to appear as if bent or broken by fome accidental violence; the mandibles curving fuddenly downwards from the middle. From this circumstance, the bird when feeding, is obliged \* to



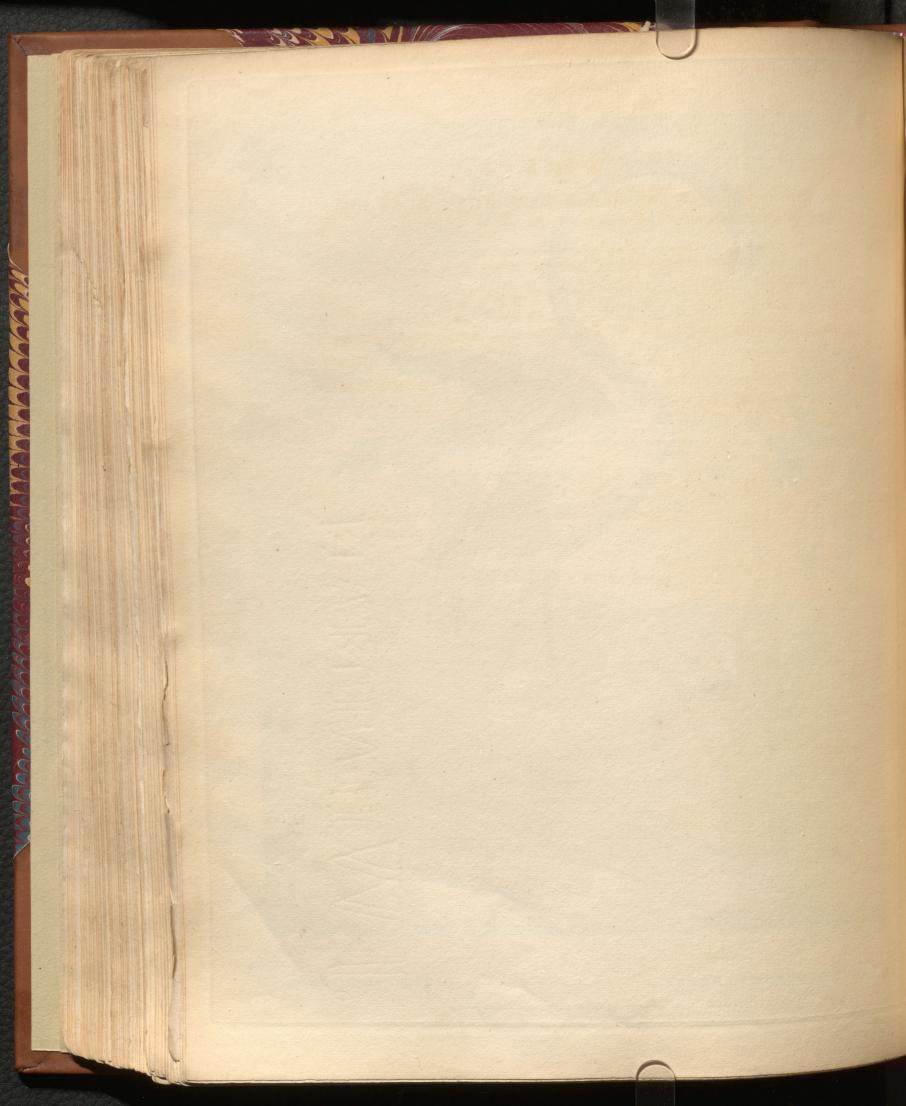
C.R. Riley del

PHOENICOPTEMS RUBER.

I. Fitter soulp.

THE FLAMINGO.

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to turn its head almost with the back towards the ground, and to take its food in a lateral direction.

But the superior elegance of its plumage, when in a state of persection, makes ample amends for the extravagance of its shape. The general colour of the bird is roseate crimson, or rather scarlet, which softens in some parts almost into white; and indeed the bird is so much subject to vary from age and other circumstances, that it is frequently seen with the white almost the predominating colour in some parts of the body. The long seathers of the wings are always of a deep black, which adds greatly to the beauty of the bird, by the contrast it forms to the rest of the plumage. The beak is reddishbrown, with a black tip: the legs and feet red.

The Flamingo is not much inferior in fize to a goofe. It is faid to build its nest of mud, in the form of a hillock, and of such a height as to admit of its sitting upon it with its legs hanging down on each side at full length.

It is a native of Africa, but is not unfrequently feen as an occasional visitant in many of the warmer parts of Europe. It is also a native of the West Indies.

Lath, Itel. Com. p. 583.

Caprimulgus grandis.

I UIC generi peculiare est rostrum minimum, richu cuis amplissimo, retroque longe ultra ipsa mandibusa protense, uede at ut us latisimo
apertum, desorme omnino, et monstrostan videatur. Hane ipsan tenera conformationem hajustnodi avibus, noctu tantum evolunibus, ad cibum como circa
artipiendem benevale dedit natura; majora enim infessa, phalacus natura et
fearaberos prædamen, queis facilius captandis infesivit oris emplicado.

T 2 CA-

## CAPRIMULGUS MAXIMUS.

### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM modice incurvum, minimum, fubulatum, basi depressum.

VIBRISSÆ ad os serie ciliari.

RICTUS amplissimus.

LINGUA acuta, integerrima.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 118.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Caprimulgus grifeo-gilvus, fusco nigroque irroratus.

Caprimulgus grandis.

Caprimulgus Brafiliensis major nævius.

Ibijau, Caprimulgus Americanus.

Caprimulgus grandis.

Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 1029.

Briss. 2. p. 485. 70. 7.

Raii Syn. p. 27. 2.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 583.

HUIC generi peculiare est rostrum minimum, rictu oris amplissimo, retroque longe ultra ipsas mandibulas protenso; unde sit ut os latissime apertum, desorme omnino, et monstrosum videatur. Hanc ipsam tamen conformationem hujusmodi avibus, noctu tantum evolantibus, ad cibum commodius arripiendum benevole dedit natura: majora enim insecta, phalænas nempe et scarabæos prædantur, queis facilius captandis inservit oris amplitudo.

Characteribus plerisque externis Caprimulgus Hirundini est simillimus; ideoque a quibusdam physicis in isto genere disponitur: nec sane quid vetat quin inter hirundines apte satis possit numerari: immo Linnæus ipse observat genus. Caprimulgi ab Hirundine differre uti phalæna a papilione; aut strix a salcone.

Inter omnes hujus generis aves species jam depicta est longe maxima. Cayanam in America Australi incolit, et magnitudine cedit paulum Falconi Buteoni. Color ejus est pallide ochraceus, seu pallide gilvus, punctis maculisque innumeris suscis variatus. Remiges seu pennæ alarum longiores, cum cauda, fasciis transversis albidis suscissque notantur. Crura sunt brevia, et ad ipsos sere pedes plumulis vestita.

Caprimulgi, ut plurimum, sunt aves solitariæ. Nomen Caprimulgus huic generi datum est, quoniam speciem communem Europæam caprarum et ovium mammas noctu exsugere vulgo olim crederetur.

# THE GREAT GOATSUCKER.

# GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL very short, hooked at the end, and very slightly notched near the point.

Nostrils tubular, and a little prominent.

Mouth extremely wide, the edges of the upper mandible furnished with stiff briftles.

TONGUE small, entire at the end.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Cream-coloured Goatfucker, speckled and varied with black and brown.

Grand Goatfucker.

Le Grand Ibijau.

Lath. Synops. p. 590.

Buff. ois. 6. p. 541.

THE birds of this genus are diftinguished by having the beak very small, while the rictus or opening of the mouth runs extremely backwards on each side, so as to pass far beyond the mandibles themselves. In consequence of this formation the mouth appears of so immoderate a size, as to be almost viewed in the light of a deformity. This very circumstance however is the kind provision of nature for enabling the birds of this genus to support their existence. They say only by night, and feed on the larger insects, as beetles, moths, &c. which this large extent of mouth enables them the more easily to obtain.



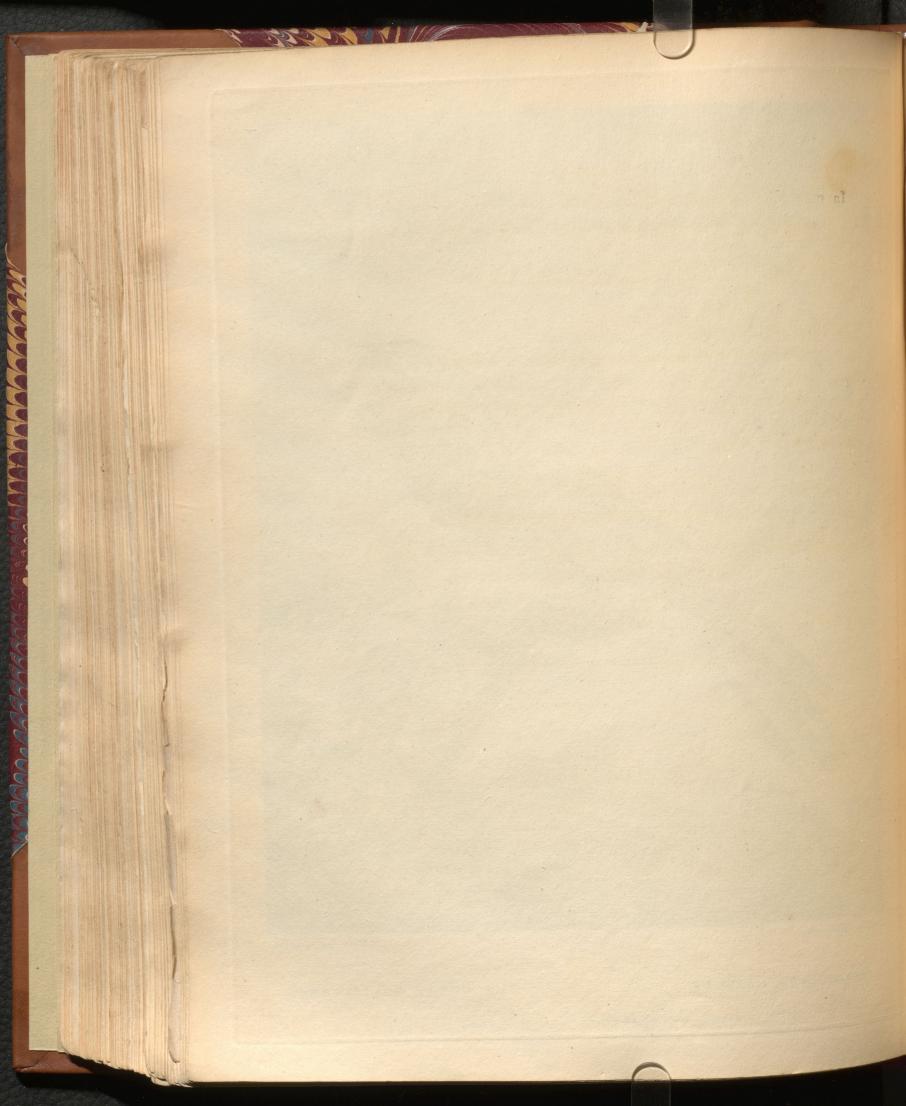
C. R. Ryley del.

W. Skelton Soulp.

CAPRIMULGUS MAXIMUS.

THE GREAT GOATSUCKER.

Published as the Act directs July 2. 17,92. by L. Parkinson, Leverian Museum .



In most of their external characters these birds are very nearly allied to the swallow-tribe, and have even been ranked by some naturalists in that genus. In fact there is no impropriety in regarding them as a kind of nocturnal swallows; and Linnæus, in the Systema Naturæ, very properly observes that they are as nearly allied to swallows as moths are to butterslies, or as owls to hawks.

Of all the birds of the genus Caprimulgus, the species here represented is by far the largest. It is a native of Cayenne in South America. It is in size not far short of a buzzard. The colour is a dull pale ochre, or cream-colour, speckled and varied with innumerable spots and marks of brown. The long-feathers of the wings and tail are barred with brown and whitish: the legs are short, and coated almost to the toes with small feathers.

The goatfuckers in general are folitary birds. The name Caprimulgus or Goatfucker was given to this genus from the popular fuperstition of the common European species being supposed to suck the teats of sheep and goats.

Lack, Ltd. Oct., p. 38.

forigenm. Could longe et concate, rettricibus mequaliter ad latera deorelion-

Pfictacus Tabucafia.

# PSITTACUS ATROPURPUREUS.

# CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM aduncum: mandibula superiore mobili, cera instructa.

NARES in rostri basi.

Lingua carnosa, obtusa, integra.

Pedes scansorii.

Lin. Syst.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Psittacus macrourus atropurpureus, dorso alis caudaque saturate holosericoviridibus, remigibus prioribus rectricibusque exterioribus cyaneis.

Psittacus Tabuensis.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 88.

INTER elegantiores jure possit hic numerari quodquot in uberrima illa psittacorum nutrice, Nova Hollandia generantur. Rostrum pedesque nigricant. Caput, collum, et abdomen magnisice atro-purpurea. Dorsum, humeri, alæ caudaque coloris graminei saturatioris, superficie quasi holoserica. Restrices duæ intermediæ cæruleo versicolori leviter tinguntur.

Æquat magnitudine hæc avis psittacum splendidum prius in hoc opere descriptum. Cauda longa et cuneata, rectricibus inequaliter ad latera decrescentibus. titus. Remiges primores rectricesque duæ vel tres exteriores coloris sunt cyanei.

Alia extat psittaci species? huic nostræ valde affinis, quamque Lathamius in Synopsi Avium pro varietate tantum proponit; coloribus quamvis differat; quæ enim huic partes atropurpureæ sunt, in illa splendidissime coccineæ: color præterea viridis longe quam huic lucidior: an tamen vere sit distincta avis, seu varietas tantum, ut verum satear, vix ausim pro certo affirmare.

THE

# non Remiges primores redricesque dues vel tres exteriores coloris funt continues THE POMPADOUR PARROT.

Alia carat pfirradi foscies? haic nofræ valde afinis, quamque Lathanuus in

# GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL hooked. Upper mandible moveable.

Nostrils round, placed in the base of the bill.

Tongue sleshy, broad, blunt at the end.

Legs short. Toes formed for climbing; viz. two toes forward and two backward.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Long-tailed dark-crimfon Parrot, with the back and wings velvet-green, tips of the wings and exterior tail-feathers deep-blue.

Tabuan Parrot

Lath. Synops. p. 214.

A MONGST the beautiful species of Parrots so plentifully dispersed over the island of new Holland, the present may be considered as one of the most elegant. The beak and legs are blackish; the head, neck, break and belly of the richest and deepest atropurpurean, or dark crimson: the back, shoulders, and tail, deep grass-green, with a rich silky or velvet-like surface: the two middle feathers of the tail are slightly clouded with a varying cast of blue, and the two or three exterior ones incline strongly to this colour. The long feathers of the wings are also blue. The tail is of great



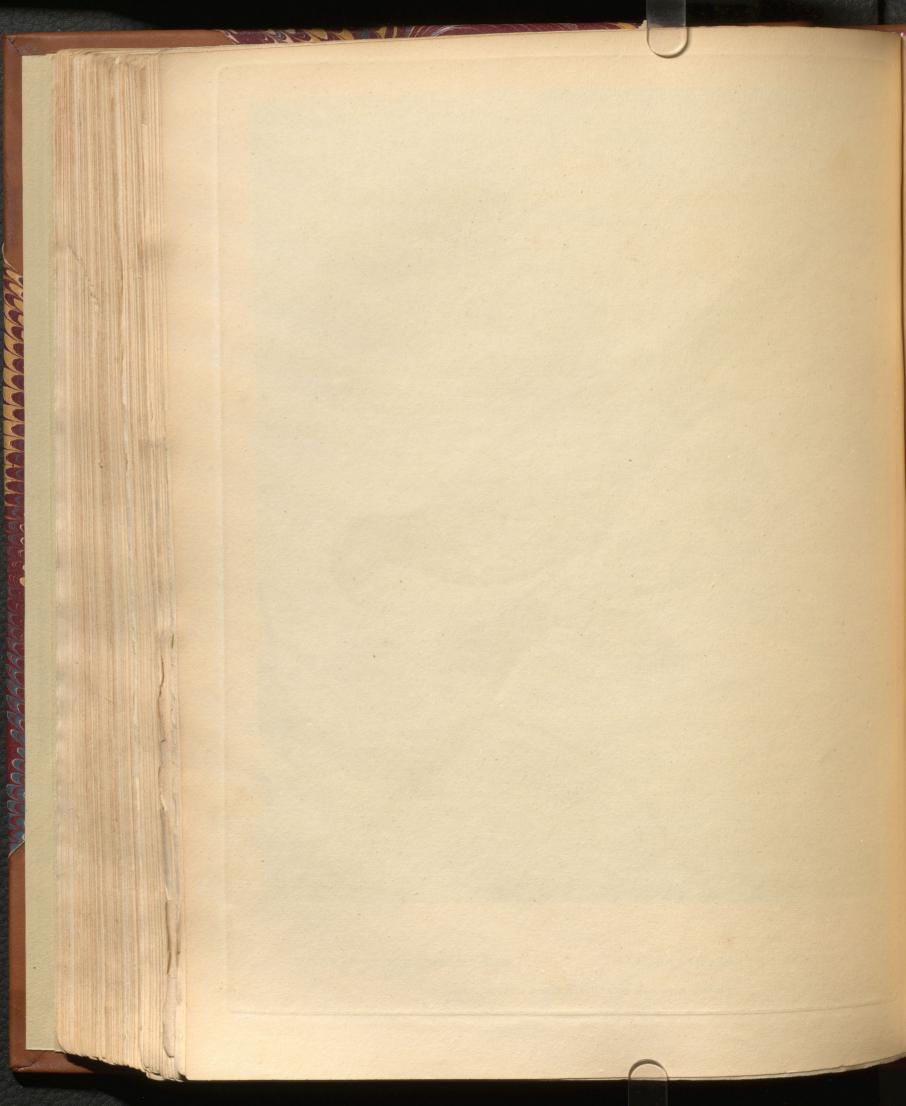
C.R. Ryley del.

W. Skelton soulp.

PSITTACUS · ATROPURPUREUS,

THE POMPADOUR PARROT.

Published as the Act directs July 2.4 17.92. by I Parkinson Leverian Museum.



( 143 )

great length, and cuneiform, or with the feathers unequally shortening at the PINCUINARIN PATACHONIC

There is a species of parrot extremely nearly allied to this, tho' differing confiderably in colour, being of the brightest and most vivid scarlet in all those parts which in the present bird are purple. The green also is of a very different appearance, and of a much brighter cast.

Mr. Latham describes it as a mere variety of the present species: indeed it is not easy to determine with absolute certainty whether it be really distinct or a variety only.

Land. Ind. Orn. 9, 878.

PIN-

U 2

# PINGUINARIA PATACHONICA.

pares which in the prefent bird are purple. The green also is of a formation of the present of t

Rostrum rectum, apice subincurvato.

NARES lineares.

LINGUA retrorfum aculeata.

Ile and most vivid feasier in all

ALÆ ad volandum ineptæ.

PENNÆ minutissimæ.

PEDES compedes.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Pinguinaria fusco-cinerea, plumbeo irrorata, subtus alba, capite nigricante, fascia utrinque colli longitudinali slava.

Aptenodytes Patachonica.

Manchot de la Nouvelle Guinée.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 878.

Son. voy. p. 179. t. 113.

Uadrupedum nonnullæ funt species ita formatæ, ut animalibus diversi penitus generis simillimæ videantur. Istiusmodi est Manis, quam, si quis exteram tantum siguram inspiciat, inter lacertas numerandam esse putaret, vel saltem inter quadrupedes mammatos, ut dicuntur, et lacertas vinculum esse.

Animal

Animal Jerboa dictum gestus motusque habet avi similes; communiter enim, more avis, pedibus tantum posterioribus quiescit, cum pedes antici adeo breves sint, ut iis solummodo ad arripiendum cibum utatur. Eodem sere modo in Kanguroo se res habet, nec non in duobus vel tribus aliis ejusdem generis animalibus.

Vespertilio quoque alterum et mirum est exemplum quadrupedis anomali, et avis more volantis. In classe cetaria sensim quasi decrescit sigura generalis quadrupedis in exteram formam piscis; in specie præcipue Trochechi Manatus nominata.

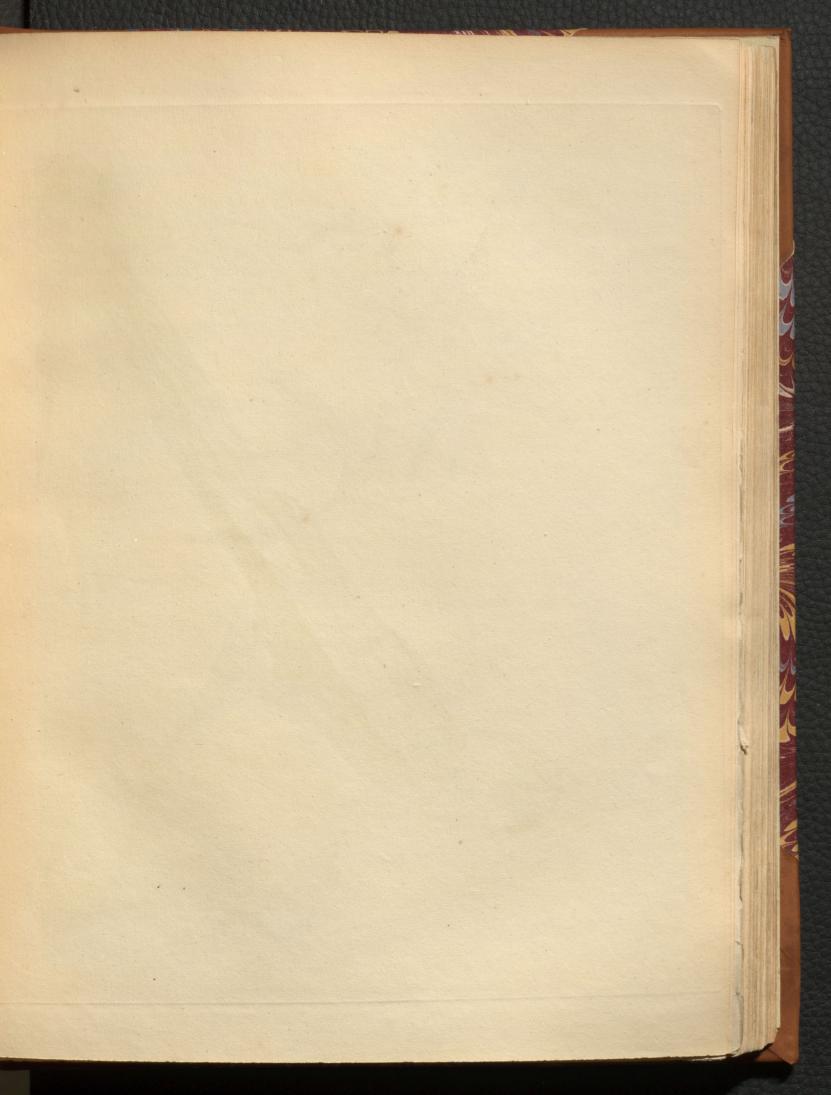
Inter ipsas denique aves non desunt exempla aliqua formæ primo intuitu dubiæ et incertæ, animalibusque diversæ omnino indolis et naturæ obscuræ cujusdam et indistinctæ similitudinis. Hujusmodi sunt Pinguinariæ, queis alæ adeo sunt breves, ad volandum prorsus inutiles, pennis præterea parvulis et ambiguis obsitæ, (sintne enim squamæ an pennæ primo pene dubitum est,) ut ad ipsorum piscium similitudinem videantur quodammodo accedere: nullo enim alio gestu libere et commode uti possunt nisi natandi et submergendi; cum vero in sicco progredi tentant, vacillante valde et incerto motu feruntur, et turbatæ, statim titubantes decidunt.

Omnium hujus generis avium species in tabula longe est maxima, coloresque habet præ cæteris nitidos et elegantes. Rostrum illi nigrum est, apice slavescente, basique maxillæ inferioris crocea. Caput, cum gula, collique parte postica, est atro-suscum. In collo utrinque fascia longitudinalis slavissima conspicitur. Cætera avis a parte superiore est cinerea, singulis pennis apice cærulescente terminatis, ita ut primo intuitu velut maculata appareat. Tota pars corporis inferior alba est: crura pedesque nigra. Eximia hæc species mundi Antarctici est incola, et præcipue prope Terram del Fuego conspicitur. In Linnæi systemate frustra quæritur.

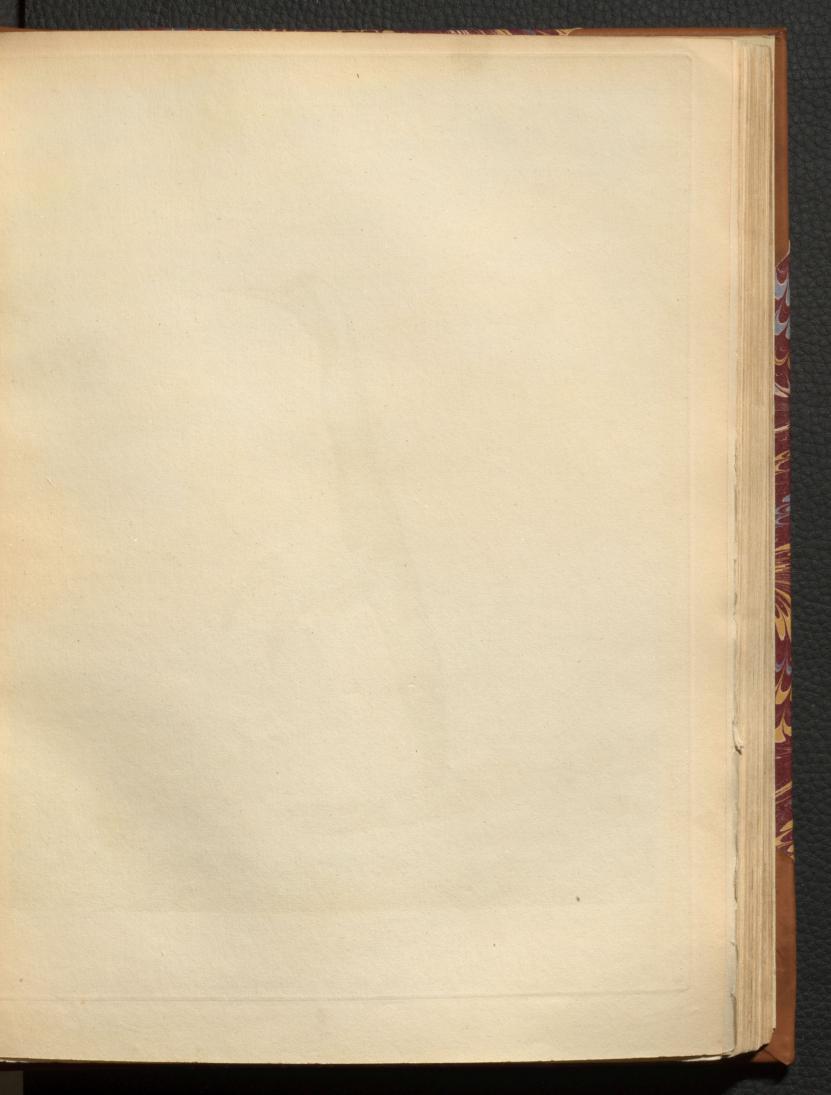
Notandum

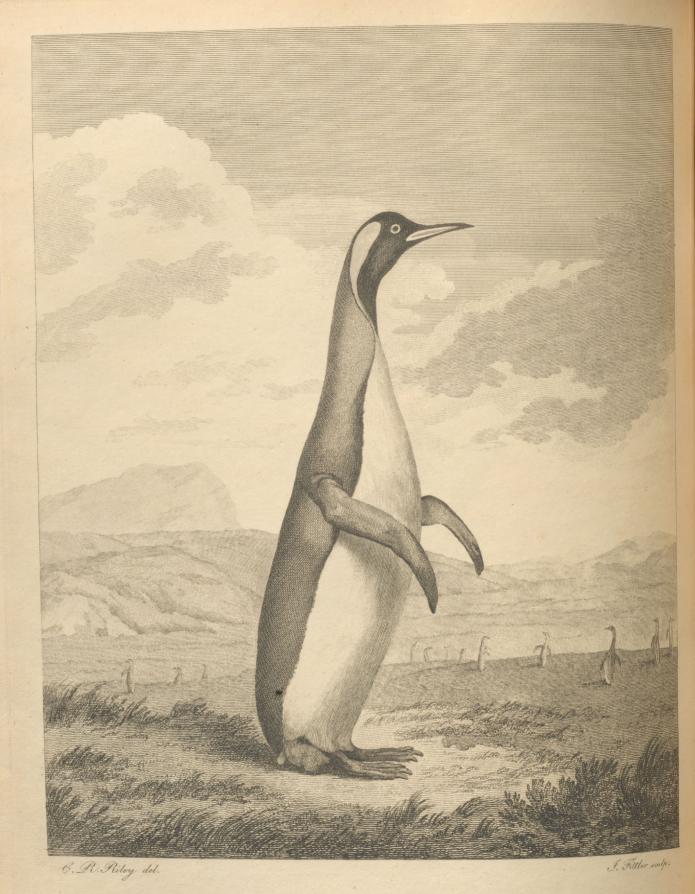
Notandum est, species duas hujus generis, quas solas descripsit Linnæus, quamvis ad rigidam sui systematis normam, (quantum attinet nempe ad pedes et rostra) recte disponantur; in cæteris tamen ita dissimiles esse congeneribus, ut vix possint cum iis apte sociari; cumque in systemate Linnæano nullum his avibus genus peculiare tributum sit, me nomine generico (Pinguinaria scilicet) illas non dubitasse distinguere.

THE









PINGUINARIA PATACHONICA.

THE PENGUIN.

Published as the Act directs July 2.17.92 by I. Parkinson Leverian Museum.

## THE PATAGONIAN PENGUIN.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL strait, slightly bent at the tip.

Nostrils linear.

Tongue aculeated backwards.

Wings useless for slight.

Feathers extremely small.

Legs placed extremely backwards.

# SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Cinereous-brown Penguin, speckled with lead-colour, white beneath, with blackish head, and a longitudinal yellow band on each side the neck.

Patagonian Penguin.

Le grand Manchot.

Lath. Synops. 3. p. 563.

Buff. ois. 9. p. 399. pl. 30.

A MONGST quadrupeds there are some particular species which in point of external appearance, seem to make an approach to creatures of a very different nature: thus the Manis has so much the appearance and make of a lizard, that is outward form alone was considered, it might be looked upon as constituting the connecting link between the proper or viviparous quadrupeds and lizards.

The Jerboa has the usual actions and attitudes of a bird; standing generally on its hind legs, and only making use of the fore-feet occasionally to hold its food. The same is the case with the Kanguroo, and with two or three other species of the same genus. The Bat may also be adduced as an example of a quadruped of an anomalous nature, and possessed of the power of

of flight. The whole Cetaceous tribe affords a striking instance of the gradual declension of the quadruped form, till in the Manati it very nearly approaches to that of a very different class of beings.

Even amongst birds there are not wanting instances of the same fort of indistinct alliance to animals of an entirely opposite cast; the penguins, as they are called, being furnished with wings so very short, covered with small seathers so much resembling scales, and so perfectly useless for slight, that they seem approximated in some degree to sish: and are capable of exercising with ease and expedition no other actions but those of swimming and diving: since when they attempt to walk, they can merely stagger along in an awkward and unsteady manner, and if disturbed, are liable to stumble and fall.

Of all the species of this curious affortment of birds, that which is here figured is the largest; it is also the most elegant in its colours. The bill is black, with a yellowish tip; but the base of the lower mandible is orange-colour. The head, throat, and hind part of the neck are blackish-brown: on each side the neck is a longitudinal stripe of bright yellow: the remainder of the bird, on the upper part, is of a deep ash-colour, most of the seathers being tipped with blueish, so as to give the bird a speckled appearance. The whole under part is white: the legs black. This curious sepcies is a native of the southern hemisphere, and is principally found about Falkland Islands. It is a species which does not occur in the works of Linnæus.

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MOS-

# MOSCHUS DELICATULUS.

### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Cornua nulla, enq qualibro eralonni eno Lilao estura elleritura recinoma.

Dentes Laniarii superiores solitarii, exserti.

Lin,

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS,

Moschus fusco-ferrugineus, supra maculis albis notatus.

Cervula Surinamensis subrubra, albis maculis notata?

Seb. Mus. 1. 71. t. 44.

videtur cum hoc nostro similitudo et affinitas, ut non omnino pro certo ausim affirmare an species sit hæc revera distincta, an illius junior et parvula varietas. Pennanti Brasiliensis æqualis est magnitudine Cervo Capreolo, cum specimen ipsissimum quod depinximus vix Moscho Pygmæo majus sit; cum quo etiam congruit forma dentium; habens nempe incisores duos medios in maxilla inferiore latissimos et maximos, quibus utrinque adjacent dentes tres parvi et angusti. Caret etiam, ut et Moschus pygmæus, dentibus laniariis exfertis, qui in eo qui communis seu Moschiferus dicitur, insignes sunt ad notam discriminis.

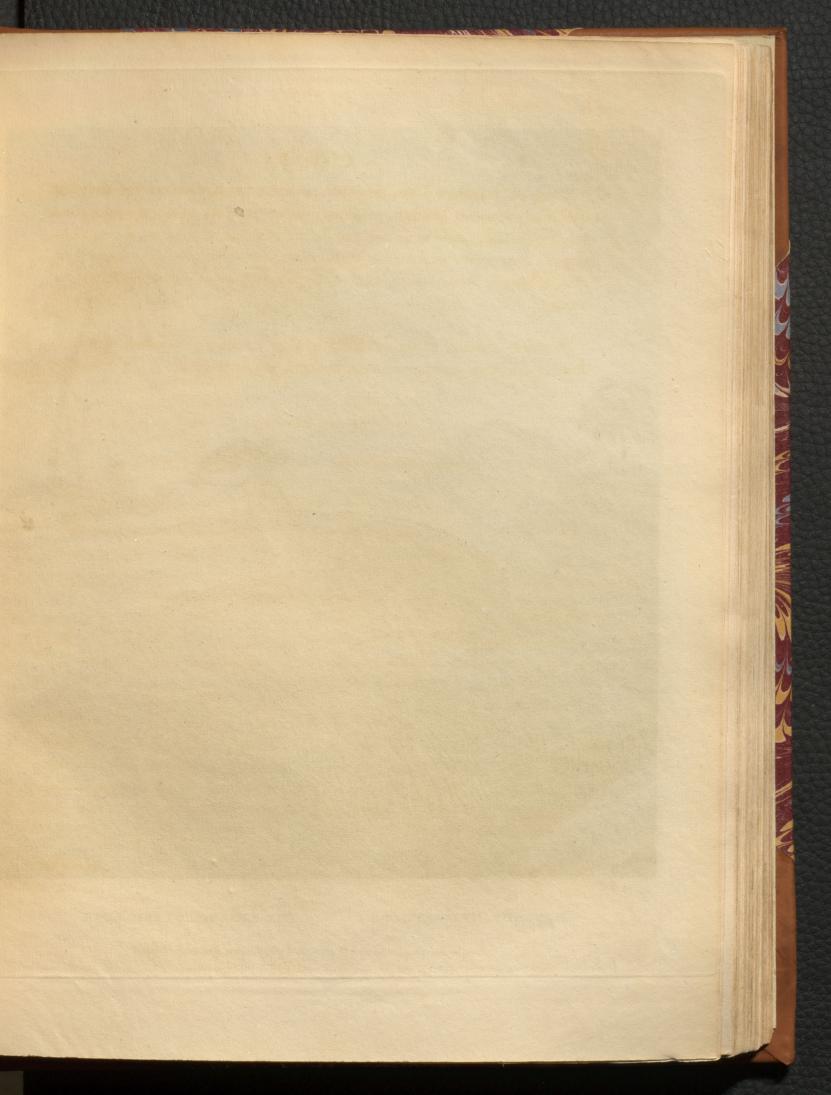
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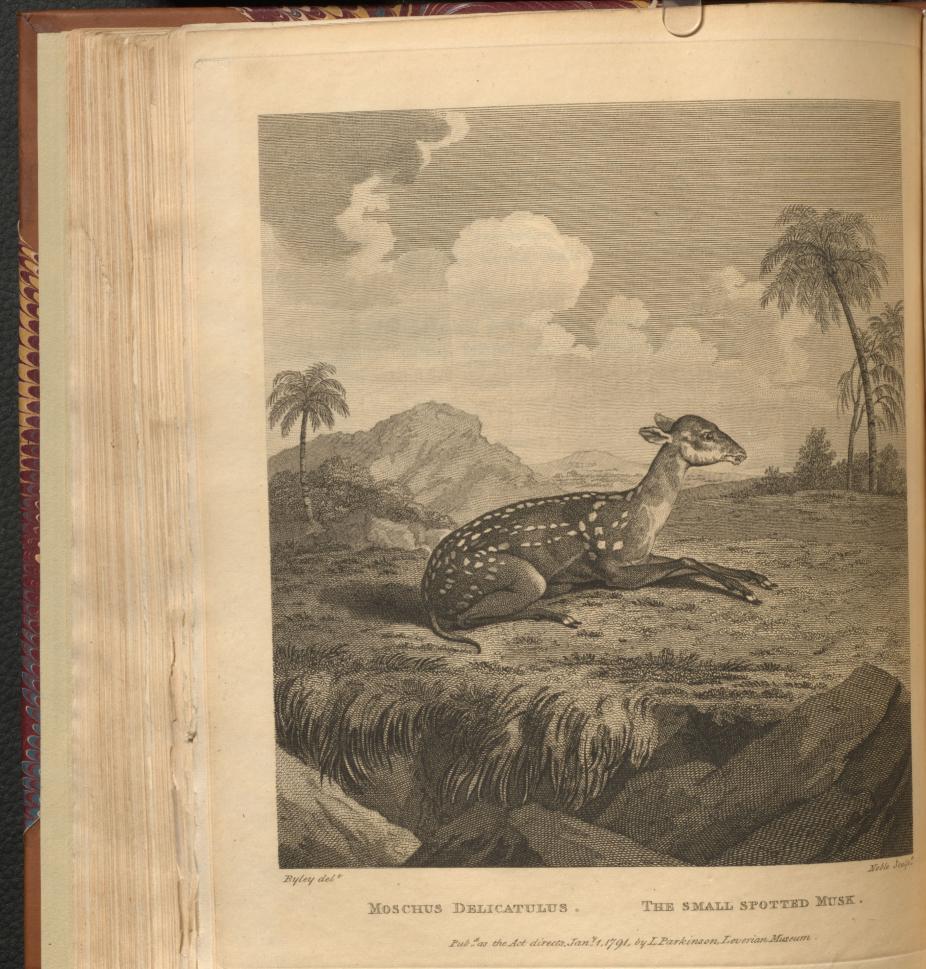
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Color

Color est ferrugineo-fuscus saturatior, maculis ovatis albis pulchre denseque distinctus. Corporis inferiora pallidiora; caput parvum; cauda modica; crura gracilia, jactatque totum animal peculiarem quandam elegantiam et concinnitatem. Non modo magnitudine et coloribus, sed forma et facie convenit huic cum animali a Seba depicto, nomine Cervuli Surinamensis subrubri, albis maculis notati.

Americæ Australis partes calidiores incolere creditur, præ cæteris Brasiliam. Præstat celeritate, locaque montosa et saxosa præcipue amat.





### THE SMALL SPOTTED MUSK.

# GENERIC CHARACTER.

Two long Tusks in the upper jaw.

Eight small cutting teeth in the lower jaw, none in the upper.

Pennant.

chiefly in rocky and mount

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ferruginous-brown Musk spotted above with white.

THE animal with which this species seems to have the greatest affinity is the Brasilian Musk of Mr. Pennant, and it is not impossible that it may be a variety of the same species in a much younger state. The Brasilian Musk being described by Mr. Pennant as of the size of a roe-buck, whereas the individual specimen here represented is scarce larger than the Moschus pygmæus, or Guinea Musk. It also exactly resembles that species in the form and disposition of the teeth, the two middle incisores in the lower jaw being extremely broad and large, and on each side of these are situated three small and slender teeth. Like the Moschus pygmæus it is also destitute of tusks, or exserted dentes laniarii, which form so conspicuous a seature in the large or common Musk.

The colour of this little animal is a very fine deep ferruginous brown, thickly and beautifully marked and spotted with somewhat oval patches of white.

white. The under part of the body is somewhat paler than the upper: the head is rather small; the tail of moderate length; the legs slender, and the appearance of the whole animal peculiarly elegant and delicate.

It feems to agree in fize as well as in colour and general appearance, with the species represented by Seba, under the title of Cervula Surinamensis subrubra, albis maculis notata. It is believed to be a native of South America, and of Brazil in particular.

It is faid to be an animal of extreme agility and swiftness; and to be found chiefly in rocky and mountainous situations.

Ferroginous-brown Mulk spotted above with white,

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e colon of this fiele animal is a very fine deep foruginous brown,

### MUSEUM LEVERIANUM.

No. IV.

### VULTUR ANGOLENSIS.

### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM rectum, apice aduncum.

CAPUT (plerisque) impenne, antice nuda cute.

LINGUA bisida.

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Vultur albus, orbitis nudis incarnatis, remigibus basique caudæ nigris.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 7.

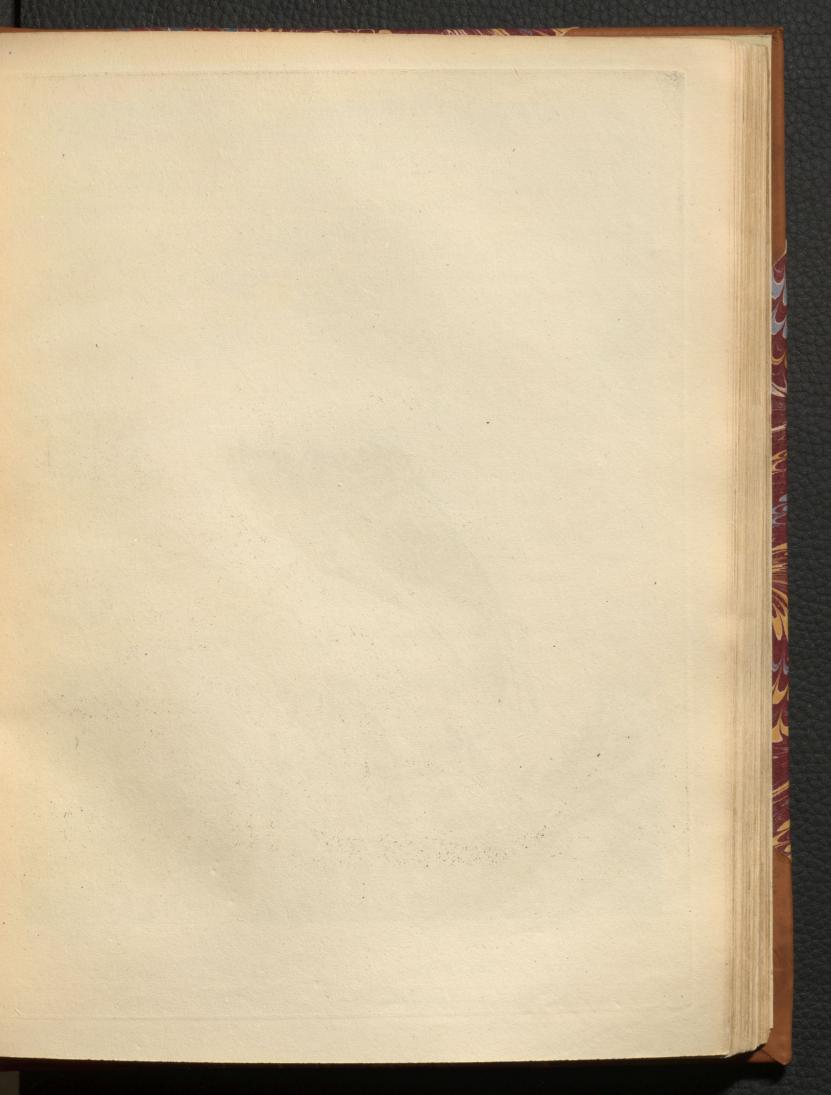
Falco Angolensis.

Gmel. Syst. 1. p. 252.

RARIOR est et pulchrior hæc species plerisque vulturini generis. Eadem fere ei magnitudo ac anati anseri Linnæi, forma autem gracilior. Rostrum albicat. Cutis nuda ad rostri basin subcærulea. Irides melinæ, cinctis oculis cute implumi carnei coloris. Cum reliquis plerisque congeneribus caput No. IV.

sit denudatum, huic pennis contegitur. Tota avis albet, exceptis remigibus tectricibusque majoribus seu secundariis, nec non caudæ basi nigrantibus, quæ tamen albo terminantur. Crura pallida.

In Angola innascitur pulchra hæc species, primum a celeberrimo Pennanto descripta. Reliquis plerisque vulturibus alacri ingenio dicitur antecellere.





VULTUR ANGOLENSIS

THE ANGOLA VULTURE

London Rublished as the Act directs Oct 2. 1792. by I Parknson Leverian Museum.

### THE ANGOLA VULTURE.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL strait, hooked at the tip.

HEAD commonly bare of feathers, with a naked skin in front.

Tongue bisid.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

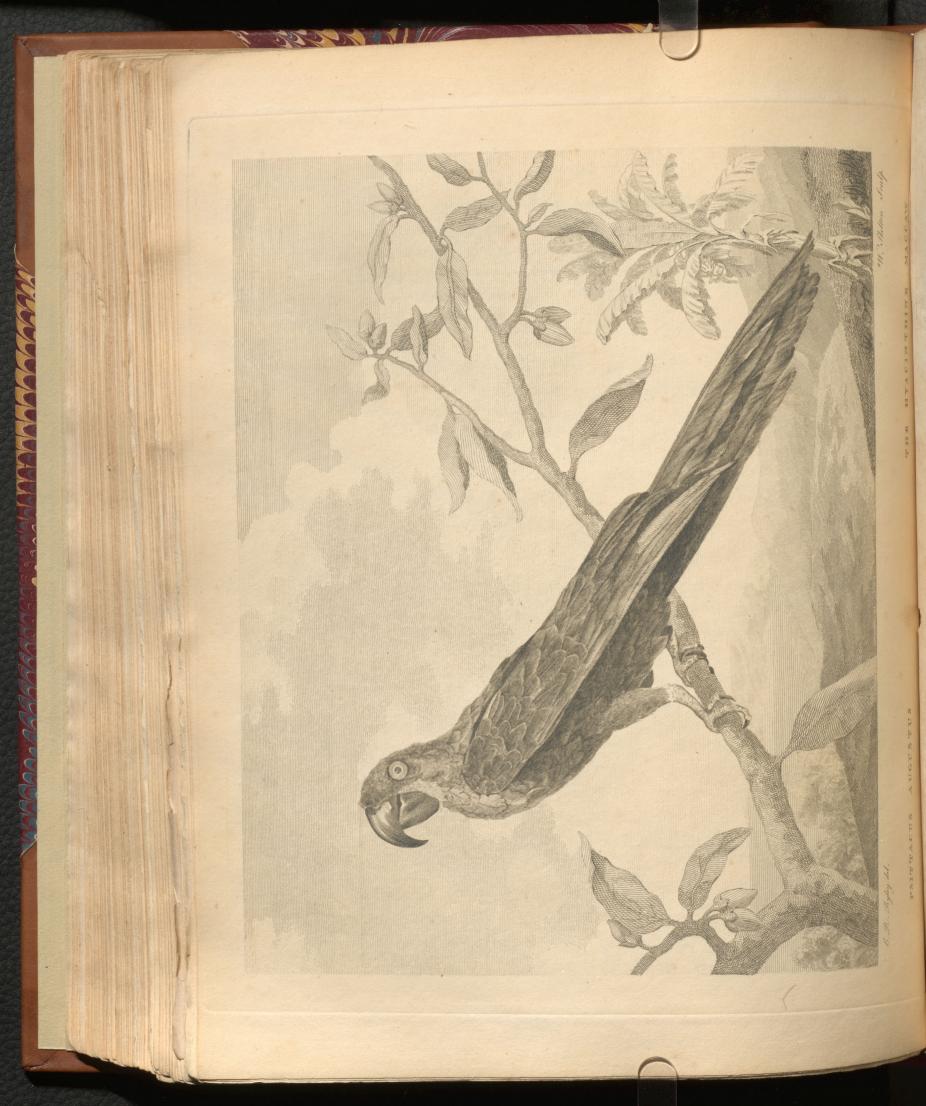
White Vulture, with naked flesh-coloured orbits, the longer wing-feathers and base of the tail black.

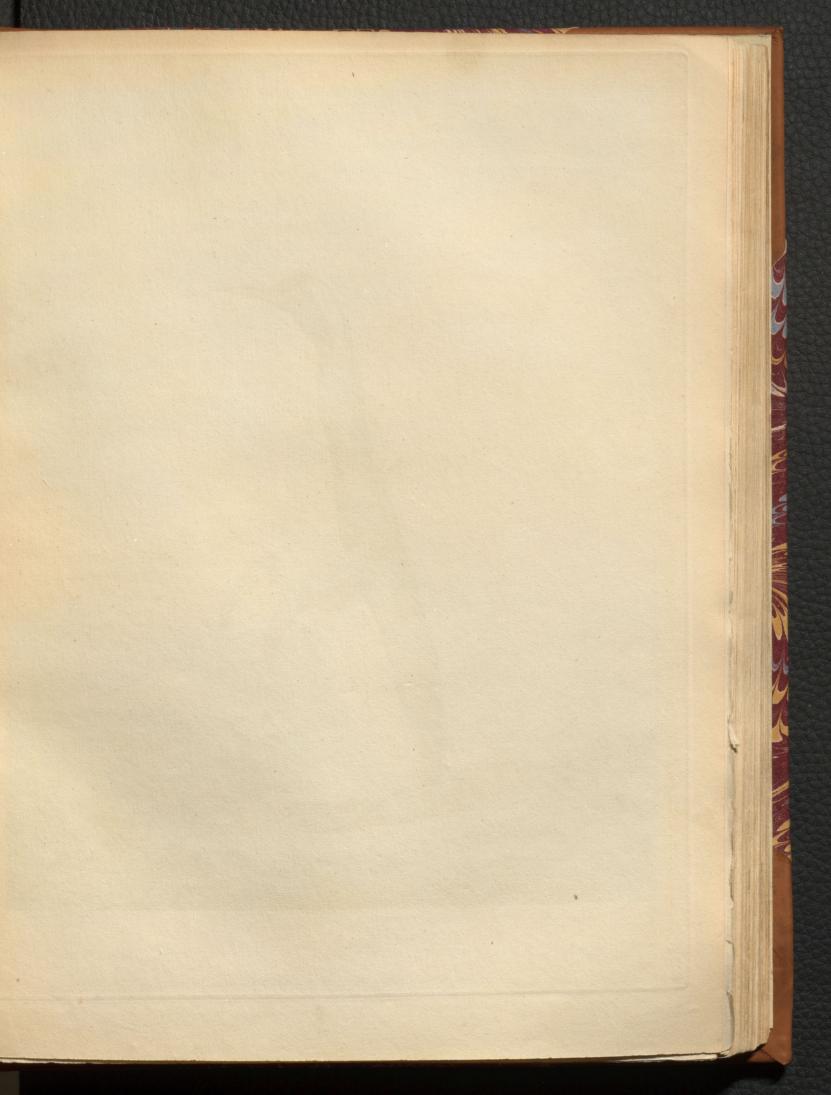
Angola Vulture.

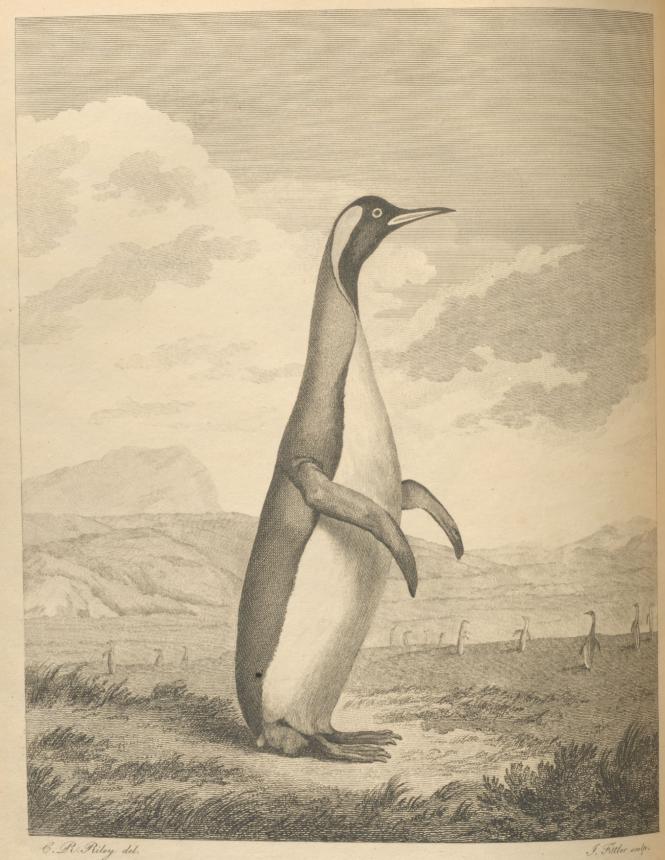
Pennant's Tour in Wales, vol. 1. p. 228, t. 19. Lath. Synopf. 1. p. 18.

HE very rare species of Vulture here represented, is possessed of a degree of elegance not often seen in this voracious tribe. In size it is not far inserior to a goose, but is of a more slender make. The bill is of a pale or whitish colour; the cere, or bare skin at the base, blueish; the irides straw-coloured, and the eyes are surrounded by a bare sless-coloured skin. The head is not naked, as in most other vultures, but clothed with seathers. The whole bird is white, except the larger wing-seathers, or remiges, which

Y 2







PINGUINARIA PATACHONICA.

THE PENGUIN.

Published as the Act directs July 2.1792. by I. Parkinson Leverian Museum.

## THE PATAGONIAN PENGUIN.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL strait, slightly bent at the tip.

Nostrils linear.

Tongue aculeated backwards.

Wings useless for slight.

Feathers extremely small.

Legs placed extremely backwards.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Cinereous-brown Penguin, speckled with lead-colour, white beneath, with blackish head, and a longitudinal yellow band on each side the neck.

Patagonian Penguin.

Lath. Synops. 3. p. 563.

Le grand Manchot.

Buff. ois. 9. p. 399. pl. 30.

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MOS-

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Cornua nulla: and audibate enalogui estellillas estrar elleritura estrara

Dentes Laniarii superiores solitarii, exserti.

Lin,

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS,

Moschus fusco-ferrugineus, supra maculis albis notatus.

Cervula Surinamensis subrubra, albis maculis notata?

Seb. Mus. 1. 71. t. 44.

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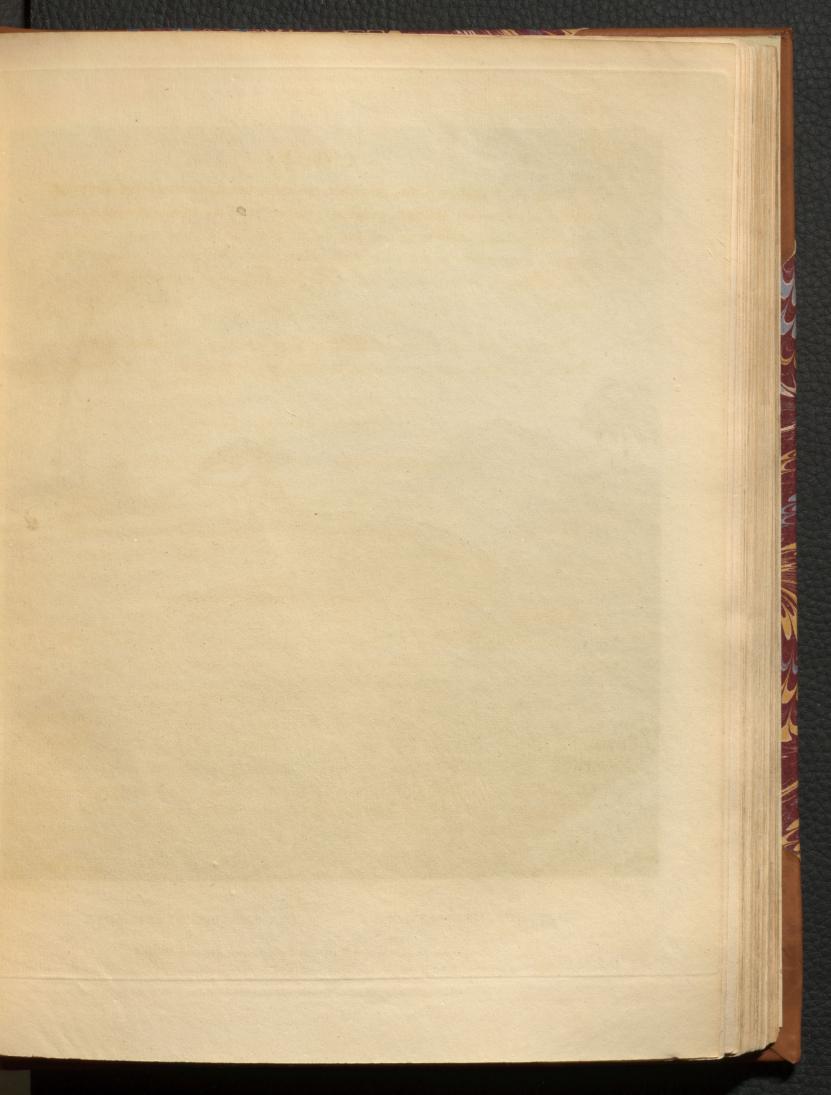
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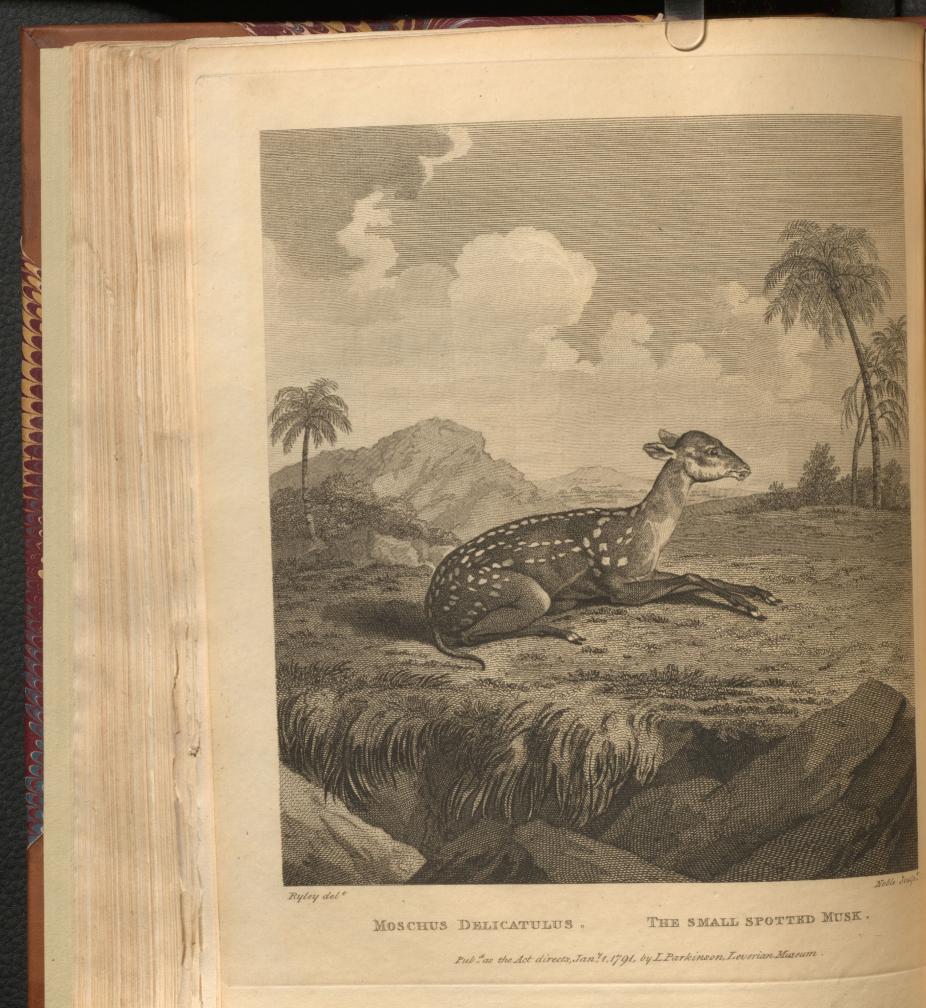
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Color

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## THE SMALL SPOTTED MUSK.

# GENERIC CHARACTER.

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#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ferruginous-brown Musk spotted above with white.

THE animal with which this species seems to have the greatest affinity is the Brasilian Musk of Mr. Pennant, and it is not impossible that it may be a variety of the same species in a much younger state. The Brasilian Musk being described by Mr. Pennant as of the size of a roe-buck, whereas the individual specimen here represented is scarce larger than the Moschus pygmæus, or Guinea Musk. It also exactly resembles that species in the form and disposition of the teeth, the two middle incisores in the lower jaw being extremely broad and large, and on each side of these are situated three small and stender teeth. Like the Moschus pygmæus it is also destitute of tusks, or exserted dentes laniarii, which form so conspicuous a seature in the large or common Musk.

The colour of this little animal is a very fine deep ferruginous brown, thickly and beautifully marked and spotted with somewhat oval patches of white.

white. The under part of the body is somewhat paler than the upper: the head is rather small; the tail of moderate length; the legs slender, and the appearance of the whole animal peculiarly elegant and delicate.

It feems to agree in fize as well as in colour and general appearance, with the species represented by Seba, under the title of Cervula Surinamensis subrubra, albis maculis notata. It is believed to be a native of South America, and of Brazil in particular.

It is faid to be an animal of extreme agility and fwiftness; and to be found chiefly in rocky and mountainous situations.

Ferriginous-brown Music spotted above will white,

If I animal with which this species stems to have the greatest affaired in the Brastilan Music of Mr. Prinage, and it is not impossible that may be a variety of the stane species in a much younger three. The osligan Mask being described by Mr. Pennant as of the size of a roo bush, and he sodividual specimen here represented is stance larger than the Most mappenent, or solitated blush. It also exactly resimbles that specime in the an and disposition of the teeth, the two middle incisones in the lower law as cantered bread and larger and on each side of these are functed entering of an larger that Mosthus prepares it is also destince of an exercised dence in the concepts there seems a state of the form in the concepts of dentering the first of the confidences a sentere in the concepts of the confidences a sentere in the concepts of the confidences a sentere in the confidences a sentere in the confidences a sentere in the confidences as sentered in the confidences and the confidences and the confidences are sentered as the confidences and confidences are sentered as the confidences and confidences are sentered as the confidences and confidences are considences.

the colors of this little estimat is a very ine deep fortugined brown, by and broughted and sported with somewhat oval parties of

# MUSEUM LEVERIANUM.

No. IV.

#### VULTUR ANGOLENSIS.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM rectum, apice aduncum.

CAPUT (plerisque) impenne, antice nuda cute.

LINGUA bisida.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Vultur albus, orbitis nudis incarnatis, remigibus basique caudæ nigris.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 7.

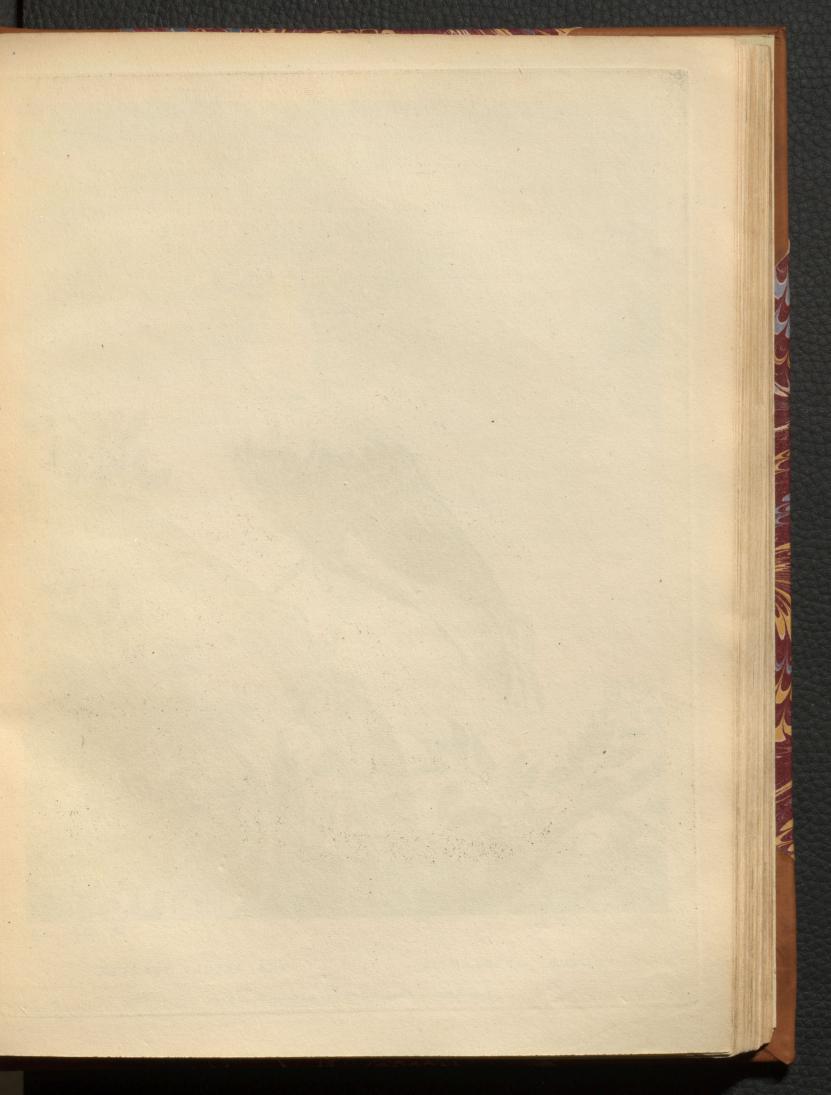
Falco Angolensis.

Gmel. Syst. 1. p. 252.

RARIOR est et pulchrior hæc species plerisque vulturini generis. Eadem fere ei magnitudo ac anati anseri Linnæi, forma autem gracilior. Rostrum albicat. Cutis nuda ad rostri basin subcærulea. Irides melinæ, cinctis oculis cute implumi carnei coloris. Cum reliquis plerisque congeneribus caput No. IV.

sit denudatum, huic pennis contegitur. Tota avis albet, exceptis remigibus tectricibusque majoribus seu secundariis, nec non caudæ basi nigrantibus, quæ tamen albo terminantur. Crura pallida.

In Angola innascitur pulchra hæc species, primum a celeberrimo Pennanto descripta. Reliquis plerisque vulturibus alacri ingenio dicitur antecellere.





VULTUR ANGOLENSIS

THE ANGOLA VULTURE

London Rublished as the Act directs Oct 2. 17,92. by I. Parkinson Leverian Museum.

( 155 )

# THE ANGOLA VULTURE.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

hose firsh, hooked as the tip.

\*\*The commonly bare of feathers, with a naked ikin in front.

The common hold.

PRECIPIO CHARACTER SC

White Remote trial many fills-colorated white, the Poper wing-feathers this base of the pair bands.

Prophety The in Wilder, and in president and

Any 1882 very rare species of Vinceire here represented is posteriod of a decident and elegance not often seen in this voracious wise. In few is in the interest in the land of the seed of a more sender make. The bill is of a more sender make. The bill is of a more sender make. The bill is of a line is a minimal state to the entered of the interest in the representation by a force section of the interest to the first term that is not sixted, as is possible with feathers. The same first is said to be possible to the series with feathers. The same first is said to be a make the same that is said to be a make a sixtee using the best or realized, which

are black. The base, or lower part of the tail, is also black; but both that and the wings are tipped with white. The legs are of a pale colour.

This curious species is a native of Angola, and was first described by Mr. Pennant: it is said to be of a more lively and active disposition than most other vultures.

# CUCULUS CUPREUS.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum teretiusculum.

Nares margine prominulæ.

Lingua sagittata, plana, integra.

Pedes scansorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 168.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Cuculus aureo-cupreus, abdomine femoribusque flavis.

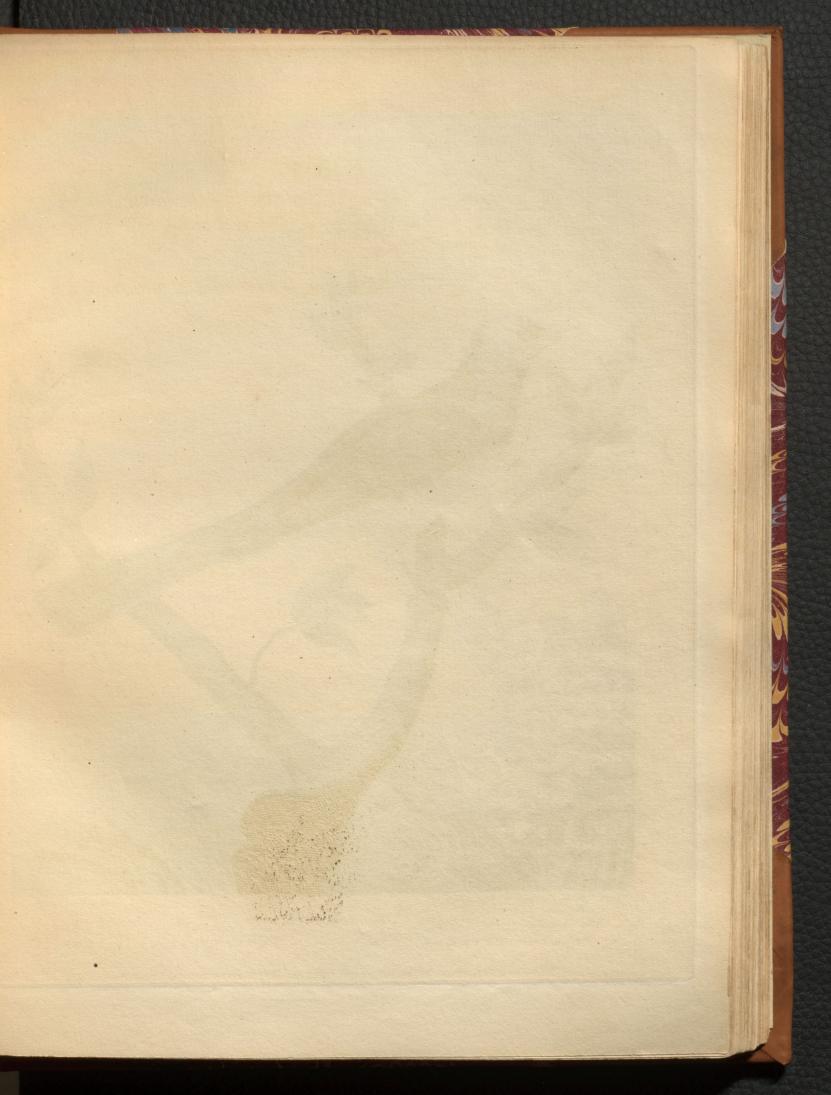
DE patria avis pulcherrimæ jam primo descriptæ nihil adhuc pro certo compertum. Africanam tamen pene ausim pronunciare ob summam affinitatem quæ ei esse videtur cum aliis nonnullis ejusdem generis Africam incolentibus.

Mole alaudam communem fere æquat, corpore longiori et elegantiori. Tota superne contegitur plumis nitidissime cupreis et versicoloribus; splendore nempe, variata luce, partim aureolo, partim quasi æneo et rubriori. Pennæ rotundatæ, ita dispositæ sunt ut squamis non sint absimiles. Venter semoraque Narcissi

Jon-

Jonquillæ Linnæi slavedine obducta. Cauda leviter cuneata, rectricibus nempe exterioribus duabus intermediis gradatim contractioribus, notatisque una et altera ad apicem macula alba triangula. Rostrum pedesque nigrant.

Si totam avem spectes uno intuitu, affinem quodammodo putes Cuculo aurato. Ab eo tamen valde differt coloribus, caudaque longiori.





CUCULUS CUPREUS

THE CUPREOUS CUCKOW

London Published as the Act directs Oct. 2. 17 92 by J. Parkinson Leverian Museum.

### THE CUPREOUS CUCKOW.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL fomewhat bending.

Nostrils bounded by a finall rim.

Tongue short, pointed.

FEET scansorial.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Copper-coloured Cuckow, with a gloss of gold; the abdomen and thighs yellow.

HE very elegant bird figured on the present plate is a species never before described: its native country is not certainly known: it is, however, most probably, an African bird, and is pretty nearly allied to some other African species of this genus.

In fize it is almost equal to a lark, but is of a longer and more delicate form. It is remarkable for the beautiful lustre and changeable appearance of its plumage, which, on the whole upper surface of the bird, is of a bright copper-colour, with a metallic splendor, varying according to the direction of the light into a much brighter or more golden cast in some parts, and into a much

a much stronger and redder copper-colour in others. The feathers are of a rounded shape, and, from their disposition on the bird, have an appearance resembling scales. The belly and thighs are of a beautiful jonquil-yellow. The tail is slightly cuneiform, or with the side-seathers shortening a little gradually from the middle ones. One or two of the exterior tail-seathers on each side are also marked at the extremity with a triangular spot of white. The beak and legs are black.

In general shape and appearance this bird is somewhat allied to the Cuculus auratus, or Gilded Cuckow, but differs much in its colours, and in having a longer tail in proportion.

### VIVERRA ICHNEUMON.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes Primores fex: intermediis brevioribus,

Molares plures quam tres,

Lingua retrorfum sepe aculeata,

Ungues exserti,

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 63.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Viverra cauda e basi incrassata sensim attenuata, pollicibus remotiusculis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 63.

Ichneumon.

Gesn. Quadr. 568.

Ichneumon, f. Vulpecula Zeilanica.

Seb. Mus. 1. p. 66. t. 41. f. 1.

Chneumonem tradiderunt veteres crocodilo esse inimicissimum, ovaque ejus diligentissime exquirere. Non miror eum ova ad comedendum expetere; vix tamen credam alia quavis de causa ipsi crocodilo præcipue insensum.

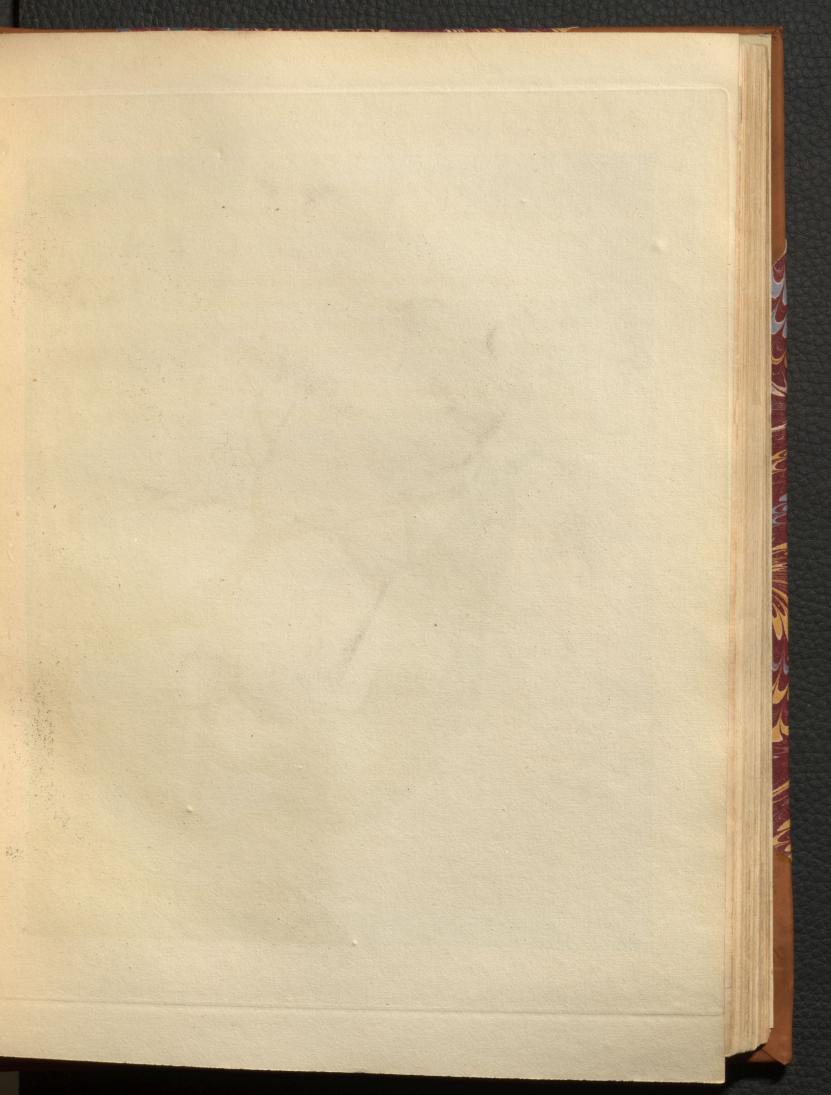
Colebant eum antiqui Ægyptii quod e domibus mures, sorices, aliaque id generis animalia expulerit: cum enim in eorum latebras corpus gracile insinuando inde ea posset exturbare, adjunxit plus quam felinæ audaciæ peritiam No. IV.

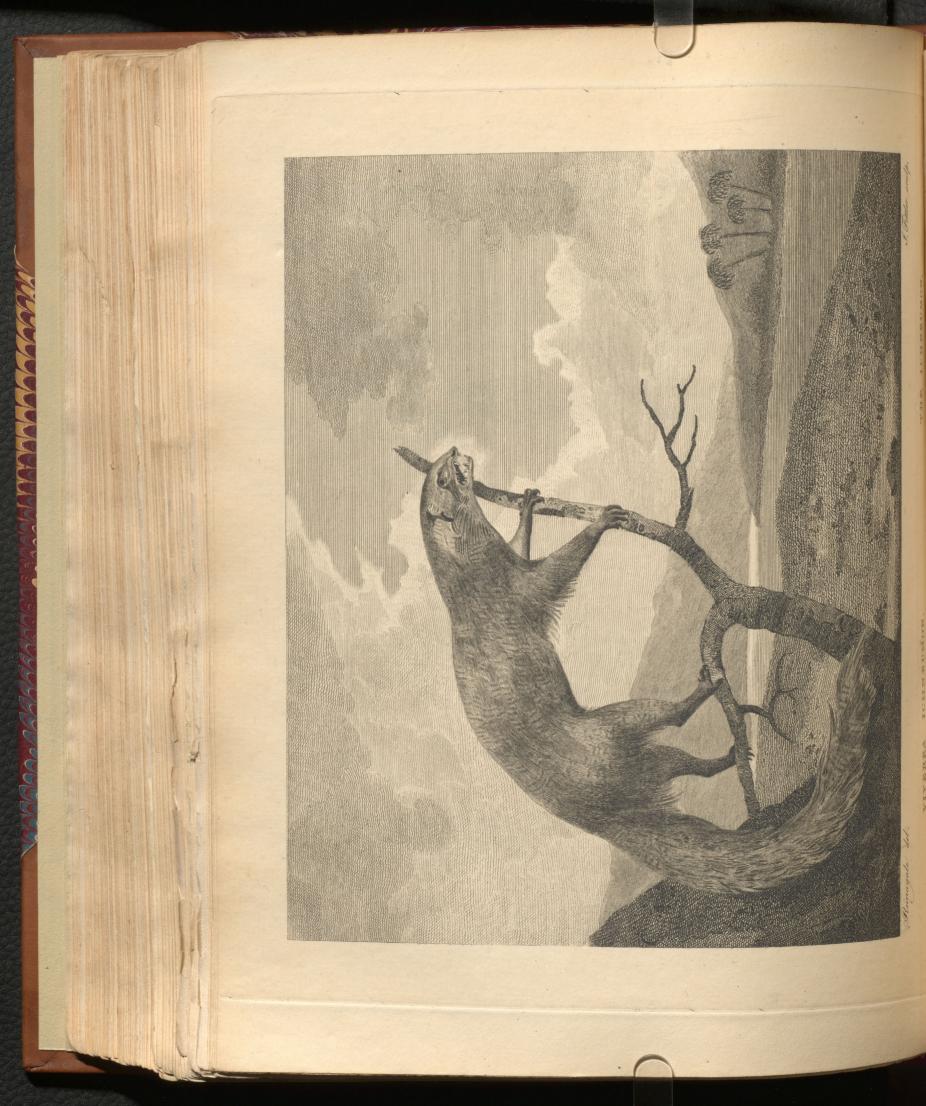
Viverræ Furonis. Sævit in serpentes hostili odio. His de causis ali sæpe solet Ichneumon ab Ægypti incolis, nec non Orientis aliquibus populis. Cito mansuescit; nec offendit immunditiis.

Magnitudine vix cedit feli. Singuli pili ferrugineo griseoque alternatim crebroque annulati. Caput gracile, rostro acuto et elongato. Oculi slammeum rubentes. Aures breves et rotundatæ. Cauda basin villosissima, inde sensim ad extremum decrescens. Dentes acutissimi. Ungues validi.

Repit non raro Ichneumon humi, more fere serpentis, et de subito insilit in prædam. Flagrat acerrimo odio in selem, camque semper aggreditur, et, ut plurimum, debellat-

der Leede son





## THE ICHNEUMON, or INDIAN WEASEL.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six cutting teeth, two canine teeth, in each jaw.

Sharp nose: slender body.

Five toes before: five behind.

Pennant.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Weafel with tail thick at the base, and from thence gradually tapering.

The Indian Ichneumon.

Edw. pl. 199.

La Mangouste.

Buff. 13. 150. pl. 19.

THE Ichneumon is one of those animals which were well known to the ancients, and has been particularly celebrated for its supposed antipathy to the crocodile, of which it is said to seek the eggs with great diligence, and devour them. Exclusive however of its addiction to the eggs as an article of food, it can hardly be supposed to bear any peculiar animosity to that animal.

Its principal value amongst the antient Egyptians arose from its great usefulness in clearing the houses of the inhabitants from rats, mice, and other Z 2 vermin, which it pursues with still greater ardor and dexterity than the cat, and is enabled, from the form of his body, to wind into the cavities inhabited by those creatures in the manner of a ferret. It is also a severe enemy to snakes, which it never fails to destroy. In consequence of this faculty of destroying vermin, it is frequently domesticated in Egypt, as well as in many parts of the eastern regions.

It is an animal of great cleanliness, and is easily tamed. Its general size is scarce inserior to that of a cat. Its colour is a fort of serruginous grey, each hair being marked with several alternate circles of those colours. The head is of a slender form, and the snout long and sharp: the eyes of a bright sire-colour: the ears short and rounded: the tail very thick of hair at the base, and from thence gradually tapering to the extremity. The teeth are extremely sharp, and the claws strong.

It frequently creeps along on its belly, with a kind of ferpentine motion, and fuddenly fprings on its prey. It is an enemy to the cat, which it is generally faid to conquer and destroy.

Inter aves cariffican habonda oft species do qua jum asitum. Tota cariffe

## CUCULUS REGIUS.

bast mandibutarum stria alba retro paululum excurris. Vertex capitis occiput-que atro-purpurea. Remiges estante pheemical. Civia suica. Africam interi-

### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM teretiusculum.

NARES margine prominulæ.

Lingua sagittata, plana, integra.

Pedes scansorii.

Lin. Syft. Nat. p. 168.

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Cuculus ? nigro-cærulescens, remigibus phœniceis, rostro rubro super frontem slavo, occipite purpureo.

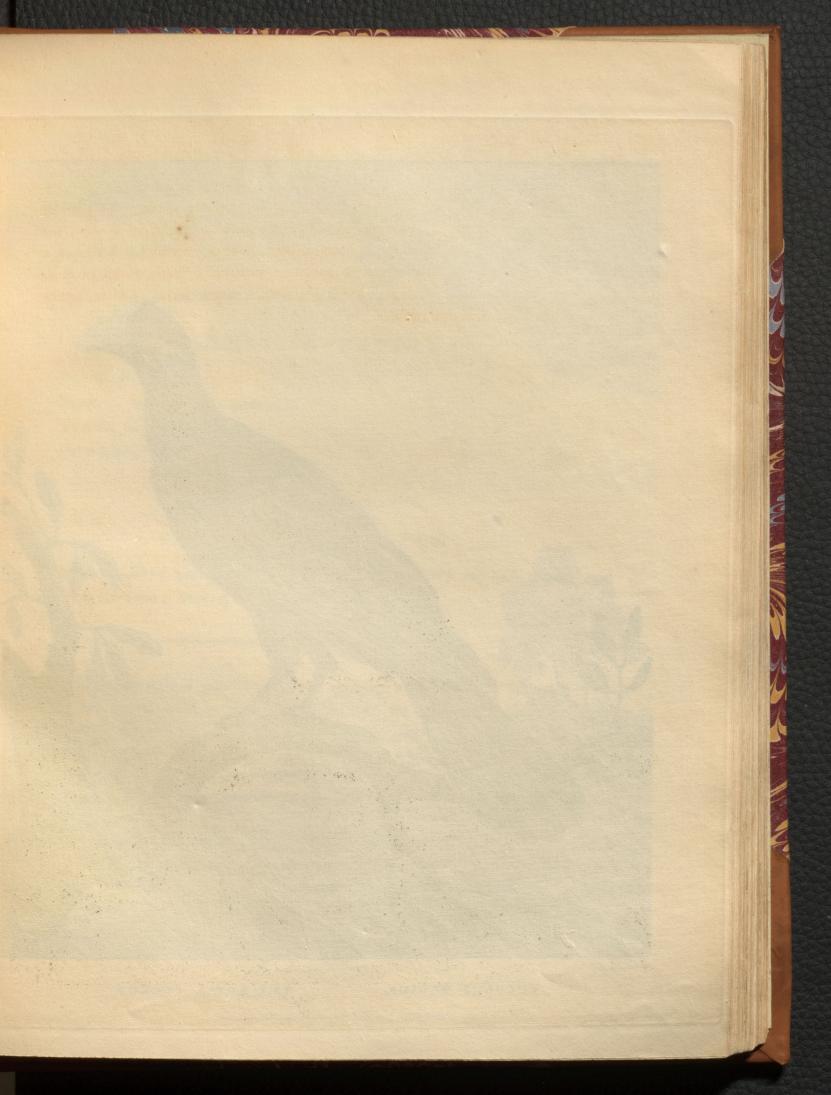
UOD evitandam, quantum fieri possit, censeam novorum generum institutionem, ex qua sæpe oriuntur error et consusso, magnificam hanc avem nomine tabulæ inscripto designavi. Fatendum sane est non modo hanc sed et Cuculum Persam Linnæi, cui affinis videtur, a reliquo genere sejungi, et in distincto et sibi proprio debere numerari, quippe tum rostris tum corporis habitu ab aliis differant.

Inter

Inter aves rarissimas habenda est species de qua jam agitur. Tota capite remigibusque exceptis, splendide nigrat cyaneo persusa. Rostrum sulvum, seu rubescens; qua parte super frontem assurgit, leviter melinum. Utrinque a basi mandibularum stria alba retro paululum excurrit. Vertex capitis occiputque atro-purpurea. Remiges eximie phænicei. Crura susca. Africam interiorem incolit Cuculus regius.

Cucultus? interio-curuleicene, remiglions plantituelle relico robre faper from

THE





CUCULUS REGIUS.

THE ROYAL CUCKOW.

Published June 22.17 guly J. Parkinson Liverian Museum London &

# THE ROYAL CUCKOW.

## GENERIC CHARACTER.

The super and back true of the head are of a deep crimfon or purple.

BILL somewhat bending.

Nostrils bounded by a small rim.

Tongue short, pointed.

FEET scansorial.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black Cuckow? with a gloss of blue; crimson remiges; red beak yellow on the front; back of the head purple.

IT is merely from a wish to avoid the confusion arising from the institution of new genera without absolute necessity, that the magnificent bird here represented is called by the title expressed on the plate. In sact, not only this bird, but the Cuculus Persa of Linnæus, (with which it seems to have a considerable affinity,) ought to be separated from the genus Cuculus, and arranged in a distinct one; their beaks and whole habit differing from the rest of the cuckow tribe.

The species here figured is extremely rare. The whole bird, except the head and remiges, is of a deep black, with a rich cast of glossy blue. The beak is of a pale survey red; the upper part, which rises over the forehead, is of a pale straw-colour. From the hinder part of the mandibles on each side proceeds a streak of white, running backwards to a small distance, The upper and back part of the head are of a deep crimson or purple. The remiges, or long wing-seathers, are of the richest and sullest crimson or carmine-colour. The legs brown. It is an inhabitant of the interior parts of Africa.

likeli Cackow? with a whole of there; counters remiges; red beak yollow on the front; back of the head purple.

the merely from a with to avoid the confusion ariling from the indication

und, but the t neutral Perfs of Linnard, dwith worth it feeres to have a

also eds most gainfills state and whole the collect work of the relation of th

SIMIA

# SIMIA PITHECIA.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes Primores utrinque quatuor, approximati.

Laniarii folitarii, longiores, hinc remoti.

Molares obtufi.

Lin. Sift. Nat. p. 34.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Simia caudata imberbis, vellere nigro apice albo, cauda nigra villosissima.

Lin. Sist. Nat. p. 40.

Cercopithecus pilis nigris apice albo vestitus, cauda pilis longissimis.

Brif. Quadr. 195.

Simia Pithecia.

Schreber Saeugth 1. p. 125. t. 32.

A B aliis sui generis facile dignoscitur Simia Pithecia, cauda pilis longissimis densissime hirsuta. Guianam incolit in America Australi. Coloris est, ut plurimum, susco-nigricantis, interdum subserrugineum aliquid retinentis. In nonnullis etiam pilorum extremitates albescunt. Facies crine seu lanugine albicante immutabiliter tecta est, barbaque cingitur paulo promissiore quam est pilus quo vultus obducitur. Albida sunt inferiora corporis. Magnitudo hujus simiæ est quasi selis domesticæ majoris.

No. IV.

Aa

THE

# THE FOX-TAILED MONKEY.

## GENERIC CHARACTER.

FRONT TEETH in each jaw 4, placed near together.

CANINE TEETH folitary, longer than the others, distant from the remaining teeth or grinders.

GRINDERS obtuse.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Blackish-brown Monkey, with the tips of the hairs whitish; the tail extremely full of hair.

Le Saki.

Fox-tailed Monkey.

Buff. 15. p. 88. pl. 12.

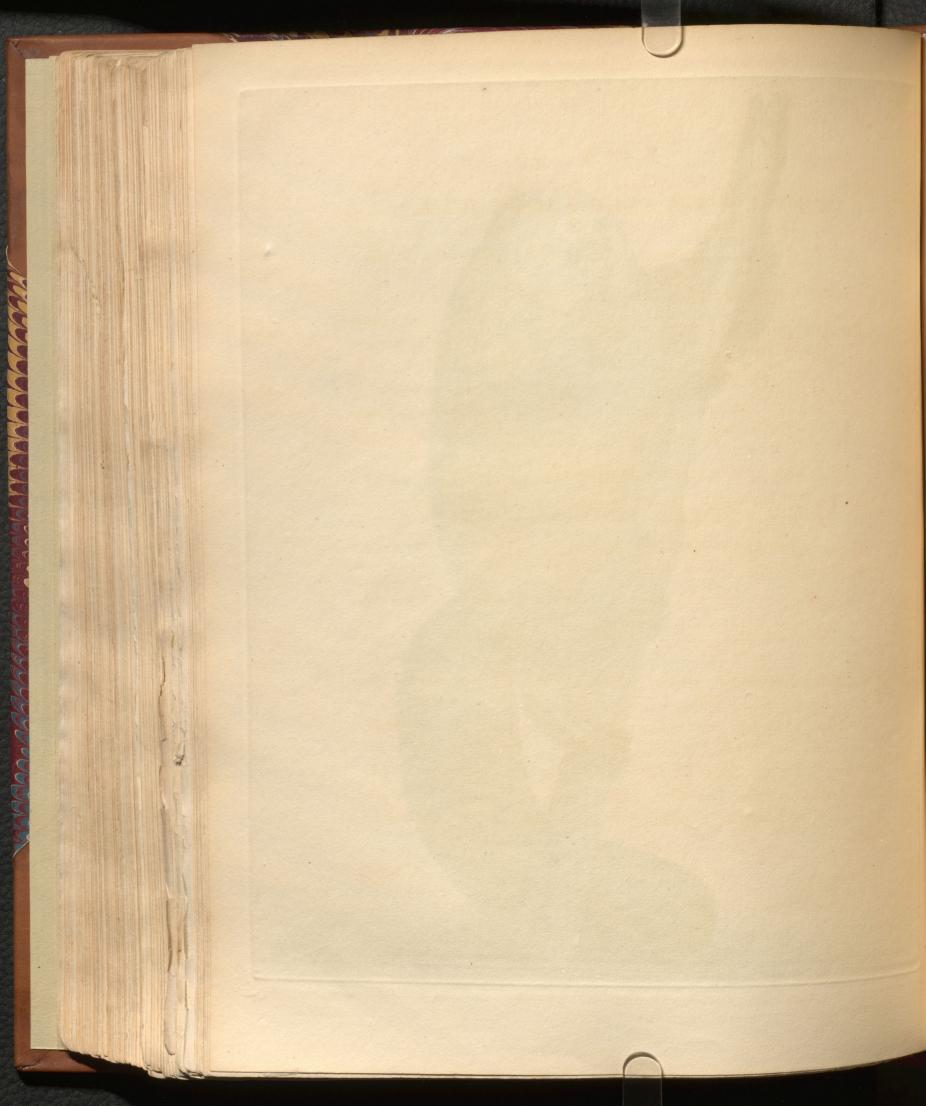
Pennant. Hist. Quadr. p. 207.

THIS species of Monkey is distinguished from all the rest of its genus by the unusual appearance of its tail, which is thickly coated with hair of extraordinary length. It is a native of Guiana in South America.

The general colour of this species is a deep brown, which is sometimes accompanied with a ferruginous tinge; and in some the tips of all the hairs are whitish. The face is always coated with white downy hair, and is surrounded by a fort of beard, of somewhat longer hairs than those on the face. The under parts of the body incline to whitish. The claws on all the feet are sharp. It is about the fize of a large cat.

VIVERRA





## VIVERRA MEPHITICA.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes Primores fex: intermediis brevioribus.

Molares plures quam tres.

Lingua retrorfum fæpe aculeata.

Ungues exferti.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 63.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Viverra nigro-castanea, dorso albo, cauda villosissima. Viverra Mephitis.

Gmel. Syst. Nat. p. 88.

IN America Septentrionali generatur quæ in tabula depingitur Viverræ species. Amat præcipue sylvas; aliquando tamen, more putorii Europæi, in domos irrepit et stragem insert gallinis. Huic quoque eadem sere magnitudo est ac putorio, cum modica quadam pulchritudine. Color imus eximie serrugineo-nigricat, dorso sascia seu sascia albis longitudinalibus notato. Cauda longa et villosissima sere tota albet. More reliqui generis aves quadrupedesque minores prædatur, ovaque avidissime devorat. Acuti sunt dentes unguesque validi.

Aa2

Mirus

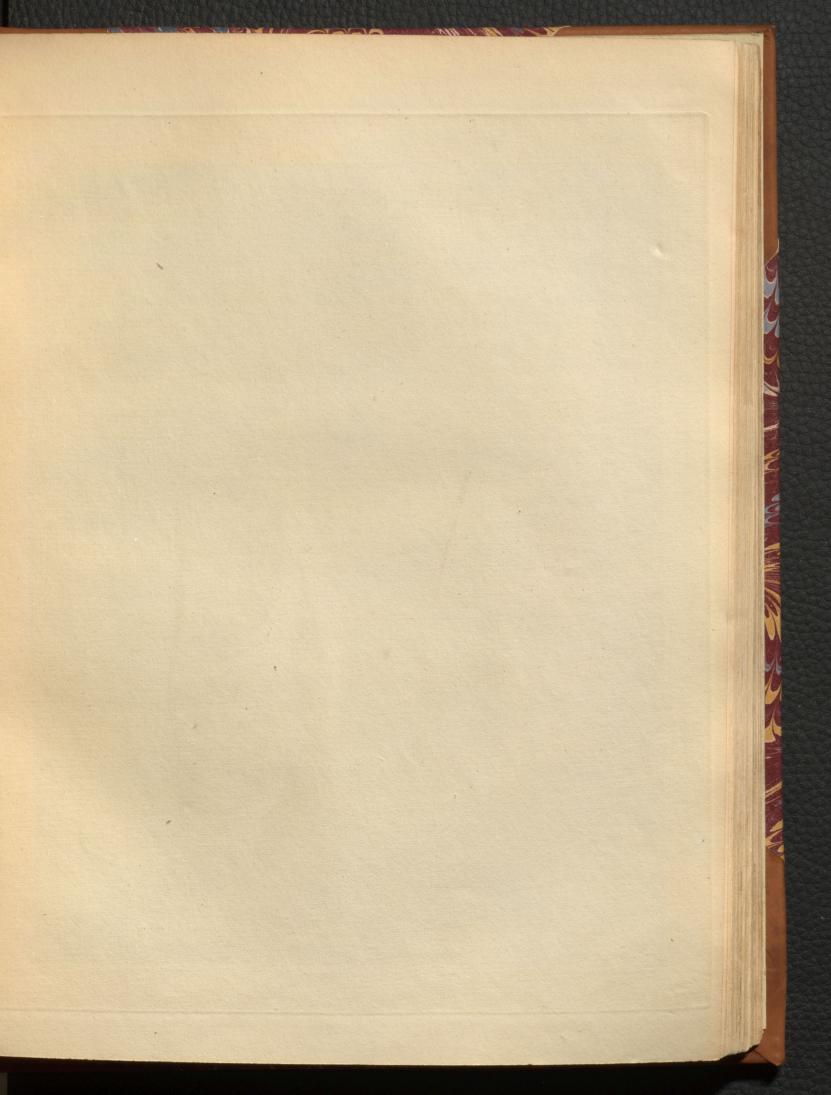
Mirus est se desendendi modus, qui dubitari prorsus posset, ni testarentur de eo homines side dignissimi. Si enim subito irritetur, aut in periculo sit a venatoribus, essuvia illico emittit dire odeo olentia, ut aëra longe lateque infando scetore inquinet et corrumpat.

At vero nisi paulo augeatur veritas ab iis qui teterrimi odoris non sine horrore reminiscuntur, cedit huic longe quicquid præterea in rerum natura sædum sit et putidum. Pestilentissimo hoc halitu repulsi canes prædam longius persequi recusant, hominesque in sugam vertuntur. Quod si vel minima particula humoris odiosi infauste in venatorem inciderit, offendiculo statim sit omnibus, nec in hominum societatem recipi possit donec vestes exuerit, iterum iterumque eluendas, totumque corpus creberrima purgatione lustraverit.

Dicitur Viverra mephitica cieur interdum et mansueta in domibus Americanis nutriri; quod si fiat, præcipue cavendum videtur, (ut recte observavit solertissimus quidam physicus,) ne injuria aliqua provocetur ad ultionem. Notandum præterea vaporem pestilentem emittere non huic soli speciei proprium et peculiare esse, sed inesse minorem hujusmodi vim et aliis paucis Americam incolentibus.

A America Supremiental generatur que du caluda depingion Viveren Iprcio. Amat pracipus fylvas i aliquando temen, more procesi lunapais in
done irrepit et finageon infert gallims. Paule quoque ecctem fero magaitudo
el se puesto, cum modica quadam potentrudine. Cotor imsa extorie feitorne originar, dorfo fafcia fen falcia albia longitudinalibus notato. Canda
largo et villolifima fere tota albea. More reliqui peneria aves quadrupedeldorfo inicota prædatur, ovaque aviditime devutat. Acuri fant dentes unguelque

THE





## THE MEPHITIC WEASEL, or CHINCHE.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six cutting teeth, two canine teeth, in each jaw.

Sharp nose: slender body.

Five toes before: five behind.

Pennant.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Blackish-brown Weasel with white back, and extremely villous tail.

Le Chinche.

Skunk.

Buff. 13. p. 294. pl. 39.

Pennant. Hist. Quadr. p. 343-

HE animal here represented is a native of North America, where it refides principally in woods, but fometimes, like the common polecat,
flrays into houses, and commits depredations amongst poultry. It also resembles
the polecat in fize, but its appearance is far more elegant; and indeed it posfesses no inconsiderable share of beauty; its general colour being a very fine
blackish-brown, varied on the back with one or more longitudinal bands of
white. The tail, which is very long and bushy, is also nearly white. Like
others of this genus, it preys on birds and the smaller quadrupeds. It is
also fond of eggs, which it greedily devours. It is armed with sharp teeth,
and its claws are of considerable strength.

The

The principal mode of defence which Nature has bestowed on this animal, is of a nature so extraordinary, that were it not afferted by persons of the most unquestionable credit, it would seem entirely apocryphal.

When fuddenly irritated, or when purfued, and in danger of being taken, it possesses the faculty of suddenly emitting effluvia so powerfully offensive as to taint the air to an almost incredible distance.

If the descriptions given of this odious vapour are not aggravated by the abhorrent recollection of those who have experienced its effects, every other ill smell which nature can produce, is surpassed by the overpowering sætor of this extraordinary quadruped. In consequence of this horrible emanation the dogs relinquish their pursuit, and men are obliged to sly with precipitation from the tainted spot: but if unfortunately the least drop of the liquid which it commonly discharges at this particular juncture, should happen to light on the clothes of the hunter, he becomes a general nuisance wherever he appears, and is obliged to divest himself of his dress, and practice all the arts of ablution, in order to be restored to the society of mankind.

To add to the history of these strange circumstances, it is affirmed that the animal is sometimes tamed by the Americans, and rendered domestic; but, surely, (as an eminent zoologist has well observed,) if this be ever really practised, the creature ought to be treated with the highest attention, lest it should at any time be provoked to exert its extraordinary faculty. It should be added that this pestilential vapour is not absolutely peculiar to the present species, but is exerted in a somewhat inserior degree by two or three others of its genus, which are also natives of the American continent.

# TROGON LEVERIANUS.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM capite brevius, cultratum, aduncum, margine mandibularum ferratum.

Pedes scansorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 167.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

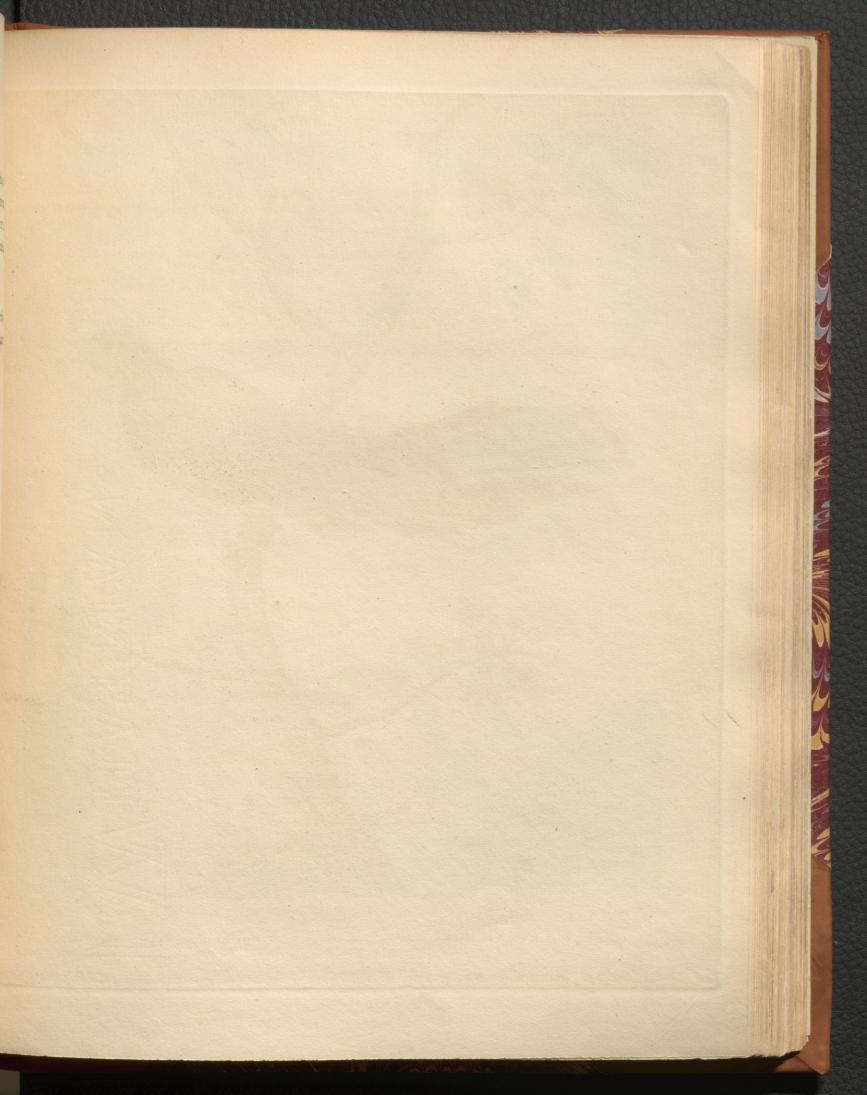
Trogon violaceus viridi-aureo nitens, alis nigris, abdomine albo, remigibus tribus exterioribus nigris apice albis.

NON plene et in omnibus congruit formosissima hæc avis cum ulla Trogonis specie adhuc descripta. Trogoni tamen violaceo Lathami quam reliquis similior est, nec impossibile puto quin illius sit varietas; ni fortasse sexu tantum differat.

Rostrum plumbeo-nigricat, versus apicem albescens. Caput, collum, pectus, egregie et saturatim violaceo-cyanea. Alæ nigræ. Remigum latus exterius margine albo notatur, unde sit, ut alis clausis, lineæ multæ concolores ducantur. Dorsum cyaneo-viride subaureum splendet. Tectrices caudæ superiores quasi fericæ, perviridi-cæruleo lucidissimæ. Cauda ipsa nigrans, ut tamen paululum virescat,

virescat, e rectricibus constat apicem sere quadratis, seu quasi subtruncatis, intermediis duabus ad extremum aterrimis. Rectrices tres utrinque exteriores gradatim breviores nigrant, lateribus apicibusque oblique albo terminatis, ut demonstrat tabula. Abdomen album subgilvo levissime persusum. Crura pedesque nigrant.

Americæ Australis est incola Trogon Leverianus; et cum reliquis plerisque congeneribus in Cayena præcipue cernitur. Magnitudine Trogonem violaceum æquat.





ryley del.

TROGON LEVERIANUS.

THE LEVERIAN TROGON.

Published as the Astroice Col. 2. 1792 by I. Parkinson , Levenian Museum .

## THE LEVERIAN TROGON.

# GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL short, thick, convex, generally dentated on the edges.

Nostrils covered with shiff bristles.

FEET scanforial.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Violaceous Trogon with a gloss of green-gold; wings black; abdomen white; the three exterior tail-feathers black with white tips.

THIS most elegant bird does not perfectly agree with any species of Trogon hitherto described. It however approaches more nearly to the Trogon violaceus, or Violet-headed Curucui of Mr. Latham, than to any other species; and it is not impossible that it may be either a variety, or a sexual difference of that bird.

The beak is of a dark lead-colour, growing much lighter or whitish towards the tip: the head, neck, and breast, are of a very fine and deep violet-blue: the wings black; the long-feathers or remiges edged on the exterior side with white, forming several longitudinal streaks of that colour when the wings are closed. The back is of a deep blueish green, with a slight golden tinge.

No. IV.

B b

The upper tail-coverts filky, and of a very deep lucid blue-green. The tail itself black, with a cast of green; the feathers of a squarish, or subtruncated form, and the middle ones slightly tipped with very deep black. The three exterior feathers on each side gradually shorten, and are black, obliquely edged and tipped with white, as represented in the sigure. The abdomen is white, with an extremely slight tinge of reddish or buff. The legs and seet are black.

It is a South American bird, and, like most others of its genus, is found in Cayenne. Its size is equal to that of the Trogon violaceus.

## CERVUS CAPREOLUS.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

CORNUA folida, tenera, corio hirto tecta apiceque crescentia, denudata, annua.

Dentes Primores inferiores octo.

Laniarii nulli (interdum folitarii fuperius.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 92.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Cervus cornibus ramosis teretibus erectis: summitate bisida.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 94.

Cervus cornibus teretibus erectis.

Briss. regn. an. p. 89. n. 5.

Capreolus.

Gesn. Quadr. p. 324. 1098.

CERVUS Capreolus, Europæorum minimus, distinguitur cornubus ut plurimum trifurcis, raro paucas uncias longitudine superantibus. Forma pulchra et eleganti, eo nostratibus gratior est, quod non advena sit et exoticus, sed indigena et quasi autosthon; in hunc usque diem in nonnullis Scotiæ montibus serus et juxta naturam degens.

Color

Color ei fusco-cinereus, ferrugineo leviter persus. Corporis inferiora longe pallidiora fere albicant. Facies prope oculos et super rostrum nigricat. Anteit pernicitate Capreolus reliquos plerosque congeneres.

Ingenio timidissimo, ægerrime cicur evadit: nec gregatim incedit, ut solet magna pars cervini generis, sed parvulis tantum est selectis manipulis, sæpissime e mare, semina, et hinnuleis constantibus.

incre Primores inchines odo.

Ib. Spf. Not. p. 92.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

us combas camolis cerembus credits : formaticale biblis.
Lin. 836. 356. p. 94.

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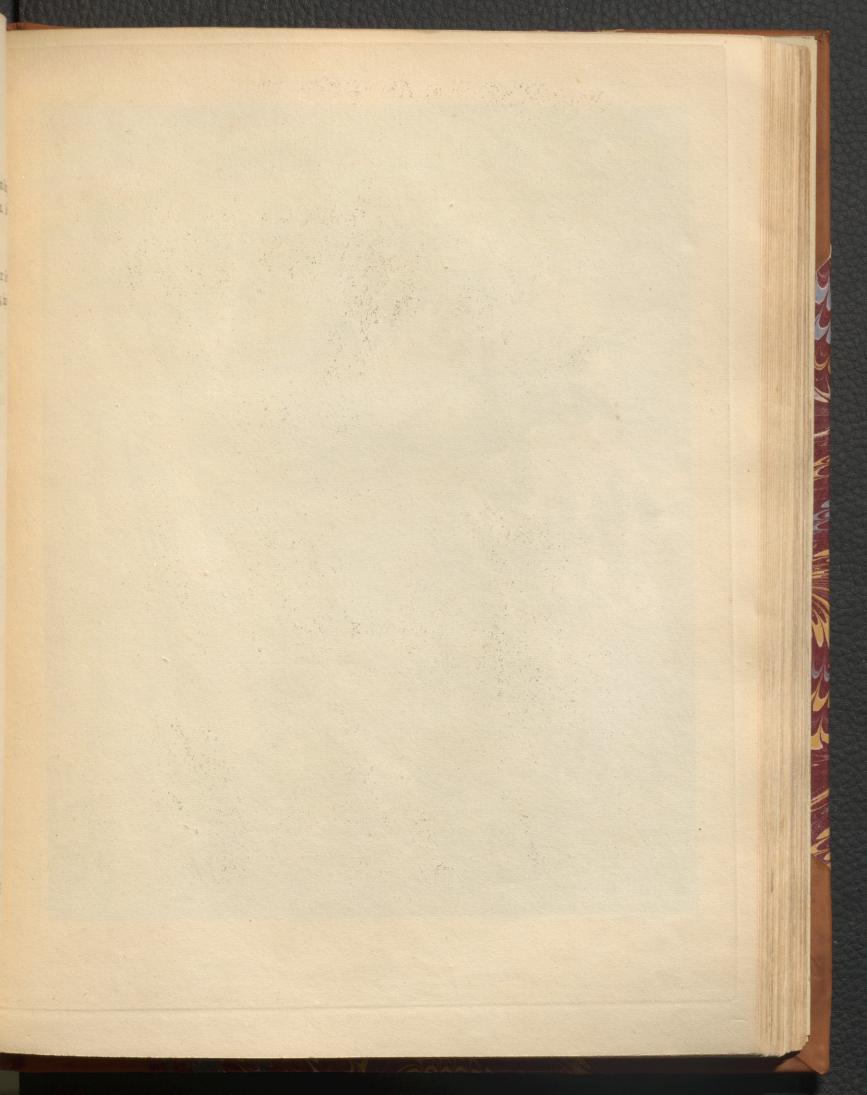
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THE





CAPREOLUS

# THE ROEBUCK.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Horns upright, folid, branched, annually deciduous. Eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw; none in the upper.

Pennant.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Deer with smallish upright rough trifurcated horns.

Roe.

Pennant. Quadr. p. 108.

Le Chevreuil.

Buff. 6. p. 289. pl. 22. 23.

THE Roebuck is the smallest of the European Deer, and is distinguished by its short and generally trifurcated horns, which seldom exceed the length of a sew inches. It is not only pleasing in its general appearance, but becomes more peculiarly interesting from its being a native of our own island; and is still found in its natural or wild state in some parts of Scotland.

Its colour is a cinereous brown, with a flightly ferruginous cast; the lower parts of the body being much paler or whitish. The face on the parts near the eyes, and the muzzle are blackish. This species is remarkable for its extreme swiftness, in which respect it surpasses most of its congeners.

It is of an extremely wild and timid disposition. Roebucks seldom associate in large groups or herds like many others of the deer kind, but in very small detached parties; commonly consisting of only the male, semale, and young.

## PSITTACUS RODOCEPHALUS.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum aduncum: mandibula superiore mobili; cera instructa.

Nares in rostri basi.

LINGUA carnofa, obtufa, integra.

PEDES scansorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Pfittacus macrourus viridis, capite rubro cæruleo obducto, gula nigra, torque nigro et pallide viridi.

Pfittacus Ginginianus. 3.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 100.

Psittacus Erythrocephalus. 8. Bengalensis.

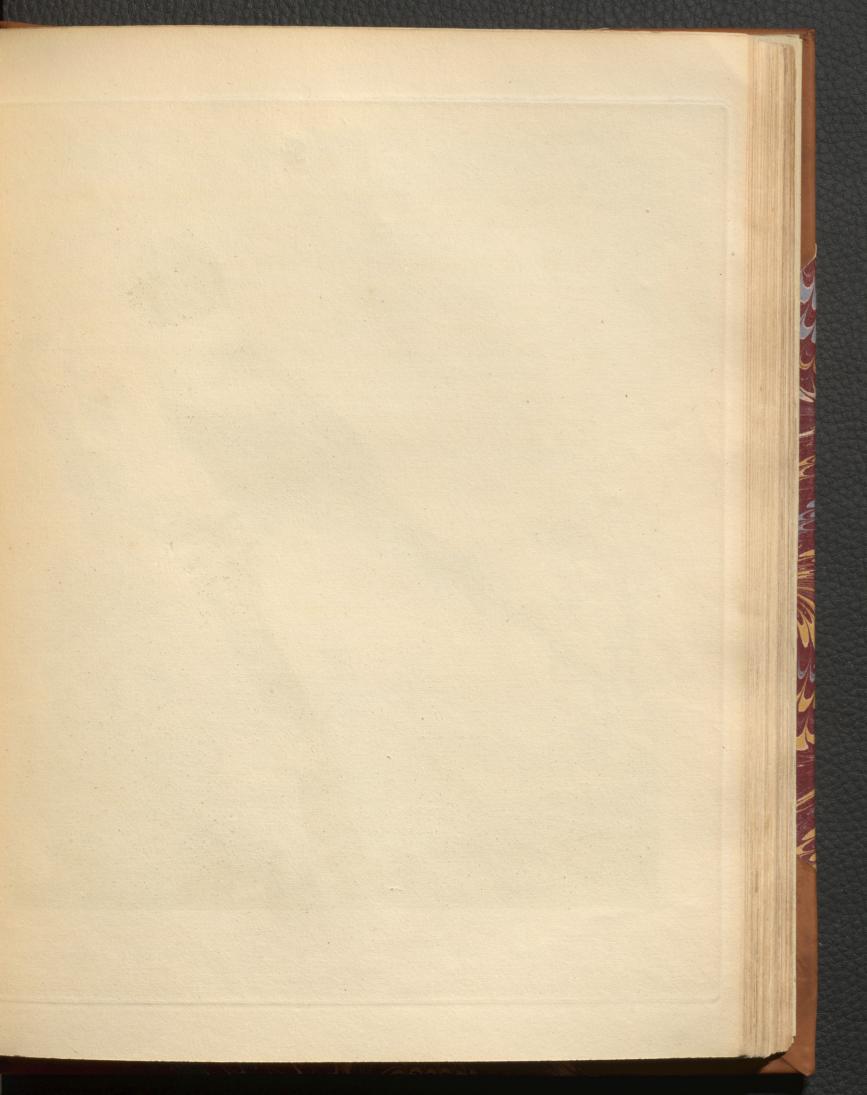
Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 325.

INTER hunc et varietates aliquot minores Psittaci Alexandri seu torquati tanta est similitudo, ut iis potius annumerandus videatur quam ut species diversa describi. Speciem tamen revera distinctam habuerunt tum Buffonus tum Lathamus.

Mandibula superior aurantia est, inferior nigricans. Frons genæque egregie rosea: color autem roseus in reliquo capite gradatim fatiscit, donec a cæruleo molli

molli et eleganti vincatur, lautæ illi floridæque farinæ simillimo, quæ in pruno Aureliano præcipue cernitur.

A basi mandibulæ inferioris circa collum ducitur torquis angustus aterrimus, quem statim infra excipit alter viroris thalassini; qui etiam color super humeros et uropygium leviter perfunditur. Dorsum alæque pulchre viridia. Collum pectus et abdomen slavo-virescunt. Super humerum utrumque macula parva oblonga conspicitur nitide ferruginea. Caudæ longæ rectrices duæ intermediæ cæteris multum productiores cyaneæ funt, apicibus albis. Duæ his proximæ cyaneæ etiam sunt, sed apicibus subslavescentibus. Reliquarum latus exterius cæruleo-viride, interius slavo-pallens. Crura pedesque griseo-carnea. In India nascitur Psittacus rodocephalus.





PSITTACUS RODOCEPHALUS.

THE ROSE - HEADED PARRAKEET.

Published as the Act directs Oct. 2. 1792. by I. Parkinson Leverian Museum.

## THE ROSE-HEADED PARRAKEET.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill hooked. Upper mandible moveable.

Nostrils round, placed in the base of the bill.

Tongue sleshy, broad, blunt at the end.

Legs short. Toes formed for climbing, viz. two forward and two backward.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Long-tailed green Parrakeet, with deep rose-coloured head overcast with blue, with a narrow collar of black beneath the head.

Blossom-headed Parrakeet. Var. A. Rose-headed Ring Parrakeet.

Lath. Synops. 1. p. 239.

HIS beautiful bird in its general appearance bears so near a resemblance to some of the smaller varieties of the Psittacus Alexandri, or Ring Parrakeet, that it might almost be considered as rather belonging to one of these than as specifically distinct. It is however regarded as a distinct species both by the Count de Buffon? and Mr. Latham.

The upper mandible is orange-coloured; the lower blackish: the front and cheeks are of a fine rofy red; which colour on the remainder of the head No. IV.

C c gradually

gradually declines, and is overcast by a strong tinge of full, yet softened blue; which perhaps can be explained by nothing so well as by the appearance of that beautiful bloom which shews to so much advantage on the surface of the Orleans Plumb.

From the base of the lower mandible, round the neck proceeds a narrow collar of the deepest black; immediately beneath which is a corresponding eircle of sea-green. A tinge of sea-green is also observable on the shoulders and the rump. The wings and back are of a beautiful green. The neck, breast, and belly, of a fair yellow-green. On each shoulder is a small oblong patch of bright ferruginous. The tail is long, and the two middle feathers much exceed the rest in length, and are of a fine deep blue, with white tips: the two next pair are of the same colour, with pale-yellow tips. The remaining tail-seathers are on their exterior webs of a blueish green, and on their interior ones pale-yellow. The legs and seet are of a greyish sless-colour. This species is a native of India.

# CANCROMA COCHLEARIA.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum gibbosum: mandibula superiore cymbæ resupinatæ forma.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 233.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Cancroma cinerascens, ventre ruso, vertice lunulaque cervicis nigra.

Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 6718

Cancroma Cochlearia.

Lin.

Cancroma Cancrophaga? .

Lin.

Cochlearius.

Briss, 5. p. 506. 1.

SINGULARIS huic avi rostri formatio, quod forsan latius pro longitudine quam alii alicui adhuc cognitæ; mandibula superiore carinata, seu in prominentiam longitudinalem ducta, cymbæ inversæ non longe absimilem. Color primarius plumbeo-cæruleus, pectore pallidore, abdomine susco-ferrugineo, magis minusve in diversis speciminibus saturato. Rostrum suscum. Frons albet. Caput crista nigra, longa, dependula decoratur. Alæ caudaque brevia. Crura valida susco-flavescunt.

Varietas

Varietas interdum conspicitur, quam quasi speciem distinctam descripserunt nonnulli physici, licet sortasse disferat tantum coloribus, aut sexu, aut ætate magis minusve provecta. Hæc corpus superius susco-ferruginea est, inferius albida: ad cætera priori similis.

Americam Australem incolit Cancroma Cochlearia, locaque aquosa frequentat, victitans more ardearum, ranis, piscibus, reliquisque id genus animalibus.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, 25

Cancroma cineraficens, rentre rufo, avertice funulaques cervicis nigra-

Cancroma Cochicaria.

Cancroma Cancropaggar .

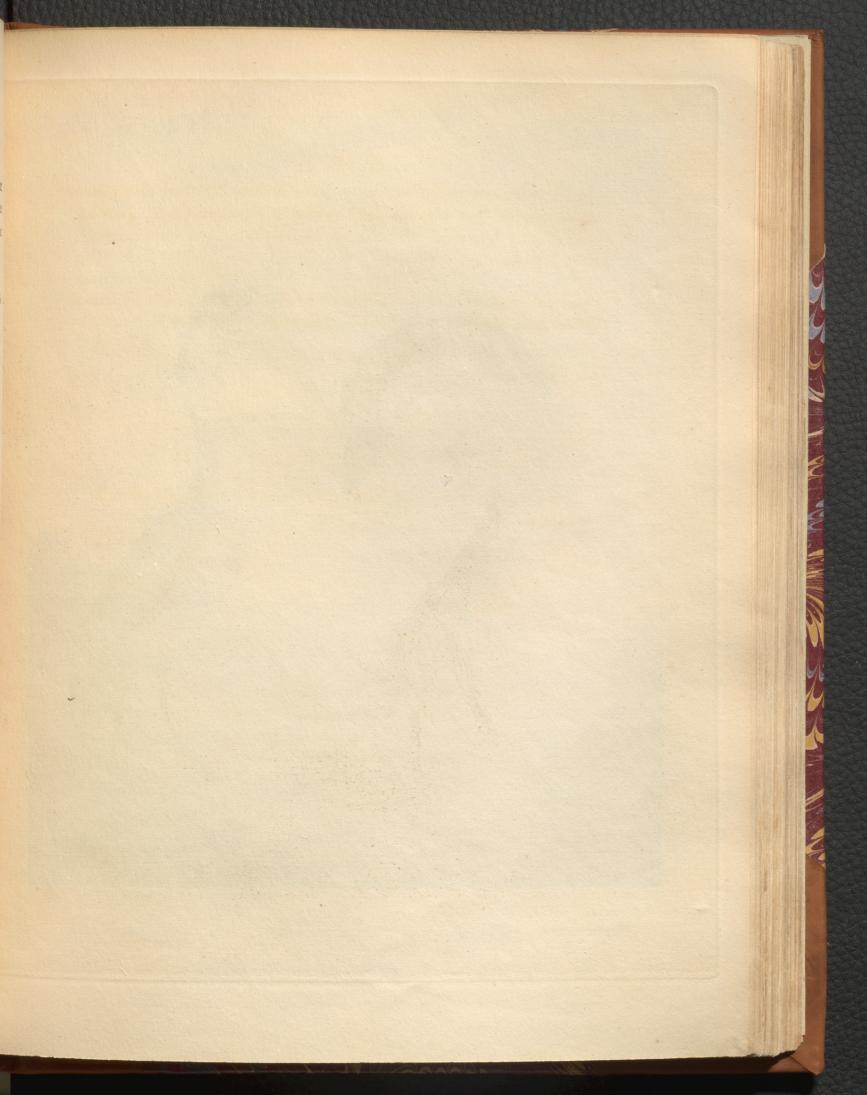
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MINGULARIS linic avi rollri formatio, quod farfan latins pro longiru dine quam alil alicut adhue cognices manalibula fuperiore carinara, feu la

combression longitud'isalem ducha, cyashre inverte non longe abimilem. Coa paliticias panelino-exemitys, pediete publidore, abdomine fulco-ferengines,

inductive in Argelia Speciminibus fattimes. Rollium futuin. Front ale

THE





CANCROMA COCHLEARIA.

THE BOAT BILL.

Published as the Act directs Oct 2, 1793, by I. Parkinson Leverian Museum

# THE BOAT-BILL.

## GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL broad, flat, with a keel along the middle, like a boat reversed.

Nostrils small, lodged in a surrow.

Toes divided.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Cinereous Boat-Bill with the abdomen rufous, (fometimes white,) top of the head and crescent on the neck black.

Boat-Bill.

Boat-Bill.

Le Savacou.

Lath. Synops. 5. p. 26. t. 76.

The Bear bill is a South American bit

Brown illust. p. 92. t. 36.

Buff. 7. p. 443. t. 23.

THE formation of the beak in this bird is strikingly singular, and is perhaps broader in proportion to its length than in any other known bird: the upper mandible is carinated, or furnished with a rising longitudinal prominence, which gives it an appearance not ill resembling an inverted boat. The general colour of this species is a dull blueish, or lead-colour; paler on the breast; the abdomen being of a ferruginous brown, more or less deep in different specimens. The bill is dusky: the forehead white: the head surnished

with

with a large black pendent crest, of considerable length. The wings and tail are short. The legs strong, and of a yellowish brown.

Of this curious bird there is a variety, which, though confidered as a diffinct fpecies by some ornithologists, is probably owing to nothing more than the natural difference of colour, arising either from the more or less advanced age of the bird, or from the difference between the male and female. This variety is of a ferruginous colour above, and whitish beneath: in other respects it resembles the former.

The Boat-bill is a South American bird, and frequents watery places, feeding nearly in the manner of Herons, on fish, frogs, &c.

## LACERTA CHAMÆLEON.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Corpus tetrapodum, caudatum nudum.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 359.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Lacerta cauda tereti brevi incurva, digitis duobus tribusque coadunatis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 364.

Chamæleon.

Aldr. Quadr. 670.

Chamæleo.

Raii Quadr.

Chamæleon.

Gron. Mus. 2. p. 76.

CHAMÆLEONTI miram inesse facultatem colorem pene pro arbitrio mutandi agnoverunt jamdiu omnes physici; nec fama est aliquid celebratius. Hoc tamen non soli chamæleonti contingit, sed et aliis multis lacertis, quamvis longe circumscriptior illis et adductior sit hæc potestas.

Color chamæleontis generalis est sub-cæruleo-cinereus, qui interdum in viridem, interdum subslavum, maculis rusis inæqualiter distinctum transit. Hæc colorum colorum mutatio clariffime cernitur, cum animal ab uno latere soli exponitur: latus enim umbratum plerumque slavet, maculis magnis rotundatis, rusis, variatum. Sed inverso situ, latus quod antea erat in umbra et slavebat, maculis ferrugineis, nunc in susculatur, dum latus oppositum slavum ruso-maculatum conspicitur. Sæpissime tamen variant hæ colorum mutationes et macularum situs.

Dicitur chamæleontem colorem suum substantiæ cui imponitur assimilare; quod tametsi verum omnino non sit, vero tamen est proximum; cum asserunt Gallici physici chamæleontem linteo albo involutum, post parvum tempus eductum, sere album apparuisse. Fesellit tamen illos experimentum secundo iteratum.

Pulmones huic animali funt maximi, et frequens est illi corpus pro arbitrio inflandi mos, adeo ut plenum et pingue diu videatur; aliis temporibus, se contrahendi, ut ipsa macie confectum crederes.

Ad hæc usque tempora vulgo creditur Chamæleontem nullo alio cibo indigere præter quem ab æthere absorbeat, aëre nempe vesci. Insectis vero vitam sustentat, quibus dolo callido insidiatur, quæque linguæ suæ, (ut picæ est viridi,) longissime et ad libitum retractæ apice dilatato et tubulato arripit, et incredibili velocitate in stomachum ingurgitat. Inediæ mirum adeo in modum est patiens, ut per aliquot menses sine ullo victu duraverit; opinionem quæ vulgus tenet aliqua ex parte comprobans.

Oculi chamæleontis sunt magni et globosi; pars autem denudata seu confpicua, est perexigua, et iride constat aurea, pupilla nigricante: oculisque e contrario directis potest spectare; uno nempe ad cælum, altero in terram verso, vel uno antrorsum, altero retrorsum. Caput interdum cristatum, interdum sere planum. Pedum forma est singularis: antici enim pedes digitos duos habent antrorsum

antrorsum versos, tresque retrorsum, postici tres antrorsum, duos retrorsum. Omnes digiti unguibus validis muniti sunt; quod magis notatu dignum est, quoniam Gronovius, (qui plerumque accurate describit,) hic pessime lapsus est, cum in charactere chamæleontis generico dixit, " pedes unguibus destituti."

Ut chamæleonti firmior et securior sit sedes, cauda longa ramulum arctius amplectitur. Diversa est illi magnitudo: pene pedalis est interdum in longitudinem; plerumque multo minor. Africam et Asiam incolit, nec non Europæ partes calidiores, Hispaniam nempe et Lusitaniam. Incessus est tardissimus, et non sine cautela ingredi videtur.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

hand with splindile incurved tall, and toes conjeired by two and three,

I till E Charteleon has ever been celebrated for the wonderful power which it posteries of charging its colour in certain partlendar circumshances and structions. This faculty, kowever, is not peculiar to the Chameleon alone,

The general colour of the Chameleon is a blacift afficoloury which fomo

time changes to a green, and formed are a pellowish relating spotted un-

is exposed to a full behavior; when the unsummation has generally appears
yellow, with large roundlife parents or sports of red brown. On reverling their
frontion of the animal, the tame chance again takes place; sit fills who was

bestre in the faste, and yellow, systed with real, now occoming how a while the other fide becomes vellow and red. But their charles are fulfill

No. IV. Dd THE

# THE CHAMELEON.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body four-footed, tailed, naked.

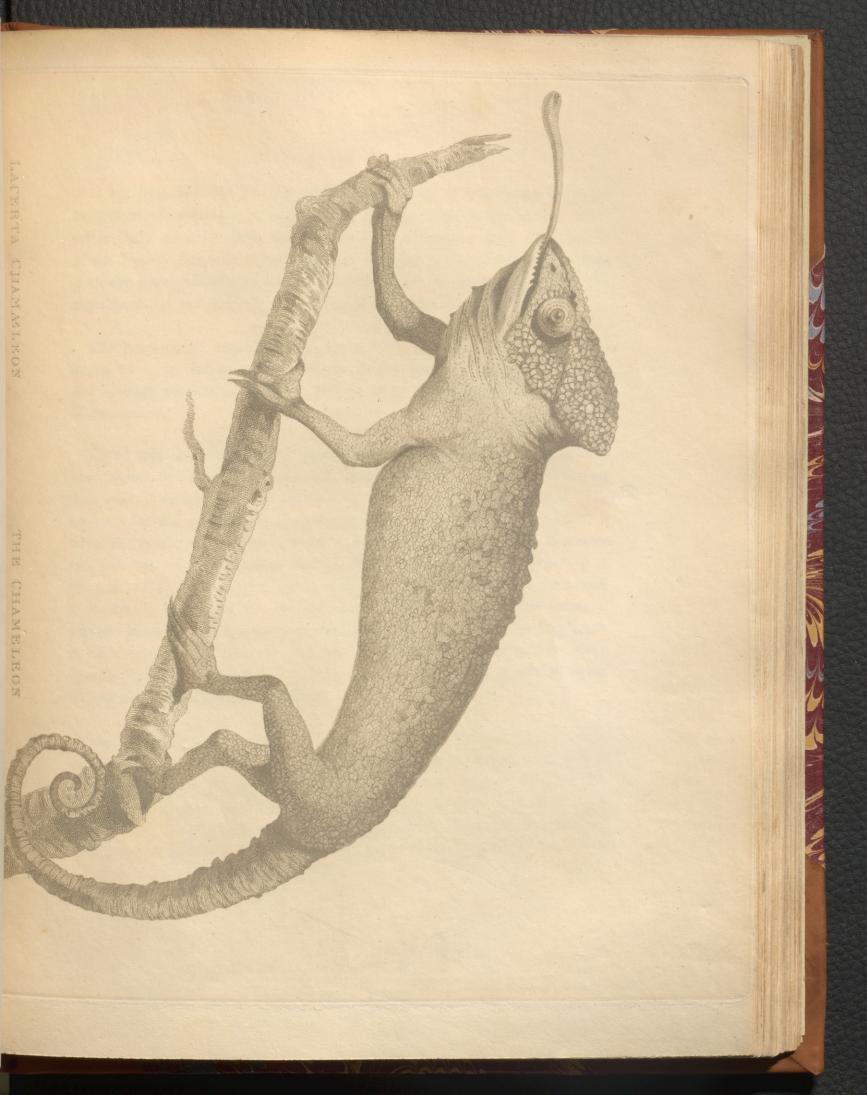
#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

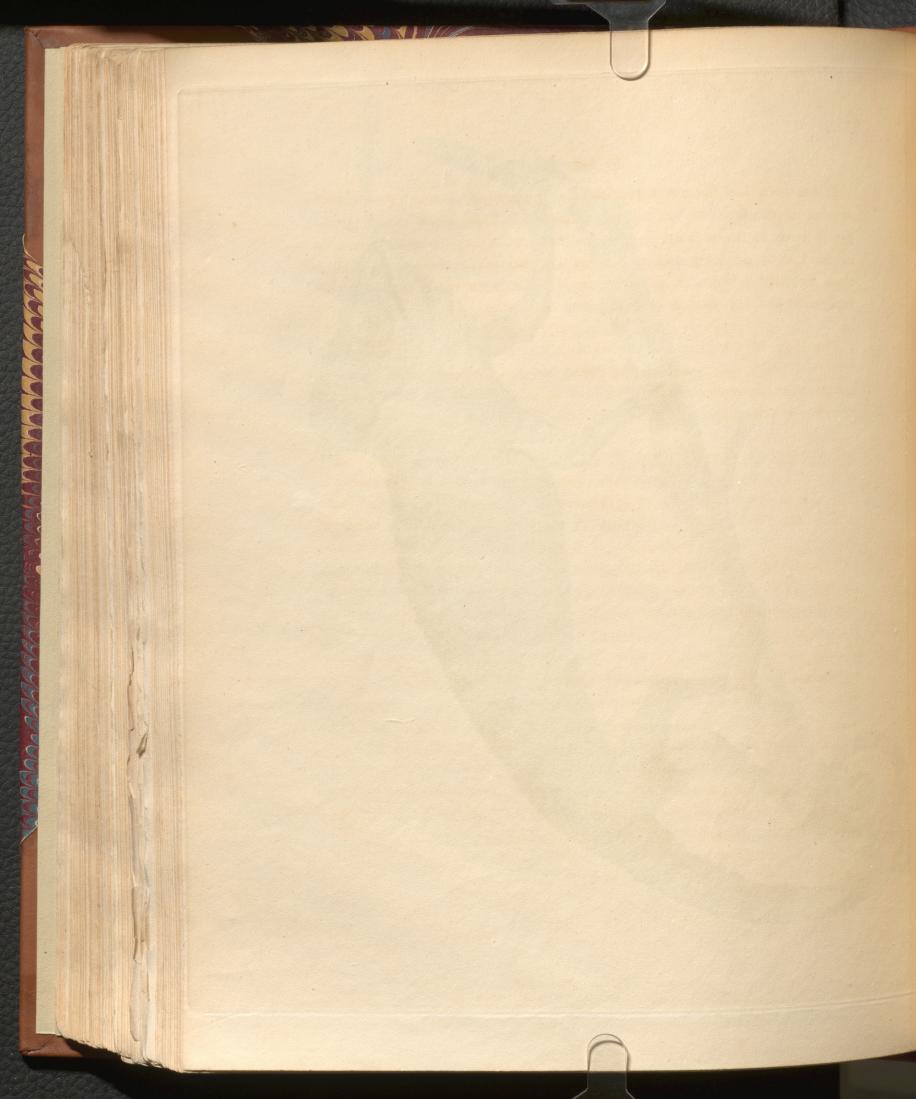
Lizard with cylindric incurved tail, and toes conjoined by two and three.

The Chameleon.

THE Chameleon has ever been celebrated for the wonderful power which it possesses of changing its colour in certain particular circumstances and situations. This faculty, however, is not peculiar to the Chameleon alone, but is observable in a less degree in several other species of lizards.

The general colour of the Chameleon is a blueish ash-colour, which sometime changes to a green, and sometimes to a yellowish colour, spotted unequally with red. This is particularly observable when one side of the animal is exposed to a full sunshine; when the unilluminated side generally appears yellow, with large roundish patches or spots of red-brown. On reversing the situation of the animal, the same change again takes place; the side which was before in the shade, and yellow, spotted with red, now becoming brown; while the other side becomes yellow and red. But these changes are subject to much variety, both as to colour and disposition of spots.





It has been faid that the Chameleon has a power of affimilating its colour to that of the fubstance on which it is placed. This is not entirely true: yet it feems to make some approach to such a faculty; since the members of the French Academy declare, that on wrapping a chameleon up in a linen cloth for some minutes, it appeared nearly white when taken out; but this experiment did not succeed when repeated afterwards.

The lungs of the chameleon are extremely large, and it has a way of inflating its body, and appearing very plump and full for a long time together; and at other times of contracting itself, so as to appear in the highest degree of extenuation.

There prevails a popular error relative to this animal, which feems to have been almost universally received; viz. that it requires no other nourishment than what it absorbs from the atmosphere, or in the usual phrase, that it feeds on air. On the contrary, it is extremely adroit at catching infects, which it seizes by means of its tongue, which is of a very great length, and is retractile, like that of a woodpecker, and has a fort of widened tubular opening at the end. This it darts upon infects within its reach, and swallows them with a motion so quick that the eye can scarce follow it: and by this means it supports its existence. It is however true, that it can remain for a surprising length of time without any food, so that the common idea is not without some foundation; for a chameleon has been kept for the space of several weeks without the least sufference whatsoever.

The eyes of the chameleon are large and globular, but the part which is exposed to view is very small, and consists of a gold-coloured iris, with a dark pupil. It has the power of turning its eyes in opposite directions, so as to look with one eye backwards and the other forwards, or with one eye upwards and the other downwards at the same time. The head is sometimes very much crested, and sometimes almost plain. The structure of the seet is D d 2

fingular; viz. the fore-feet have two toes forwards and three backwards, while the hind-feet have three toes forwards and two backwards. All the toes are furnished with pretty strong claws; a circumstance which deserves the greater attention, as Gronovius, an accurate systematic naturalist, has, by a most unaccountable error, made it a principal character of the chameleon to be without claws on the feet. The tail is longish, and the animal makes use of it to fasten itself more securely, by coiling it round the branch on which it sits.

The fize of the chameleon is very various. It sometimes measures near a foot, exclusive of the tail, but is generally much less. This curious creature is a native of Africa and Asia, and is also found in some of the warmer parts of Europe, as Spain and Portugal. Its pace is very slow, and it seems to move with much caution and circumspection.

a motion to colol, that the eye can idance follow it: and by this

life eyes of the chameleon are large and plakulas but the part while

expect to view is very fault, and otherin of a grid coloniest

CORACIAS

## CORACIAS SCUTATA.

Canda levirer rotundata conflat e duodecim refericibus, quarum dutt exteriores unclas dimidio breviores quam cateras. Crura brevia, modica, nigrant,

# CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM cultratum, apice incurvato, basi pennis denudatum.

Lingua cartilaginea, bisida.

Pedes ambulatorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 159.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Coracias nigra, jugulo pectoreque coccineis.

ORACIAM scutatam nemo adhuc descripsit. Licet corvo vix cedat magnitudine, summa tamen ei videtur esse similitudo cum Muscicapa rubricolli Lathami. Tota nigrat, dorso alisque subcæruleum quiddam nitentibus. Rostrum validum, basin modice latum, apicem leviter emarginatum.

Mandibulæ inferioris extremum pallescit. Superioris utrinque ab imo setæ seu vibrissæ septem protruduntur infra complanatæ, quæque curvatæ sursum tendunt. Exiguo intervallo a rostro, colli anterioris color ad imum pectus nitidissime

dissime est coccineus, qui inde in obscure ferrugineum transeuns decurrit

Cauda leviter rotundata constat e duodecim rectricibus, quarum duæ exteriores unciæ dimidio breviores quam cæteræ. Crura brevia, modica, nigrant. Ungues validi, postico reliquis majore. Quænam patria Coraciam scutatam protulerit pro certo non ausim affirmare.

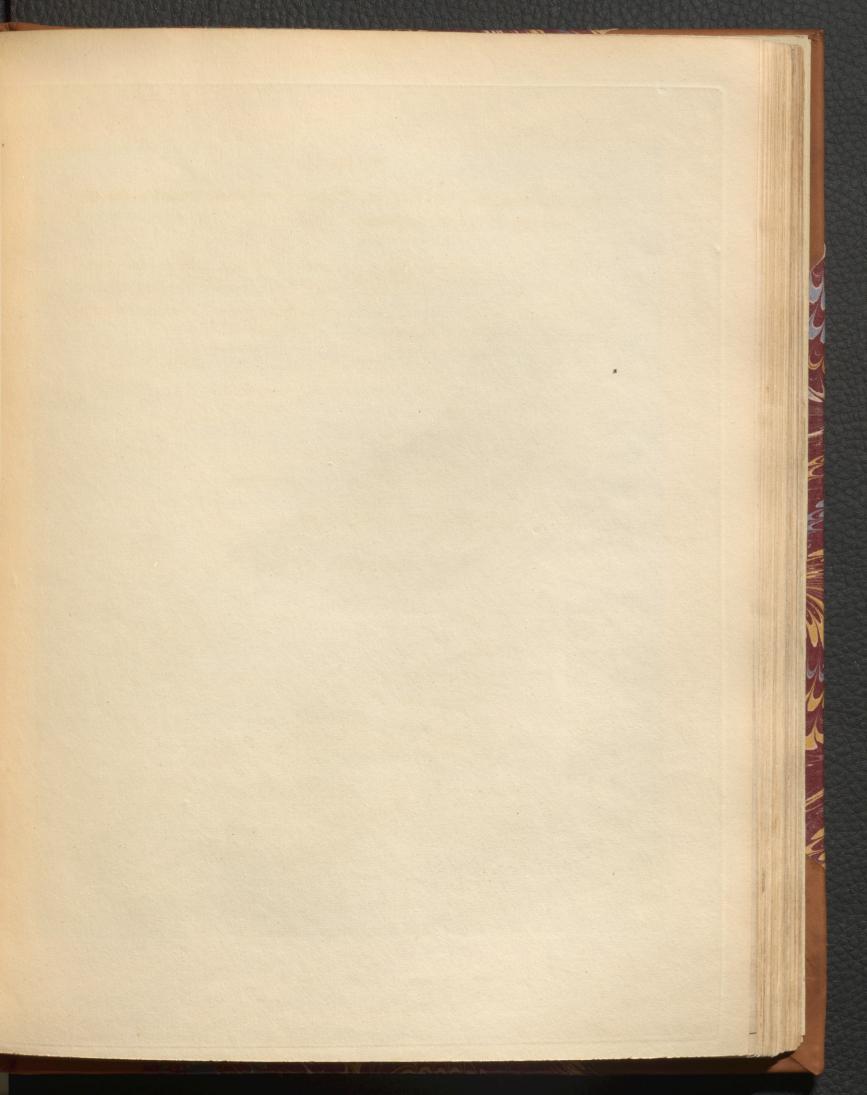
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CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Cerrcias nigras jugulo pedioreque coccinels.

TORRACIAM festatam nemo adhue deferipile. Licet corvo via cedat notguitadane, funnya careen el videtur esta ficilitudo cum Aspelyres sintella, actauni. Tota nigrat, derfo sliique fullecarrideum quiddam nitentibus,

Mandordes infortatis extremum patiefoit. Superioris uninque ab imo fette transfere fentem protenduntur infra compiantes, que que curvates forfam tendent. Intiguo intervallo a rollro, colli anterioris color ad imum pedius niddinte difficult.





CORACIAS SCUTATA

THE RED BREASTED ROLLER.

Published as the Act directs. Oct. 3.1792. by I. Parkins on Lorerian Museum.

bright fearlet, which colour, at the lower part of the breaft, finks into deep

# THE RED-BREASTED ROLLER.

## GENERIC CHARACTER.

The tail confiles of twelve feathers, and is highly rounded at the extremity,

BILL strait, bending a little towards the end, edges cultrated.

Nostrils narrow and naked.

Toes three forward; divided to their origin; one backward.

Pennant.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black Roller, with crimfon throat and breaft.

bears a striking resemblance to the Muscicapa rubricollis, or purple-throated Flycatcher; but is considerably superior in fize. It is not much less than a common crow. Its colour is an uniform black, with a slight blueish gloss on the back and wings. The beak is strong, broadish at the base, and slightly notched or emarginated at the tip. The lower mandible is of a palish colour towards the point. On each side the base of the upper mandible are seven vibrisse or hairs, which are of a slattened form at their lower part, and rise supwards in a curved direction. The fore-part of the neck, from about half an inch below the beak, to the bottom of the breast, is of a very rich bright

bright scarlet, which colour, at the lower part of the breast, sinks into deep ferruginous, and is continued in a broken or interrupted band, down the beginning of the abdomen.

The tail consists of twelve feathers, and is slightly rounded at the extremity, the two exterior side-feathers being shorter than the others by about half an inch. The legs are rather short, moderately stout, and black. The claws strong that of the back toe larger than the rest. The native country of this curious bird is not certainly known.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

THE bird, hitherto undeferibed, in its general appearance and colour, to bears a firstling refemblance to the bindicapa rubricollis, or purple-through Fivenciar, but is confiderably fribraion in fice. It is not contiderably fribraion in fice. It is not contiderably fribraion in fice.

in a contraton erow. Its colour is an uniform inacts, while a highe blueting on the bird, and wange. The beate it through broadille at the bull, and

lightly noteded or emarginated at the tip. The lower candible is of a pulling colour rewards the points. On each fide the tage to the toper mandible are

our morning or heir, which are of a flamened from at their lower party and

hilf are trade colors the best on the bestom of the treath in all a very men

# MUSEUM LEVERIANUM.

No. V.

## SIMIA SYLVICOLA.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes Primores utrinque quatuor, approximati.

Laniarii folitarii, longiores, hinc remoti.

Molares obtufi.

Lin. Syft. Nat. p. 34.

GRINDERS obtole.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Simia semicaudata griseo-ferruginea, facie manibus pedibusque nigris, natibus calvis.

GENERIS totius una e rariffimis Simia Sylvicola alta est circiter tres pedes, corpore valido et toroso. Cum notentur singuli pili annulis alternis nigricantibus ferrugineisque, idem sere huic aspectus ac Simiæ Mormoni, jampridem in hoc opere depictæ. Facies pedesque omnes nigrant. Pedum anticorum seu manuum ungues longuli, sed rotundati: posticorum longiores tantum non acuminati. Nates amplæ, nudæ, rubræque. Africam incolit hæc species, in Guinea præcipue reperta.

No. V.

Ee

THE

# THE WOOD BABOON,

## GENERIC CHARACTER.

FRONT TEETH in each jaw 4, placed near together.

CANINE TEETH folitary, longer than the others, distant from the remaining teeth or grinders.

GRINDERS obtuse.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Short-tailed ferruginous-brown Baboon, bare behind, with black face, hands, and feet.

Wood Baboon. 2001310 442 844 34 AAA

endung Angier supludition under an Pennant. Hist: Quadr. 1. p. 176.

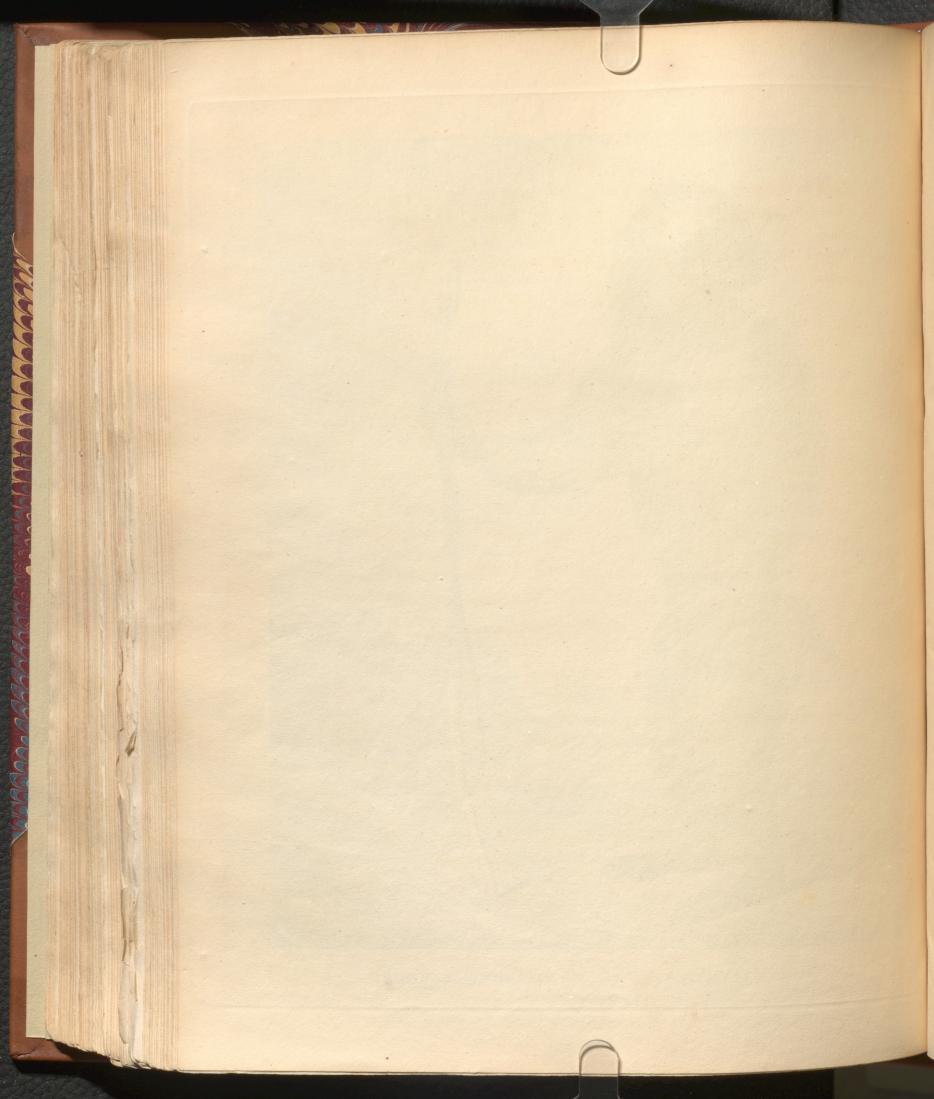
THIS animal, which is one of the rarest of the genus, is of a very considerable size, and of a robust frame. Its height is about three seet. Its general colour a fort of ferruginous greyish-brown, owing to the alternate rings of blackish and ferruginous with which each individual hair is marked, and which gives a fort of speckled appearance, similar to that of the Simia Mormon, or Variegated Baboon, already sigured in the present Work.



SIMIA SYLVICOLA.

THE WOOD BABOON.

Landon Published by J. Parkinson Leverian Museum, Dec. 13.1797.



The face, hands, and feet are black. The nails on the hands longish, but rounded at their extremities: those on the feet longer, and much more inclining to acuminate. The space on each side the tail is large, bare, and red. The tail very short. It is an African species, and is principally found in

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CHARACTER GENERI

CHARACTER SPRCIFICUS, 6

Phafianus crifts flava, poftore executor remigibus fecundariis envulcis, cauda

Guinea.

cuneata.

Phalianus aurers finentis.

Pielinus varius coloribus filendidus.

The second secon

I N T H R exemple avium varia nicidifimaque, plomarum invorta canbre I rancium, infiguiter exflat Phaffanus Pictus, cujus valentis et aciuli colores beberent advecto fide facellatarum oculos, fractau non nili colitificia I co-

chilorum et Cerainrum fplendoribus; celle enim vel ipfies l'ayonis fiellatus

Minor eft Phatama pictus companii feu Colchico, et Spectu delicaire,

Caput in gamur einta magua, dependula, testes, inclumine autentiva. Conlum fuperius regieur quali cuculto e pennia troncaria eximic aureo-auronius

E e 2 PHA-

# PHASIANUS PICTUS.

# CHARACTER GENERICUS.

GENÆ cute nuda lævigata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 271.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Phasianus crista slava, pectore coccineo, remigibus secundariis cæruleis, cauda cuneata.

Lin. Sist. Nat. p. 272.

Phasianus aureus finensis.

Briff. av. 1. p. 271. n. 4.

Phasianus variis coloribus splendidus.

Edw. av. 62. t. 68 & 69. f. 2.

INTER exempla avium varia nitidissimaque, plumarum luxuria exuberantium, infigniter exstat Phasianus Pictus, cujus valentis et adulti colores hebetant, adverso sole, spectatorum oculos, superati non nisi politissimis Trochilorum et Certhiarum splendoribus: cedit enim vel ipsius Pavonis stellatus gemmansque decor.

Minor est Phasianus pictus communi seu Colchico, et aspectu delicatior. Caput infignitur crista magna, dependula, serica, lucidissime aureo-slava. Collum superius tegitur quasi cucullo e pennis truncatis eximie aureo-aurantiis consecto,

confecto, fasciisque plurimis nigris transversim notato. Reliqua pars colli pennis rotundatis, more squamarum dispositis, aureo-viridibus vestitur. Gula gilva est seu ex albo sub-rubescens, slavedine intermista. Pectus cum toto corpore inferiore splendet ardentissime aureo-coccineum, eodem sere modo quo Amaryllidis sormosissimae Linnæi slores. Fjussem sere sunt coloris alarum tectrices minores, nisi quod paulo minus luceant: majores nitide susco-ferrugineæ, nigro conspersæ. Pennæ scapulares lucidissime cyaneæ. Remiges susci, margine gilvo. Remigum autem secundariorum alii magis insuscantur, nigro guttati, alii splendide cærulei. Dorsi pars posterior cum uropygio aureo-slavet, carens tamen splendore cristæ. Caudæ tectrices quæ subjacent pennis slavis quas jam memoravimus, purpureo-ruberrimæ, quarum nonnullæ longissimæ et lanceæ ad instar formatæ super latera caudæ producuntur. Cauda ipsa longa et acutius cuneata nigrat, maculis tamen modicis, ovatis, castaneis, creberrime aspersa, ut color primarius, scilicet niger, pene delitescat. Rostrum slavescit, ut et crura calcaribus armata.

Rutilis his et micantibus plumis avem formosissimam superbire voluit Natura. Quod si quis eam ipsam nunquam vidisset, sed imaginem tantum in tabula, putaret prosecto pictorem, colores pulcherrime disponendi studiosum, ingenio indulsisse ut imaginariam singeret venustatem. Femina, mare minor, modica tantum est pulchritudine, obscure susco-flavens, striis maculisque obscurioribus seu nigricantibus notata.

E regione Sinensi primitus advecta est hæc species, musæorum Europæorum grande Decus. Sub nostro tamen cœlo, Britanniæ jamdiu familiaris prolem sæpissime alit nullo sere negotio; non enim necesse est ut mollius et delicatius curetur, cum eodem, ut plurimum, utatur vivendi modo quo reliqui congeneres.

## THE PAINTED PHEASANT.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Cheeks covered with a smooth naked skin.

Iin.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Pheafant with yellow crest, scarlet breast, blue secondaries, and cuneated tail.

Painted Pheafant.

Edw. t. 68, 69. Lath. Syn. 4. p. 717.

Faisan doré de la Chine.

Buff. 2. p. 355.

The Golden Pheafant.

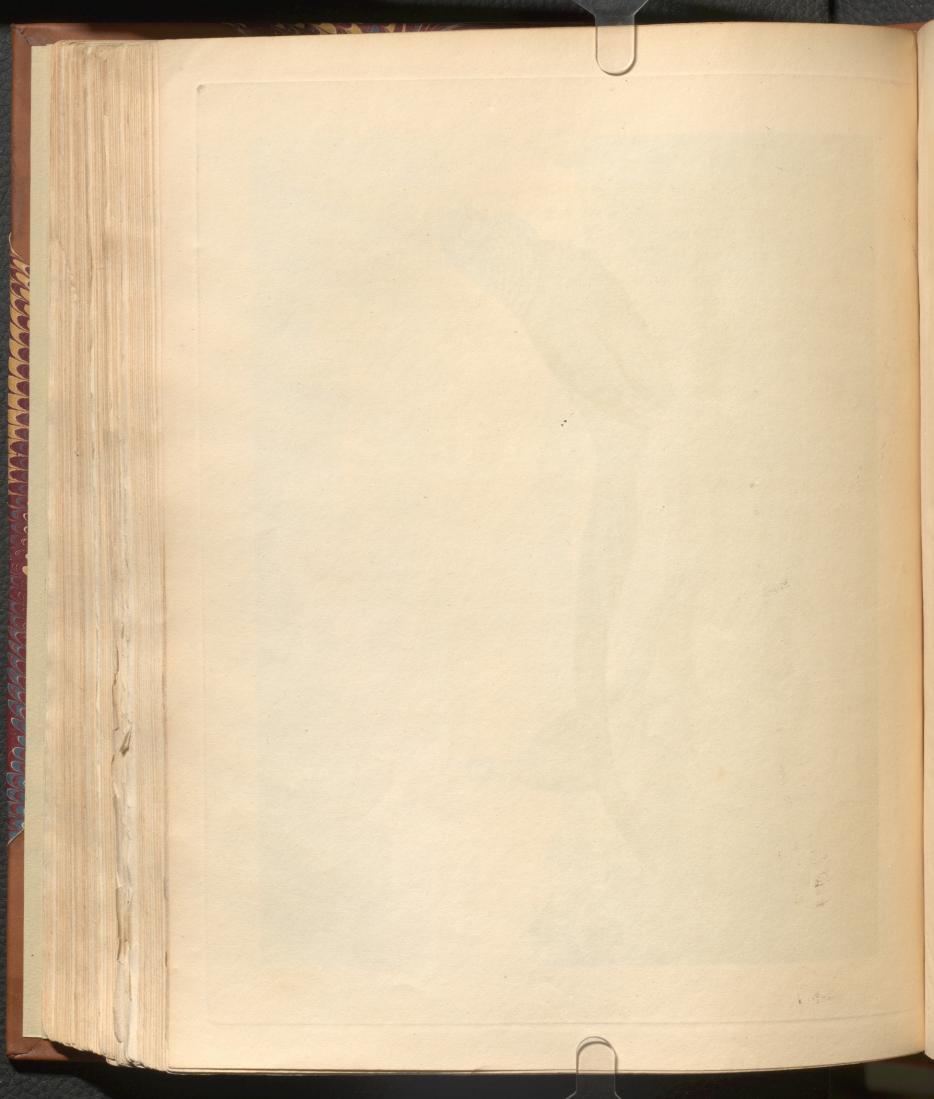
Pl. enl. 217.

F the brilliancy with which Nature fo often decorates the feathered tribe the Golden Pheafant of China is unquestionably one of the most striking examples: a bird, of which the colours, when in a state of perfection, are so powerfully lucid as to dazzle, in a full light, the eye of the spectator; and can only be exceeded by the polished lustre of the Humming-birds and Certhiæ. Even the Peacock himself, with all the grandeur of his gaudy plumage, falls short in comparison.



PHASIANUS PICTUS

THE PAINTED PHEASANT.



The fize of the golden or painted Pheafant is finaller than that of the Colchic or common Pheafant, and its shape is much more delicate, The head is ornamented by a large pendent creft of the brightest golden yellow, and of an appearance resembling filk. The upper part of the neck is covered with a fort of hood, or mantle, composed of truncated feathers of the richest golden-orange, traversed with numerous bars of black. The remainder of the neck is cloathed with gold-green feathers of a rounded shape, and disposed in the manner of scales. The throat is of a bright buff, or very pale reddish-brown. The breast and whole under side of the body are of the fullest, brightest, golden-scarlet, nearly approaching to the colour displayed in the sparkling petals of the Jacobæan Lily. (Amaryllis formosissima Lin.) fmaller wing-coverts are of a fimilar hue, but somewhat less bright. larger coverts are of a high ferruginous brown, dashed with black. The scapular feathers of the richest and most resplendent Prussian-blue. The remiges or long wing-feathers brown, edged with buff; fome of the fecondaries darker, and dashed or speckled with black; others of a rich blue.

The lower part of the back and rump are of a gold-yellow, but deeper than the crest. The tail-coverts, (which lie beneath the yellow part just mentioned,) are of the richest carmine-colour; some of them are very long and lanceolate, and spread over the sides of the tail. The tail, (which is long and sharply cuneiform,) is black, most thickly beset with moderately large pale-chesnut oval spots, so as almost to invade or nearly exclude the black ground-colour. The beak is pale yellow. The legs the same, and armed with spurs.

Such are the colours with which Nature has decorated this brilliant bird; which, had it been only known from paintings, would doubtless have been considered as the exaggerated representation of some fanciful artist, intent on producing a figure of the most profuse and unlimited gaiety.

The female bears no marks of superior beauty; being less than the male, and merely of a pale yellowish-brown, barred and spotted with much deeper or blacker stripes.

It is to China that we owe this matchless ornament of our European collections. It is a species which may be considered as in great measure naturalized to this country; since it frequently breeds here, and requires no very particular care in its management; resembling in its general habits the rest of its genus.

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PELE-

# PELECANUS TRACHYRHYNCHOS.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM edentulum, rectum: apice adunco, unguiculato.

NARES rima obliterata.

Facies nudiuscula.

Pedes æquilibres: digitis omnibus quatuor fimul palmatis.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Pelecanus cristatus albus, mandibula superiore tuberculato-carinata, gula saccata nigro striata.

Pelecanus criftatus albus, gula faccata nigro striata.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 884.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos.

Gmel. Syst. 1. p. 571.

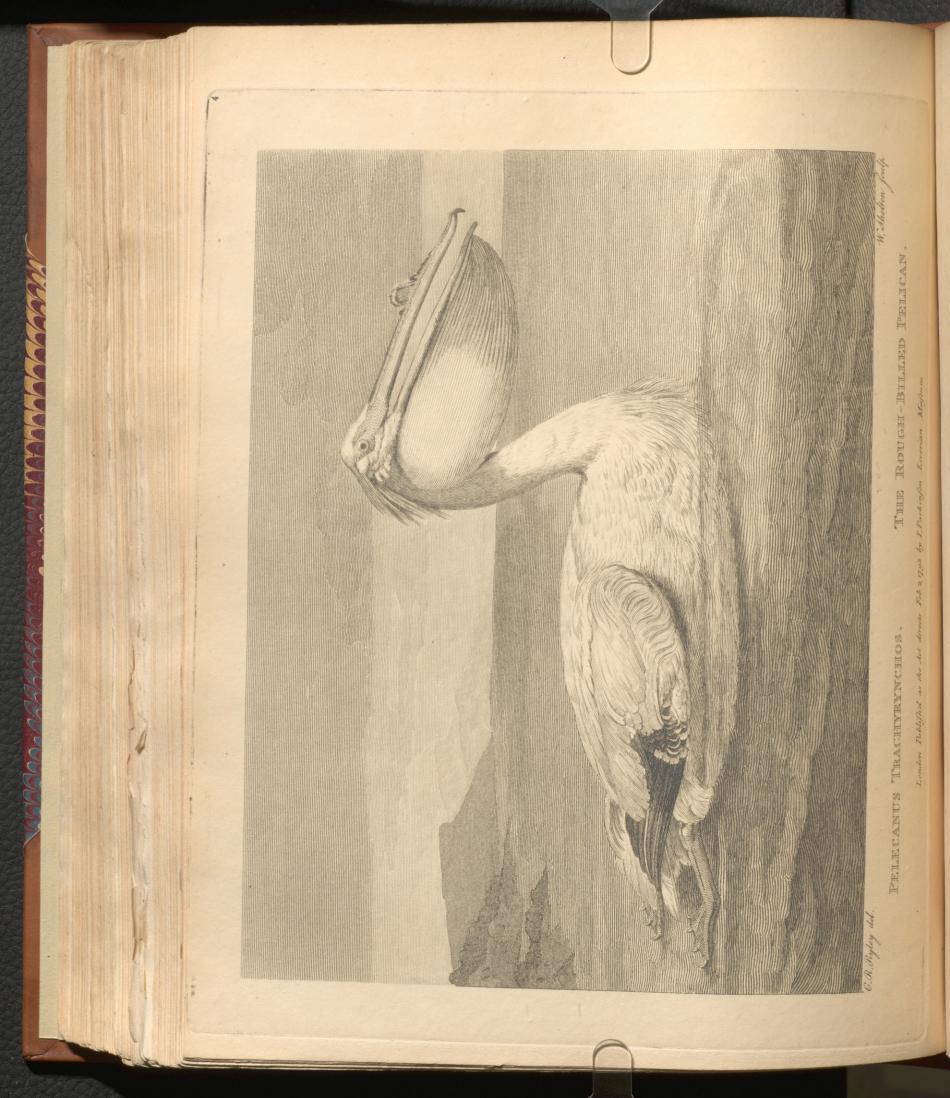
SPECIEM hanc obiter et incuriose visam facile putemus eandem esse ac Pelecanus communis, seu faltem istius varietatem. Quod si eam accuratius examinemus, patebit tantum differentiæ, ut revera distinctam pronunciare non dubitemus. Tota avis albet, si excipiamus remiges orasque humerorum, quæ nigrant. Rostrum, quod e slavo paululum rubescit, non ut Pelecani communis, læve, sed serie longitudinali prominentiarum inæqualiter assurgentium distinguitur. Saccus qui in gula magnus lineis plurimis nigris in longitudinem ductis insignote. V.

niter utrinque striatus. Ad Pelecani communis magnitudinem vix plene pertingit Pelecanus trachyrhynchos; modus vivendi fere idem. Americam incolit Septentrionalem. Conveniunt inter se, ut plurimum, moribus species hujus generis majores, piscibus præcipue victitando, quorum nec non et aquæ magnam copiam in sacculo possunt asportare.

Diu habitus est Pelecanus communis quasi στοργης symbolum, et vulgo credi solitum est pascere eum pullos cruore e sui ipsius pectore sponte extracto. Ad quam opinionem quodammodo contulisse verisimiliter satis putarunt nonnulli situm ipsius avis simul atque in nidum advolaverit et consederit; certatim enim e patulo ore escam in sacculo allatam vellicantibus pullis, rostri apex oræque rubentia velut sanguine persusa videntur: quod quidem ipsum incuriosos spectatores in errorem duxerit.

Omnibus notissimum est monstrosam hanc materni amoris imaginem, decantatamque istam phœnicis de slammis exurgentis fabulam in signis publicis et insignibus gentilitiis repræsentari; unde sit, ut imperitæ multitudinis animis hallucinationes absurdissimæ in perpetuum dominentur.

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## THE ROUGH-BILLED PELICAN.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL long and strait; the end either hooked or sloping.

Nostrils either totally wanting, or finall, and placed in a furrow that runs along the fides of the bill.

FACE naked,

GULLET naked, and capable of great diftension.

Toes all four webbed.

Pennant.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Crefted white Pelican, with the fuperior mandible carinated and tuberculated; the gular pouch ftriated with black.

Rough-billed Pelican.

Lath. Syn. 3. p. 586.

Phil. Trans. 42. p. 419, 54.

In its general appearance this species so much resembles the common Pelican, that, on a cursory view, it might easily pass for the same bird, or at least for a mere variety. When accurately examined, however, the differences, tho' not very striking to a common eye, are sufficient to justify its being considered as specifically distinct. The whole bird is white, except the longer feathers of the wings, and the edges of the shoulders, which are black. The

Ff2

bill

bill, which is of a reddish yellow, instead of being smooth or even, as in the common Pelican, is surnished with a very remarkable elevated longitudinal ridge, the prominences of which are irregular, or of unequal heights in different parts. The pouch or gular membrane is large and striated with numerous longitudinal lines of black on each side. In size this bird is scarcely equal to the common species, which it resembles in its manner of life. It is a native of North America. The larger birds of this genus agree in their general habits; living principally on sish, of which, as well as of water, they are capable of carrying a vast quantity in the pouch or skin of the lower mandible.

The Pelican has been long confidered as the emblem of parental affection, and has been idly supposed to feed its young ones occasionally with blood, voluntarily drawn from its own breast; an absurdity the origin of which has with some degree of probability been attributed to the posture and general appearance of the semale when just returned to her nest with provision in her gular pouch, when the eagerness of the young ones, in endeavouring to obtain the contents, and the appearance of the tip and edges of the bill, as if stained with blood, may be supposed in some measure to excite this erroneous idea.

It would be superfluous to observe that this outrageous display of maternal tenderness still continues to be exhibited on sign-posts and in heraldic paintings, and together with the representation of the Phœnix in slames, contributes to perpetuate some of the most remarkable amongst popular errors.

## OTIS HOUBARA.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM mandibula fuperiore fornicata.

NARES ovatæ.

PEDES cursorii, tridactyli; femoribus in parte inferiore denudatis.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 658,

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Otis flavescens fusco maculata, collo pennis elongatis albidis rachibus nigris, remigibus nigris medio macula alba.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 660.

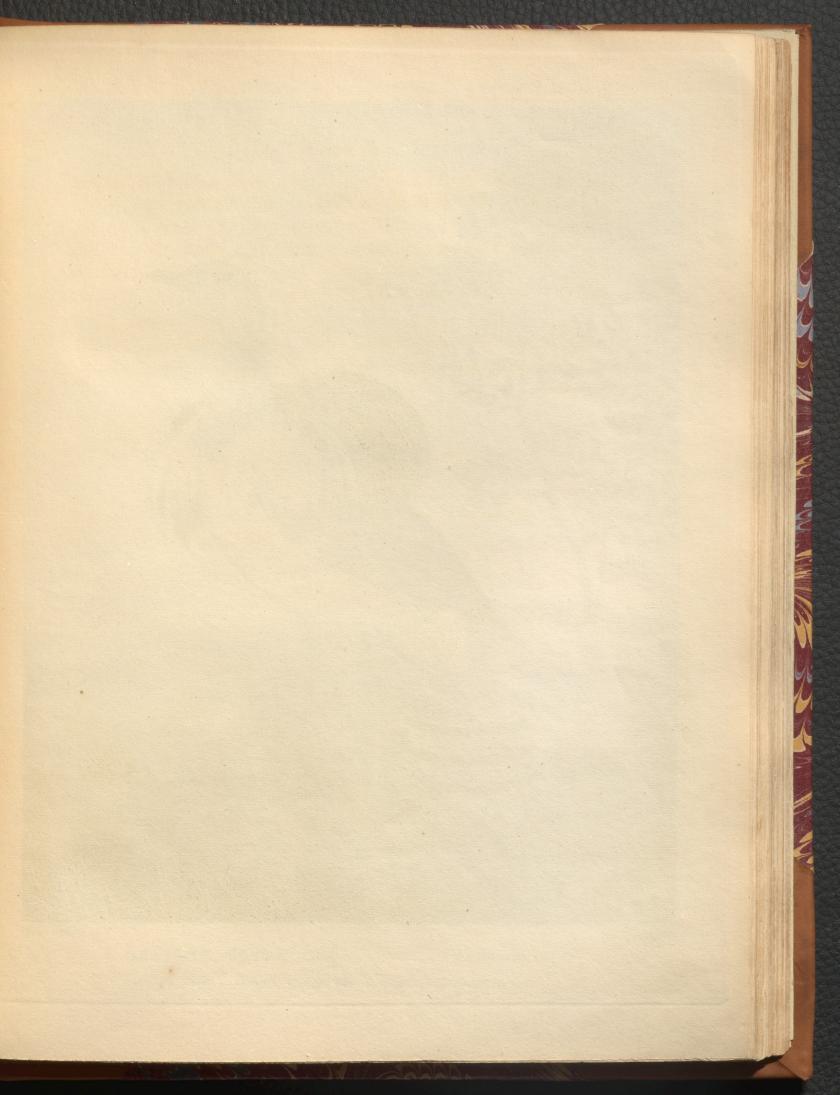
Otis flavicans, colli pennis albidis nigro-striatis longissimis, remigibus magnis nigris, prope medium macula alba notatis.

Gmel. Syst. 1. p. 725.

N Otidum genere singularis omnino et rarissima est species quæ in tabula cernitur; et ab aliis omnibus torque maximo pennarum longissimarum super collum prope humeros dispositarum, et utrinque ad pectus dependentium distinguitur, quem erigere potest seu deprimere ad libitum. Constat torquis e plumis diverse coloratis: pennæ scilicet quæ in collo postico maxima ex parte nigrant, quæ vero utrinque dependent, albæ.

Caput crista alba dependula decoratur. Collum cinereum, striis transversis nigris undulatum. Color generalis pennarum in corpore superiori pallet levissime susco-flavescens seu gilvus, punctulis maculisque susci creberrime guttatus. Remiges primores nigri maculam habent prope medium albam. Cauda modica pallet, susco conspersa, fasciisque transversis susco-nigricantibus virgata. Pectus et abdomen sere albent. Crura longa susco-flavescunt.

Magnitudine superat Otis Houbara gallum vulgarem gallinaceum. In Arabiæ desertis præcipue invenitur.





OTIS HOUBARA.

THE RUFF'D BUSTARD.

London, Publishid as the Act directs Feb 2,1793 by I. Parkinson Leverian Museum.

# RUFFED BUSTARD.

## GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL a little convex. Nostrils open, oblong. Tongue floping on each fide near the end, and pointed. LEGS long, and naked above the knees. Toes only three; no back toe.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Yellowish Bustard, spotted with brown, with very long rust-like neck-feathers; the longer remiges marked by a patch of white.

Ruffed Buftard.

Lath. 2. p. 805.

Le Houbara, ou petite Outarde huppée d'Afrique.

Buff. ois. 2. p. 59.

MONGST the birds of the genus Otis the most singular, as well as perhaps the rarest, is the species represented on the present plate, which is diffinguished from every other kind by a very large ruff of greatly lengthened feathers furrounding the lower part of the neck, and hanging down on each fide the breast. This ruff can at pleasure be elevated or depressed according to the will of the bird, and confifts of plumes of different colours:

those

those on each side being chiefly white, while those on the back part are mostly black.

The head is furnished with a white pendent crest. The neck is ash-coloured and undulated with black. The general colour of the plumage on the upper parts of the body is gilvous, or very pale yellowish-brown, freekled with innumerable spots and markings of dark-brown. The larger wing-feathers or remiges are black: each marked near the middle by a patch of white. The tail is of a moderate length, and of a pale or whitish colour, speckled with brown, and marked by several transverse bars of blackish-brown. The breast and belly are nearly white. The legs are long and of a yellowish-brown.

The fize of this species considerably exceeds that of a common fowl. It is found chiefly in the deferts of Arabia.

# PSITTACUS TERRESTRIS.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum aduncum: mandibula superiore mobili; cera instructa.

Nares in rostri basi.

Lingua carnosa, obtusa, integra,

Pedes scansorii.

Lin. Syft. Nat. p. 139.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Psittacus macrourus viridis, nigro slavoque maculatus, capistro rubro, cauda slava fasciis numerosis nigris.

Pfittacus formofus.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 103.

N. B. Rectrices duæ intermediæ virides flavo fasciatæ.

NTER aves quæ ad nos a nova Hollandia nuper advenerint, parva est hæc psittaci species: forma sane adeo venusta ut plurimis iisque formosissimis sui generis antecellat. Magnitudo est quasi parvi Turturis. In illa generis divisione ponitur, quæ species macrouras continet.

Color imus est gramineo-viridissimus; singulis plumis super dorsum humerosque macula nigra media slavo fasciata ornatis. Caput nigro leviter stria-No. V. G g tum, et in fronte macula rubra conspicitur. Cauda admodum cuneata, coloris est slavissimi, rectricibus (intermediis exceptis,) fasciis plurimis nigerrimis transverse notatis. Rostrum pedesque subsusce.

Infigniter differt hæc avis a reliquo genere, quod nunquam arboribus infidat, fed loca amet juncofa et caricea, humi curfitans more ralli. Crura ei pedefque longiora funt quam cæteris pfittacis; unguefque, digitorum præcipue posticorum, ita in longitudinem gracilescunt ut ad alaudæ unguium similitudinem quodammodo videantur accedere.

Lin. 849. Web. 2.1394

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Phieseus mercourus vitalia, nigro devoque maculatus, capifiro tubro, cauda

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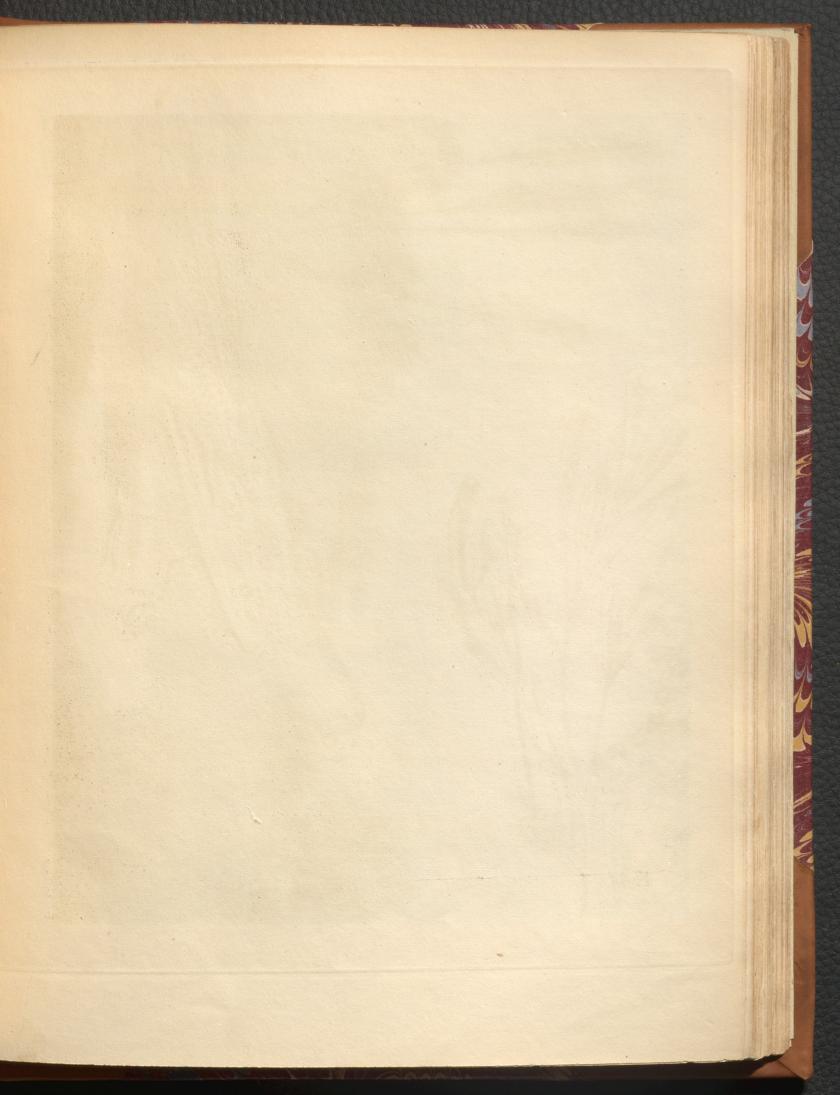
1. R. Westelee due intermedia virides flavo falclates.

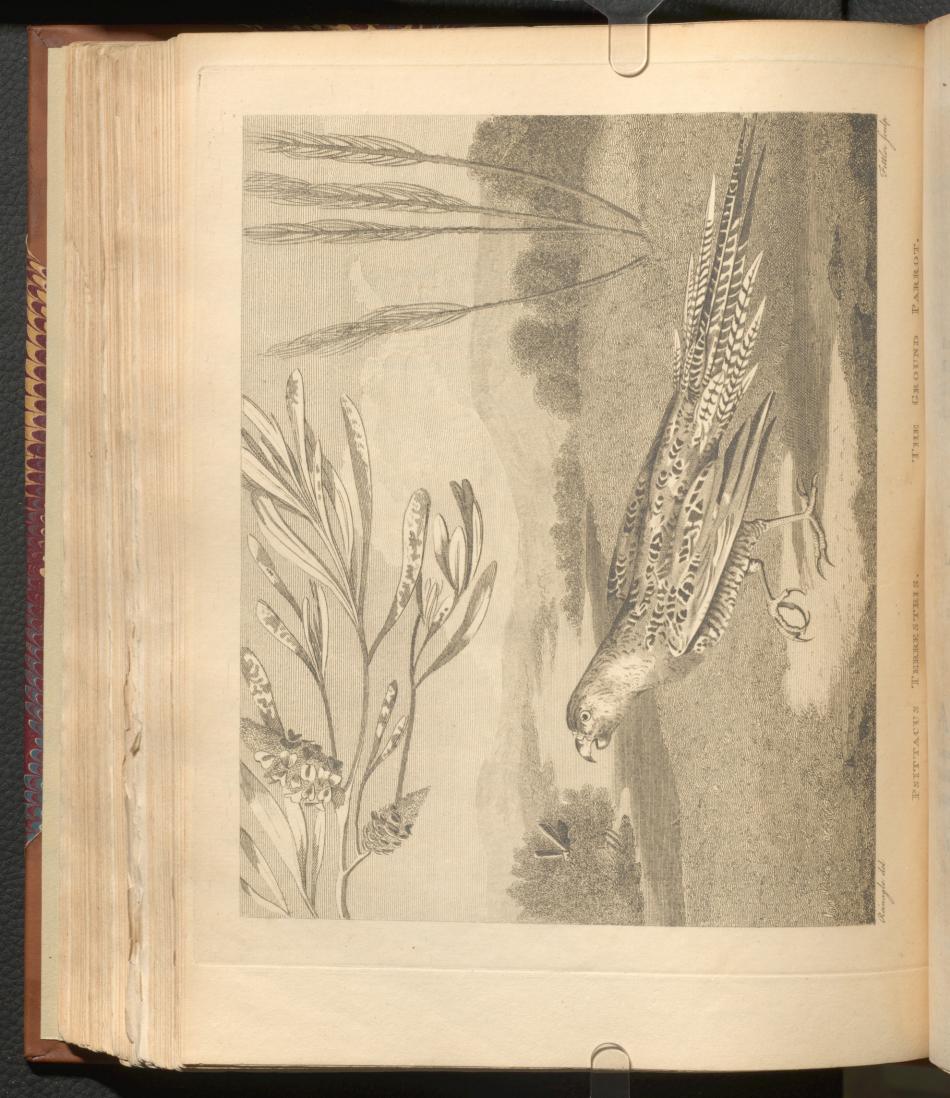
OFF ever que ed nos a nove Hollandia nuper advenerius, parva da hade altered faccies; forme fanc adeo venulta ur plurious ilique formofillinas fui en corrected. Mascalendo elt quali mora Pururis. In illa general divillone

issus ell generales viridificans; fingulis plumis funce dorfina hunce-

la nigra media tlavo fafeiata ornatia. Caput nigro tevice flaz-

THE





# THE GROUND PARROT.

dack farcated with yellow. The head is flightly firested with black and

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL hooked. Upper mandible moveable.

Nostrils round, placed in the base of the bill.

Tongue sleshy, broad, blunt at the end.

Legs short. Toes formed for climbing; viz. two toes forward, and two backward.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Long-tailed green Parrot, spotted with black and yellow; the frontlet red; the tail yellow, with numerous black bars.

N. B. The two middle tail feathers are green barred with yellow.

A MONGST the new species of birds lately received from New Holland is a small Parrot, of an appearance so singularly beautiful as to surpass most of the gay tribe to which it belongs. Its size is that of a small Turtle, and it belongs to the division in this genus containing the psittaci macrouri or long-tailed parrots.

The general colour of the bird is a full grass-green, each feather on the back and shoulders being marked in the middle with a dash or spot of G g 2

black fasciated with yellow. The head is slightly streaked with black, and in front is a red spot. The tail is highly cuneiform; all the feathers (except the intermediate ones) of a rich jonquil yellow, crossed throughout the whole length with numerous bars of the deepest black.

It is remarkable, that this bird, (unlike the rest of its genus,) never perches on trees, but constantly frequents sedgy and rushy places, running along the ground in the manner of a Rail. Its legs and seet are of a longer and more slender form than in other parrots; and the claws, particularly on the hind toes, are long and slender, approaching in some degree to those of a Lark.

# TETRAO UROGALLUS.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM conico-incurvum, fornicatum.

Macula fupra oculos nuda, papillofa.

Pedes plumofi.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 634.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Tetrao pedibus hirfutis, cauda rotundata, axillis albis.

Lin. Syft. Nat. p. 273.

Tetrao fusco-rufus, capite colloque cinereis, gula abdomineque nigris, axillis albis.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 634.

Urogallus major.

Briff. 1. p. 182.

EMINET inter congeneres Tetrao Urogallus, avium fane omnium gallinaceorum quotquot revera Europeæ, si Otidem communem excipiamus, facile maximus. Longus est mas sere tres pedes, vix ac ne vix cedens magnitudine Meleagridi Gallopavoni Linnæi.

Color corporis superioris et alarum est ferrugineo-suscus seu castaneus, virgis inæqualibus transversis maculisque nigricantibus notatus. Capiti colloque cinereis lineæ

lineæ innumeræ nigræ obliquæ obducuntur. Pectus nigrum, nitore relucens eximie viridi. Reliqua inferiora nigrant, abdomine et femoribus albo maculatis. Caudæ latæ, rotundatæ, fuſcæ, margines exteriores albo diſtinguuntur. Roſtrum validum et breve. Oculo utrique ſuperimponitur quaſi criſta, ſeu cutis nuda producta ruberrima, granoſa. Crura valida, plumis ſuſcis veſtita.

Inter marem et feminam mira diversitas, cujus in variis avibus varia sunt exempla. Mare multo minor femina maxima ex parte lucide ferruginea est, lineis maculisque nigris variata. Nigrat dorsum cum parte quadam alarum, quarum reliquum subnigrum maculis pallidis aspergitur.

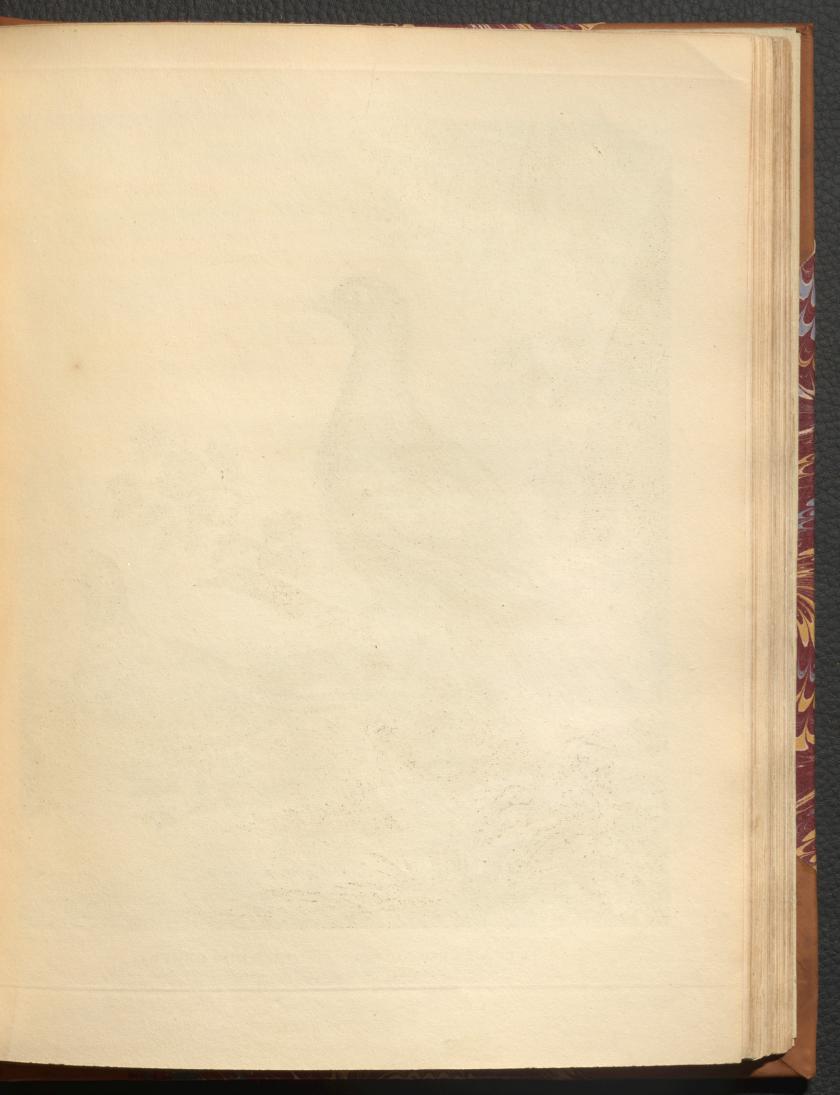
Aves has anteactis temporibus abundanter protulit Britannia nostra, in partibus præcipue septentrionalibus. In Scotia etiamnum, rarissime tamen, dicuntur inveniri. In Hibernia olim extitisse feruntur, jam deperditæ. In Arcticis regionibus, Suecia nempe et Norvegia, et in Alpinis Italicis frequentes degunt. Amant præcipue sylvas, baccisque vescuntur; gemmis autem et seminibus pini sylvestris creditur eas maxime delectari.

Luck til cin p. 634-

Villand Timer congeneres Terras Urogillus, avion and ombum galling aucedrum quarquot novera Furopers, il lindem combination escriptantes in accione combination of the maximum. Longue off that fire ver podes, vix ac ne vix codens mag

Color corports (aperioris et abreun els ferruginco-fulcus feu callancus, virgis

THE





TETRAO UROGALLUS. THE WOOD GROUS.

London, Published by J. Parkinson, Leverian Museum, Dec. 13.1792.

## THE WOOD GROUS.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL convex, ftrong, and short.

A naked scarlet skin above each eye.

Nostrils small, and hid in the feathers.

Tongue pointed at the end.

Legs strong, feathered to the toes; and sometimes to the nails. The toes of those with naked feet pectinated on each fide.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Ferruginous-brown Grous, with cinereous head and neck, black throat and belly, and white axillæ.

Coq de Bruyere ou Tetras.

Buff. 2. p. 191. t. 5.

Pl. enl. 73, 74.

Cock of the Wood, or Mountain. Ray. Syn. p. 53. A. 1.

Will. orn. p. 172. t. 20.

THE Tetrao Urogallus, or Cock of the Wood, may be confidered as the prince of its genus, and indeed, (if we exclude the Bustard,) may may be reckoned the largest of all the European birds of the gallinaceous tribe. The fize of the male is scarce inferior to that of a Turkey, and its length is not far short of three feet. Its general colour on the upper part of

of the body and wings is a ferruginous-brown or chestnut, marked with irregular transverse lines and spots of blackish. The head and neck are of a dark colour, owing to innumerable transverse lines of black disposed on an ash-coloured ground. The breast is black with a rich gloss of green; the remainder of the under parts black; but varied on the thighs and belly with patches of white. The tail is broad, of a rounded shape and of a dark colour, and is marked on the exterior sides with white. The bill is short and strong. Over each eye is a very conspicuous upright crest or production of bare, red, granulated skin. The legs are strong, and coated with dusky feathers.

The female is one of the most remarkable instances of that strange difference which takes place in the opposite sexes of many of the feathered tribe. It is much smaller than the male, and its predominant colour is a bright ferruginous, barred and spotted with black. The back and part of the wings are black; the remainder of a browner cast, variegated with pale spots.

These birds were once not uncommon in our own island; but were chiefly confined to the northern parts of the country: in Scotand they are still said to exist, tho' very rare. In Ireland they were also said to be found, but seem at present unknown. In the more northern climates of Norway and Sweden they are frequent; as well as in many of the northern regions of Asia, and in the Alpine tracts of Italy. They live chiefly in woods, and feed principally on various kinds of berries, as well as on the buds and seeds of pine-trees, of which they are said to be particularly fond.

fen fecundarii familiter foeculo locide caruleo-viridi, ut in anatum alia videre

## COLUMBA CHALCOPTERA.

Carda plumbra feu carulefens prope apicem fafeiam habet nigrications. Colir latera nec non-rocker inferius funt plumbra carulea, pediere viasrio,

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum rectum, versus apicem descendens.

Nares oblongæ, membrana molli tumida semitectæ.

Lingua integra.

Lin. Syft. Nat. p. 279.

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Columba fubfusca, rostro pedibusque rubris, tectricibus singulis macula aureo-cuprea notatis.

Columba Chalcoptera.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 604.

In pulcherrimis quæ a Nova Hollandia hactenus asportatæ sunt avibus jure habeatur Columba Chalcoptera, quæ magnitudine sere palumbi æqualis est, corpore graciliori et elegantiori. Color quoad superiora susceptable, tectricibus alarum majoribus singulis macula lata splendide cuprea insignitis, unde per alam ducuntur totidem ordines metallici nitoris. Variata luce, variant quoque maculæ, pulchritudinem avis mirum in modum augentes. Pennarum, de quibus jam diximus, apices coloris sunt leviter cinerei. Remiges interiores No. V.

feu secundarii similiter speculo lucide cæruleo-viridi, ut in anatum alis videre est, notantur apicibus suscibus suscibu

Cauda plumbea seu cærulescens prope apicem fasciam habet nigricantem.

Colli latera nec non corpus inferius sunt plumbeo-cærulea, pectore vinario.

A rostro trans oculos excurrit stria susca, et utrinque capiti imponitur nota albicans. Rostrum pedesque rubra.

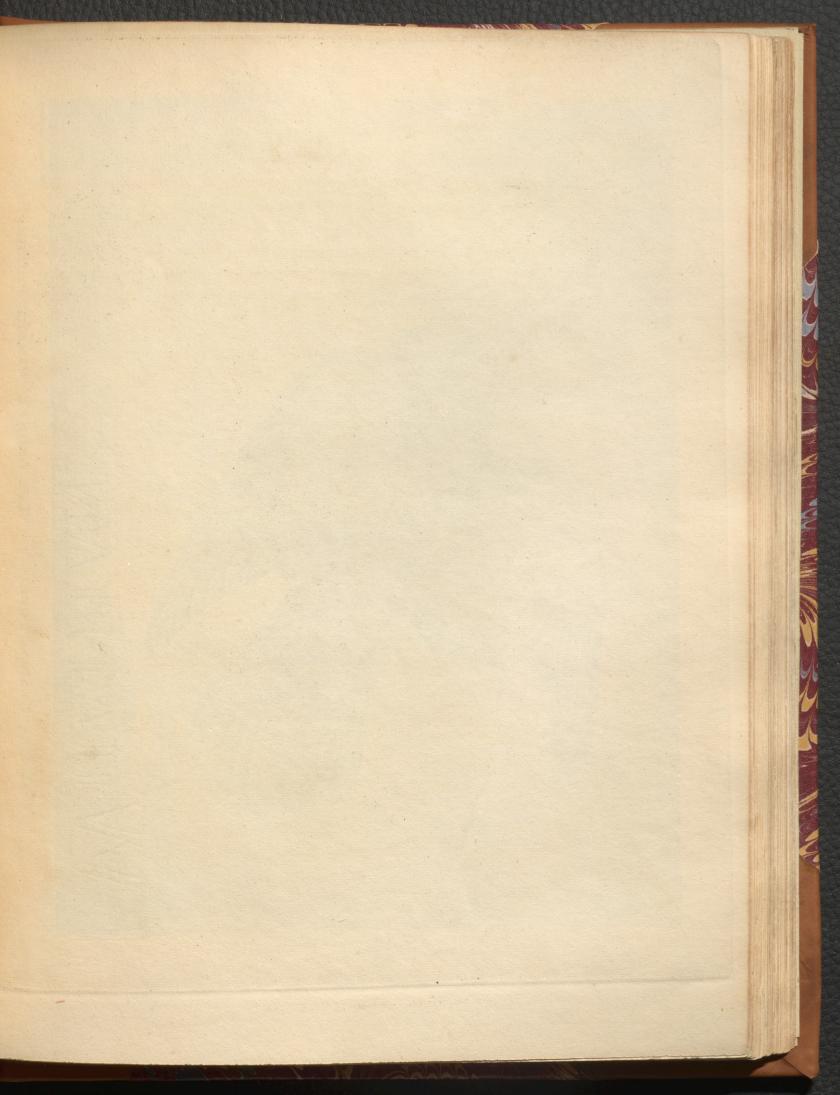
CHARACTER SPECIFFOUS, 8.

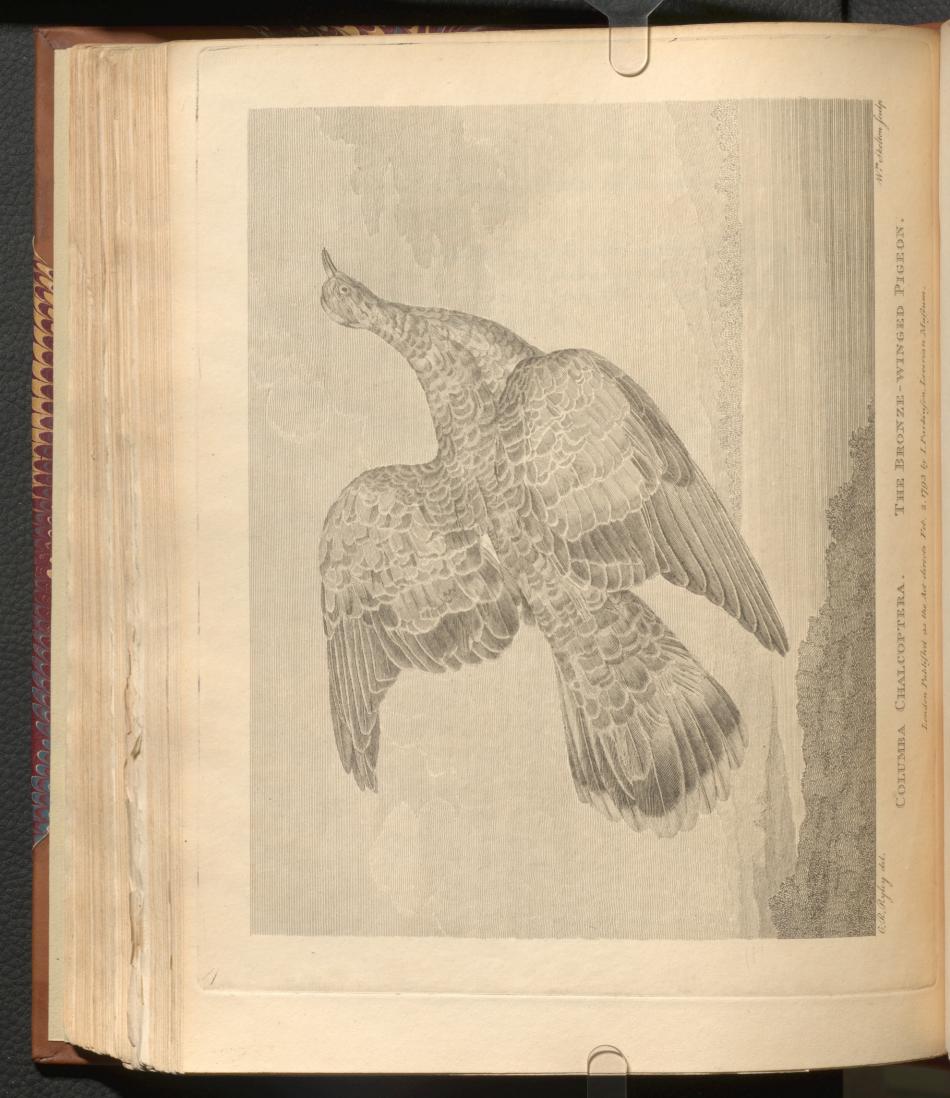
Cohumba fubrufca, roftro pedibusque rubris, redricibus fingulis macular auren-cupres notatis.

Luk. who are p. 604.

Il potcheroirois que a Nova Moltandia hactenus afportate funt avibus juce liabeatur Colomba Chalcoptera, que magnitudine fere palumbi esquaira eff, carpore graciliori et eleganitori. Color quoad inperiora futco pallet, tectelous alarum majoribus fingulis macula iata fpiendide caprea infignitis, upde per alam documur totidem erdines metallici nitoria. Variare luci, variam quoque macules, pulchritudirem avis mirran in modum augustes. Pianasum, de que macules pulchritudirem avis mirran in modum augustes. Pianasum, de quibus jam diximus, apices coloris fiant leviter cinerei. Remiges interiores

THE





these scathers is tipped with pale ash or dove-colour. The interior remiges

# THE BRONZE-WINGED PIGEON.

The tail is lead coloured, or blueilly, and marked near the end with a

# blackish bar. The .RITOARARACTER. The body are of a blueish lead-colour, but the breat has a strong cast of vinaceous. The fore-

BILL weak, slender, strait at the base, with a soft protuberance in which

Tongue entire.

LEGS fhort: toes divided to the origin.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Brownish Pigeon, with red beak and legs; the coverts each marked with a spot of golden copper-colour.

Golden-winged pigeon.

White's Voyage to New South Wales, p. 146.

HIS species may certainly be numbered amongst the most beautiful birds hitherto discovered in the continent of New Holland. Its size is nearly that of a wood-pigeon, but it is longer and of a more elegant form. The colour above is a fine pale brown, the larger wing-coverts being each marked by a broad patch of lucid copper-colour, and by their position on the wing forming so many rows of large cupreous spots, of the richest metallic splendor, and accompanied by a degree of varying lustre, which adds in a singular manner to the elegance and beauty of the bird. Each of H h 2

these feathers is tipped with pale ash or dove-colour. The interior remiges or secondaries are marked in the same manner with a speculum of deep, lucid, blue-green, like that of a duck: the tips of these feathers are brown.

The tail is lead-coloured, or blueish, and marked near the end with a blackish bar. The sides of the neck and under parts of the body are of a blueish lead-colour, but the breast has a strong cast of vinaceous. The fore-head is yellowish-white. From the beak thro' the eyes runs a streak of brown; and a whitish mark is visible on each side the head. The bill and legs are red.

## ANAS GAMBENSIS.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM lamelloso-dentatum, convexum, obtusum. Lingua ciliata, obtusa,

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 194.

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Anas nigra purpureo nitens, fubtus alba, humeris spinosis, rostri basi gibbo.

Anas rostro basi gibbo, corpore nigro subtus albo, dorso purpurascente, rostro pedibusque rubris,

Lath. ind. orn. p. 839.

Anas rostro semicylindrico, cera gibbosa, humeris spinosis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 195.

Anas Gambensis.

Will. orn. 275. t. 61.

CARENT pleraque musea Anate Gambensi Linnæi, cujus meminit Willoughbeius nomine Gambo Goose, notatque Lathamus in Synopsi avium, vix aliud specimen in Britannia exstare præter quod in Museo Leveriano asservatur. Anas Ægyptiaca Linnæi, species penitus diversa, a quibusdam scriptoribus cum hac confunditur.

Notam

Notam habet hæc nostra præcipuam spinam magnam, acutam, validissimam, utrinque super humeros sitam, quæ quamvis non huic speciei propria sit et peculiaris, major tamen est et eminentior quam in alia ulla quam adhuc novimus. Rostrum rubet, assurgitque a basi mandibulæ superioris tuber dilatatum in fronte. Tota avis superius nigrat, non sine purpurei cujusdam nitoris vestigis, exceptis genis humerisque quæ albent. Pectus quoque inferius cum abdomine albet. Crura pedesque rubra.

In Africa nascitur Anas Gambensis, in regione Gambiæ præcipue conspecta. Magnitudine Anatem Anserem Linnæi æquat.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &

Anas nigra purpureo nitens, fabtus siba, humeris spineste, rosci basi gibbo.

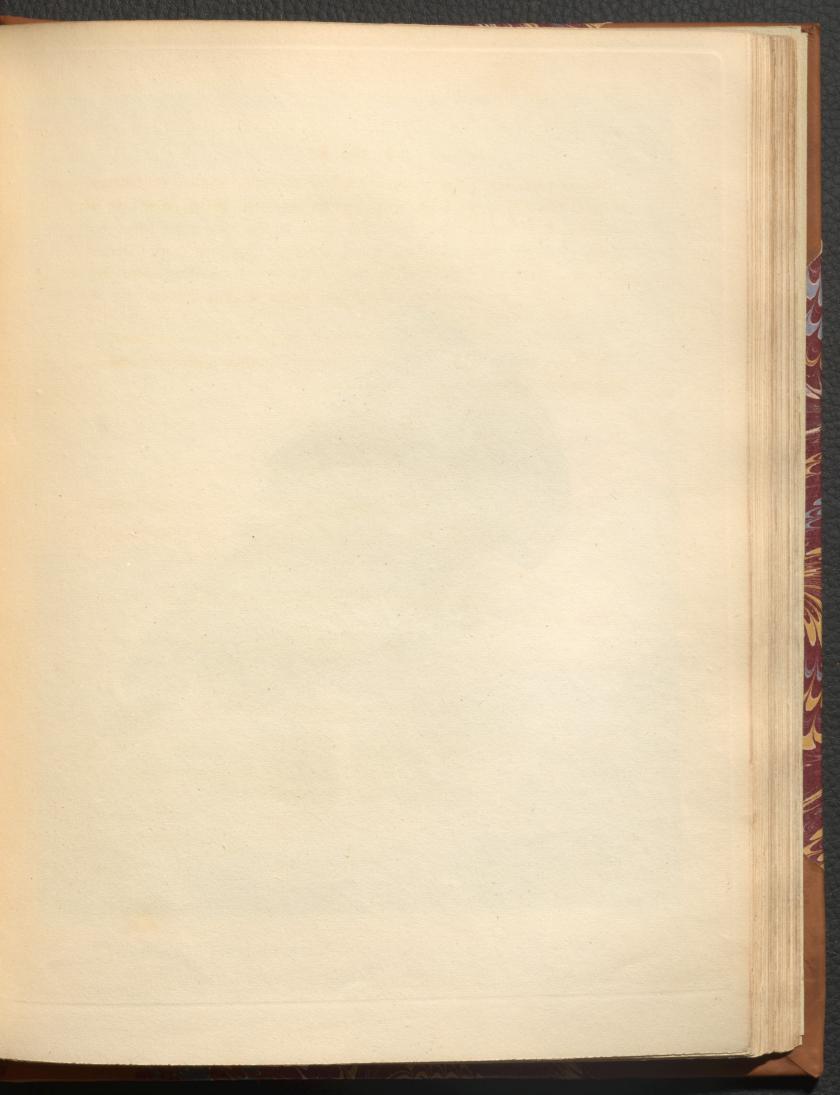
Anas rostro basi gibbo, corpore nigro fabrus albo, dorso purpurascente, rostro pedibusous rubris.

Anas rette sincleylindrice, cera gibbolk, humeris fpinelis.

nas Gambenlis.

W.M. win. 275, 1, 61.

CARPNT pleraque mufea Anate Cambenti Lannei, cujus munusit Willlongubeius norsiae Gassia Grei, norsique Jathanus in Synopti avium,
via aliud specimen in Britannia extrare paster quad in Mulco Leveriano ali
servano Assa Ægyptaca Linnai, species penitus diverto, a quibusliam teipteribus com bac confedime.





ANAS GAMBENSIS

THE GAMBIAN GOOSE

London, Publish'd as the Act directs Feb. 2,1793 by I, Parkinson Levenian Museum.

# THE GAMBIAN GOOSE.

## GENERIC CHARACTER.

the base of the upper mandable into an expanded promberance in front.

BILL strong, broad, flat or depressed; and commonly surnished at the end with a nail. Edges marked with sharp lamelle.

Nostrils small, oval.

Tongue broad, edges near the base fringed.

FEET, middle toe the longest.

Pennant.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Purplish-black Goose, white beneath, with spined shoulders, and bill gib-bous at the base.

Gambo Goose.

Will. orn. p. 360.

HE Anas Gambensis of Linnæus, or Gambo Goose of Willoughby, is very rarely to be met with in collections; and it is observed by Mr. Latham, in his Synopsis of birds, that it is probably no where to be found in our own Country except in the Leverian Museum. The Fgyptian goose, (Anas Aegyptiaca. Lin.) a species widely differing from it, has been sometimes consounded with it by ornithological writers.

Its principal mark of distinction consists in a large, strong, and sharp spur, fituated on each shoulder: a particularity, which tho' not peculiar to the present species, is possessed by it in a far higher and more striking degree than any other yet discovered. The bill is of a red colour, and rises at the base of the upper mandible into an expanded protuberance in front. The whole upper part of the bird is black, with a cast or gloss of purple, except the cheeks and shoulders, which are white. The breast and belly are also white.

It is an African bird, and is principally found in the regions of Gambia. Its fize is that of a common goofe.

PSO-

## PSOPHIA CREPITANS.

# CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM cylindrico-conicum, convexum, acutiusculum, mandibula superiore longiore.

NARES ovatæ, patulæ.

Pedes tetradactyli, fissi.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 262.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Psophia nigra, dorso griseo, pectore cæruleo-viridi splendente, orbitis nudis rubris.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 657.

Psophia crepitans.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 263.

Grus Pfophia.

Pall. Spic. 4. t. I.

NOMEN inde adepta est hæc avis quod a peculiari partium internarum dispositionem proveniat simile quiddam voci palumbis; sed abruptius et majori intervallo: quodque qræcipue auditur post sinitam vocem communem ab ore, cui sere constanter respondet sonus interior.

Æquat faltem magnitudine gallum vulgarem gallinaceum, quo fane major videtur ob colli crurumque longitudinem. Color niger est, nitore cæruleo-viridi et No. V.

et mutabili super pectus præcipue persuso. Pennæ, quæ in collo et pectore, breves, rotundatæ, sericæ, et squamisormes; quæ vero in corpore et alis, elongatæ, seu e sibris laxis longisque constantes. Dorsi et alarum, quæ cinerea, pars summa nitet quiddam ferrugineum.

In America Australi generatur Psophia crepitans. Convenit huic modo vivendi tum Grallis, tum Gallinis, quippe non modo grana comedit, sed et pisces.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c

Plophia aigra, dorio grifco, pectore curulco-viridi fplendente, orbinis nudis

Phophia crepiuma.

orus riolais.

Pall, Spir. 4: 1: 1.

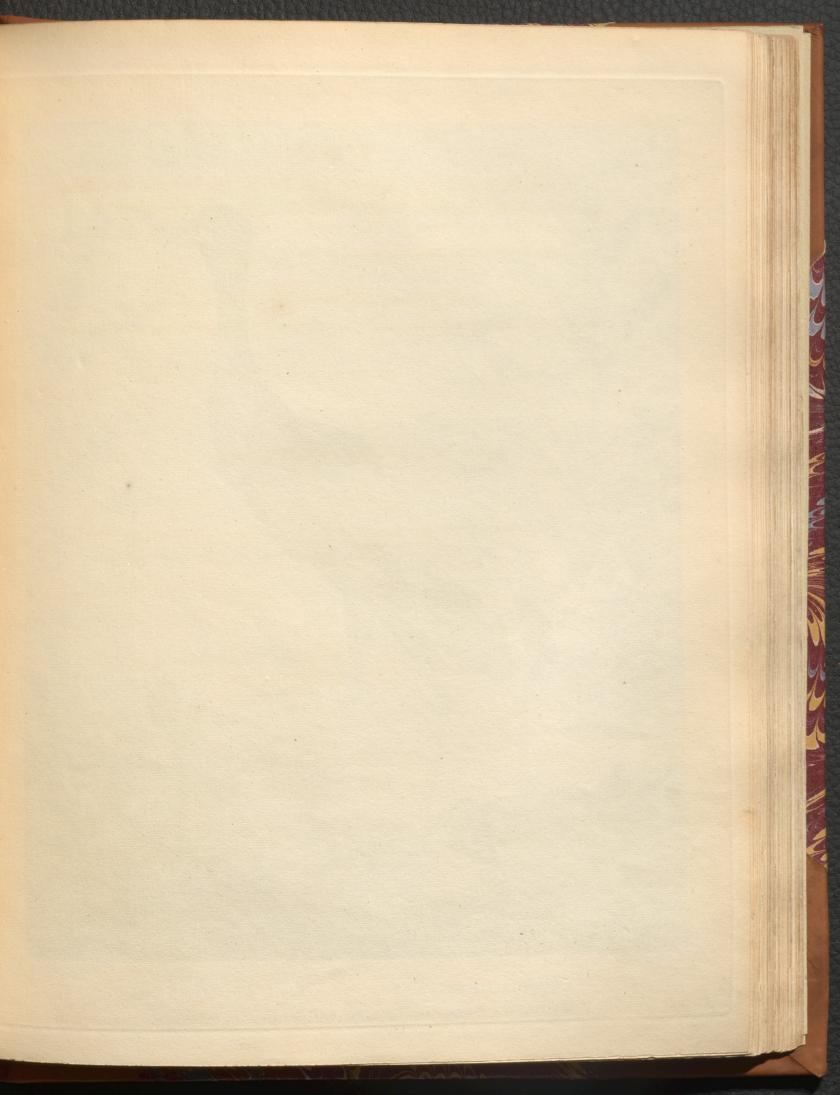
NOMERIC Inde adopts of lose avis quod a persion internation internation of dispendences provenies in the dispendences provenies the dispendences of dispendences and dispendences of the dispendence of the dispe

injert mervallo; quedque quecipie autitut par finanti voceta communem

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THE





Psophia Crepitans

THE TRUMPETER

London Published as the Act directs Feb., 2,1793 by I, Parkinson Leverian Museum.

### THE TRUMPETER.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL fhort, upper mandible a little convex.

Nostrils oblong, funk, and pervious.

Tongue cartilaginous, flat, torn, or fringed at the end.

Legs naked a little above the knees.

Toes, three before; one small behind, with a round protuberance beneath the hind toe, which is at a small distance from the ground.

Pennant.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Black Trumpeter, with grey-brown back; breaft gloffed with blue-green; orbits of the eyes red and naked.

L'Agami

Buff. ois. 4. p. 487. t. 23. Pl. enl. 169.

THE curious bird represented on the present plate has obtained its common title from an extraordinary circumstance in the conformation of its internal organs, in consequence of which it is enabled at pleasure to produce an uncommon found, not ill resembling the voice of a wood-pigeon, but more abrupt, or interrupted. This particularity is most observable after the bird has

emitted its common or natural note by the mouth, which is almost constantly fucceeded by the internal found above-mentioned.

The fize of this bird is at least equal to that of a common fowl, but its length of neck and legs give it a still larger appearance. Its general colour is black, richly glossed (particularly on the breast) with a changeable bluegreen. The seathers on the neck and breast are short and scale-like: those on the wings and body long-sibred and loose. The wings and back are cinereous, accompanied on the upper parts with a ferruginous cast.

It is a native of South America, in many parts of which it is not uncommon. In its habits and manner of life it feems to partake of the nature both of the Grallæ and Gallinæ, feeding not only in the manner of poultry, on grain and vegetables, but likewise on fish.

Black Crumpana with gray-brown burk; been glotted with blue-greens

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near title from an extraordinary electrophical in the conformation of its

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CAL-

# CALLEAS CINEREA.

Longa ell circier quindecim uncies, requiredine corvo glandario Lienci

### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum incurvatum, fornicatum, mandibula inferiore breviore, fubtus ad bafin carunculata.

NARES depresse, membrana subcartilaginea semitectæ.

LINGUA subcartilaginea, apice serrato-bisida, ciliata.

Pedes ambulatorii.

Lath. ind. orn. Gmel. Syst. Nat.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Callæas nigricans, oculis cæruleis, palearibus rubris.

Glaucopis cinerea.

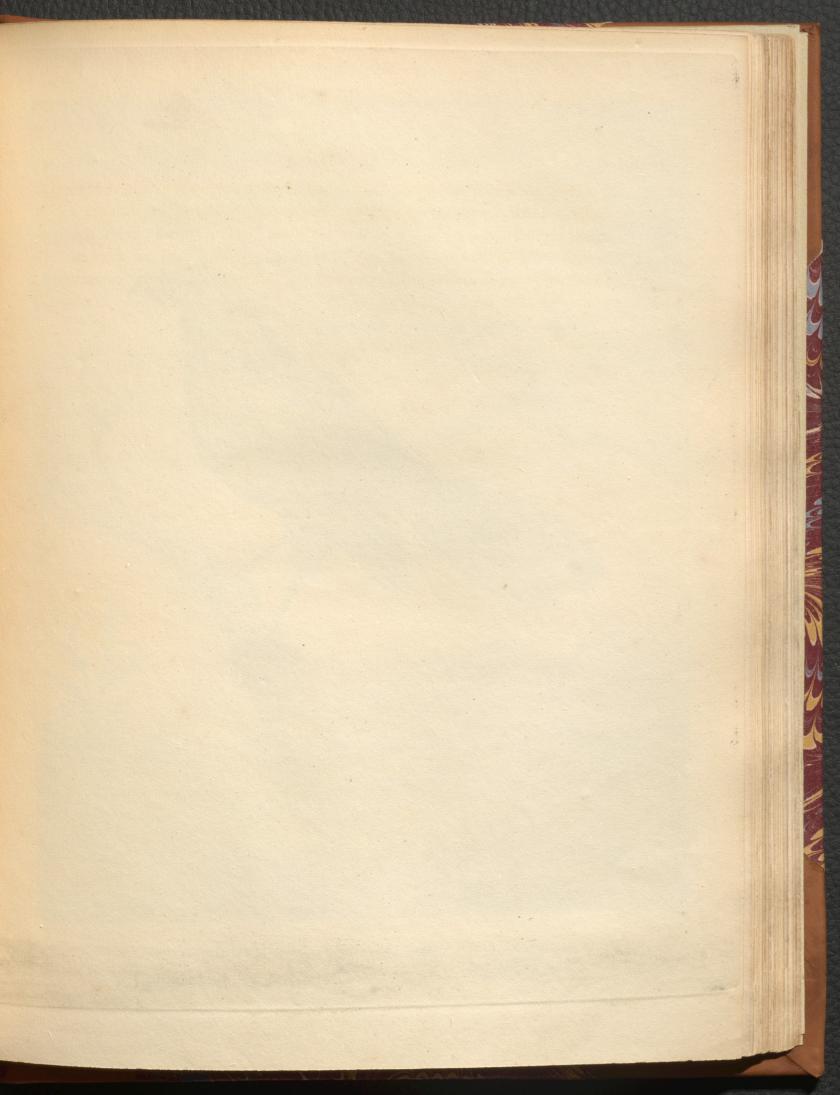
Gmel. Syst. Nat. p. 363.

Callæas cinerea.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 149.

I N illarum avium numero est Callæas, quas nuperis temporibus regiones antarcticæ suppeditarunt. Quod ad ejus notitiam pervenerint physici Europæi, debetur omnino illustrissimo Cook, quo duce iter facientibus navibus, a Nova Zelandia allata est. Ibi satis abundare dicitur.

Longa est circiter quindecim uncias, magnitudine corvo glandario Linnæi fimilis. Color cinereus pene nigricat. Frons penitus nigrat, et utrinque a mandibula inferiore dependet caruncula rotundata, magna, rubra; qualis fere cernitur in gallo vulgari gallinaceo. Caruncula utriusque basis est cærulea. Oculorum quoque irides lucide cæruleæ. Cauda longula leviter cuneata. Mores huic fere iidem ac cervino generi.





CALLEAS CINEREA. THE WATTLE BIRD.

London, Published as the Act directs Feb 2,1793 by I, Parkinson Leverian, Museum.

## THE WATTLE-BIRD.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL incurvated and arched: the lower mandible shorter than the upper, and furnished with a pair of wattles.

Nostrils depressed, half covered with a somewhat cartilaginous membrane.

TONGUE sub-cartilaginous, divided at the end, and ciliated.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Blackish Wattle-bird, with blue eyes, and red wattles.

Cinereous Wattle-bird.

Lath. Syn. 1. p. 364.

THE Wattle Bird is one of those late acquisitions with which the discoveries in the southern Hemisphere have enriched ornithology. It was a bird entirely unknown to the naturalists of Europe, till brought during the voyages of the late Captain Cook from New Zealand, where it is said to be not uncommon.

Its length is about fifteen inches, and its fize that of a jay. Its colour is an uniform deep cinereous or rather nearly black; the front of the head is of a deep black, and from beneath the lower mandible on each fide hangs a rounded wattle, of confiderable fize and of a red colour; in substance not ill resembling the same part in the common cock. The base of each wattle is blue. The irides of the eyes are also of a bright blue. The tail is rather long, and in shape slightly cuneiform. In its manners it seems much to resemble the birds of the genus Corvus.

# LANIUS LEVERIANUS.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum rectiusculum, dente utrinque versus apicem, basi nudum. Lingua lacera.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 134.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Lanius cauda cuneiformi, corpore albo nigroque vario, rectricibus omnibus apice albis.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 73.

Lanius Leverianus.

Gmel. Syst. p. 302.

PRETUS omnino celeberrimi Lathami sententia avem hanc rarissimam inter Lanios numeravi, licet sortasse huic generi in omnibus non plene respondeat. Species est de cujus historia locoque natali nihil adhuc pro certo exploratum est, nec ab alio quopiam descripta est præter Lathamum, qui in synopsi avium nomine eam distinxit apto satis et idoneo, viz. Magpie Shrike; Corvi enim Picæ Linnæi specimini pusillo primo intuitu simillima est.

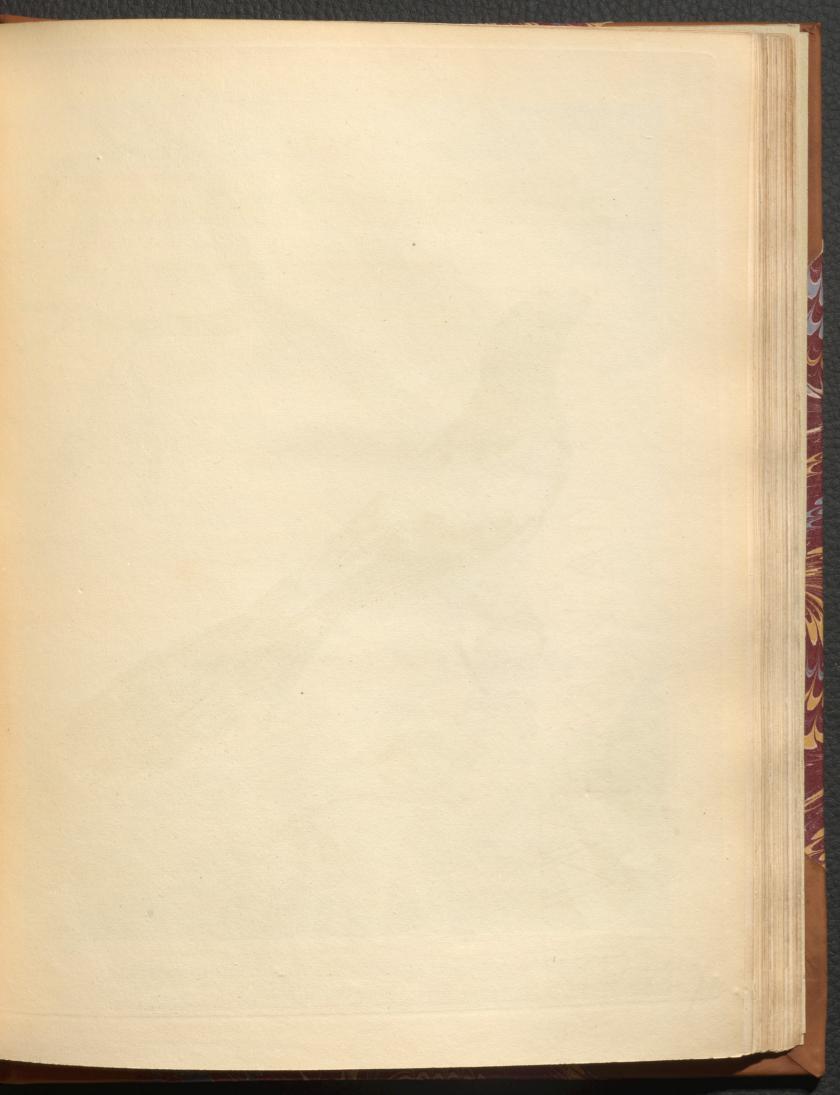
No. V.

Kk

Ob-

Observavit autem Lathamus eam ad genus Corvi nequaquam posse pertinere, quippe quod careat capistro reverso, seu setarum serie, quæ in isto genere insignes sunt ad distinctionem. Notavit præterea, licet ob rostrum validum inter Loxias fortasse non inepte posset disponi, ad Laniorum tamen similitudinem magis accedere. Magnitudine turdum vulgarem seu musicum sere æquat Lanius Leverianus.

THE





LANIUS LEVERIANUS. THE LEVERIAN SHRIKE.

London, Published as the Act directs Feb, 2.17.93 by I, Parkinson, Leverian Museum.

# THE LEVERIAN SHRIKE.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL strait, hooked only at the end, near the end of the upper mandible a sharp process.

Nostrils round, covered with stiff bristles.

Tongue jagged at the end.

Toes divided to the origin.

TAIL cuneiform.

Pennant.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Shrike with cuneiform tail; body varied with black and white; the tips of all the tail-feathers white.

Magpie Shrike.

Lath. Syn 1. p. 192.

T is entirely in compliance with the opinion of Mr. Latham that the very rare and curious bird here represented is placed under the genus Lanius, though not perhaps accurately corresponding in all particulars with the characters of that genus. It is a species whose history and native country are not certainly known, and was never noticed by any ornithological writer 'till Mr. Latham introduced it into his Synopsis of Birds, under the title of the Magpie Sbrike; a name by no means ill adapted to the appearance of the Magpie Sbrike; a name by no means ill adapted to the appearance of the

the bird, which, at first view, bears a striking resemblance to a diminutive specimen of the Corvus Pica of Linnæus, or common magpie.

Mr. Latham has observed that it cannot with propriety be referred to the genus Corvus, since it is destitute of the capistrum reversum, or series of bristles in front, which characterize that genus. He also adds, that though the stoutness of the beak might almost admit of its being placed in the genus Loxia, yet it seems to have more conformity with that of Lanius. Its size is that of a small thrush, and its length about ten inches.

# DASYPUS NOVEM-CINCTUS.

### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes molares plures, absque primoribus, absque laniariis.

Corpus cataphractum testa ossea, zonis intersecta. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 53.

### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Dafypus cingulis novem, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 54. Briss. Quadr. 42.

Cataphractus fcutis duobus, cingulis novem.

Gefn. Quadr. p. 935.

Tatus.

# DASYPUS 12-CINCTUS?

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Dafypus unicinctus?

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 53.

Cataphractus scutis duobus, cingulis duodecim?

Briss. Quadr. 43.

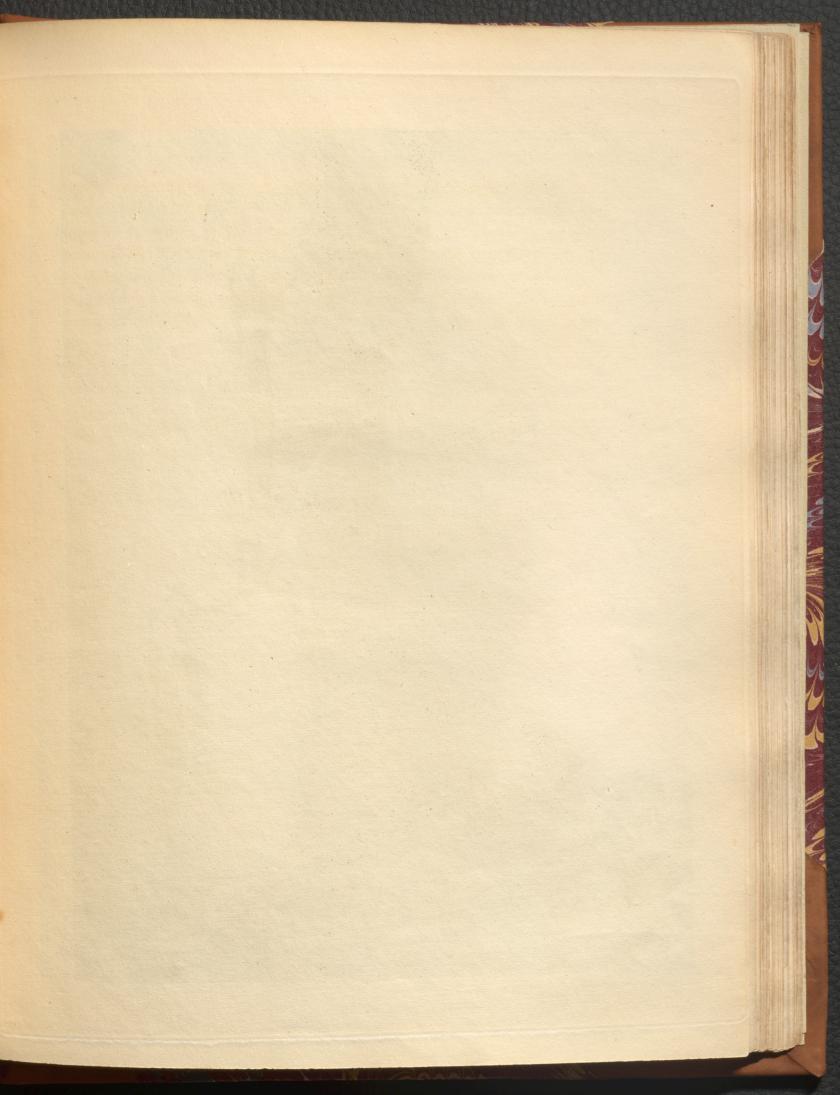
Tatu seu Armadillo Africanus. Seb. mus. 1. p. 47. t. 30. f. 3, 4.

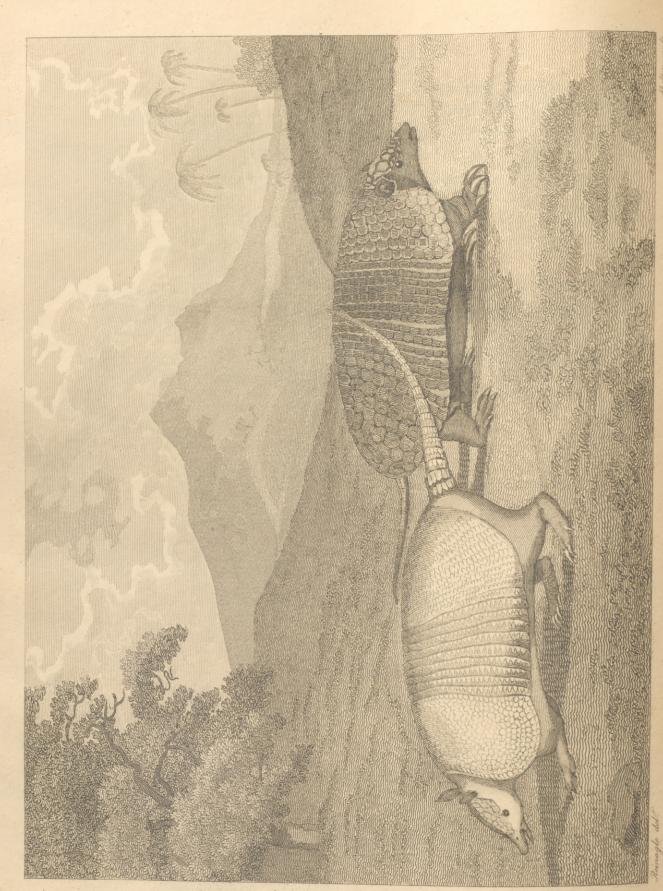
TYSTRICES fane et Erinaceos spinis longis et mucronatis, Manimque squamis validis et acutis contexit Natura: habet vero Daiypus loricam osseam, mire adeo consectam, eximieque ornatam, ut exquisitissimum artificium non sine stupore possit conspici. Huic quidem generi gula pectus et abdomen cute granosa contecta sunt.

Appro-

Appropinquante periculo, illico sese contrahere solet Dasypus in formam ovi, vimque omnem mediocrem facile potest sustinere. Noctu potissimum evagatur, et vermibus, frugibus, et radicibus innocue vescitur: interdiu in antris subterraneis habitat. Caro ejus multum laudatur; et in deliciis ab Americæ Australioris incolis habetur. Brasiliam et Guianam præcipue incolunt Dasypodes. Valde inter se similes sunt variæ hujus generis species, præcipueque illas distinguit in loricato corpore circulorum numerus. Inter pulcherrimas sunt species jam depictæ.

Fæcunda funt hæc animalia, frequentesque partus edunt. In magnam molem rarissime crescunt, nec sæpe longitudine unum pedem superant; cauda excepta. Bustonus tamen speciem descripsit, quæ tres sere pedes præter caudam longa suit. Fortasse igitur qui in Europam advecti suerint Dasypodes, ad plenam magnitudinem non pervenerant.





DASTPUS 9 CINCTUS. THE 9 BANDED ARMADILLO. DASTPUS

DASTPUS 12 CINCTUS. THE 12 BANDED ARMADILLO.

P. 11.11 St. 1 Street 1. 10.1.

# THE NINE-BANDED ARMADILLO.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Grinders only, without either cutting or canine teeth. Body covered by a fort of offeous armour.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Armadillo with the armour divided on the back into nine bands or zones.

American Armadillo.

Phil. Tranf. 54. p. 57. t. 7.

Le Cachichame, ou Tatou a neuf bandes.

Pig-headed Armadillo.

Buff. 10. p. 215. t. 37.

Grew's Rarities, 18.

#### THE TWELVE-BANDED ARMADILLO?

# SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Armadillo with armour divided into twelve bands.

Le Kabassou, ou Tatou a douze bandes.

Buff. 10. p. 218. t. 40.

Twelve-banded Armadillo?

Pennant. Quadr. p. 501.

ATURE, which has clothed the Porcupine and the Hedgehog with sharp quills, and the Manis with strong scales, has bestowed on the genus Dasypus a complete suit of armour, so admirably constructed and so elegantly ornamented, that it is impossible to view without assonishment an apparatus

paratus of fo much curiofity. The throat, breaft, and belly, are covered with a granulated fkin.

On the approach of danger these animals roll themselves up into an oval form, and are then so fecurely cased up in their bony covering, that no common force can injure them. They are of a perfectly harmless nature, and wander about chiefly by night, in quest of insects, roots, and fruit; and in the day-time reside in their holes, which they make under ground. Their sless is reckoned excellent, and is much admired by the inhabitants of South America. They are sound principally in Brazil and Guiana.

There is a great general refemblance between the several species of Armadillos, and they are principally distinguished by the number of divisions on the body part of their armour. The two species represented on the present plate may be reckoned amongst the most elegant of the genus. Armadillos in general are prolific animals, and breed frequently. They do not grow to a large size, and are seldom seen of more than a foot in length, exclusive of the tail. Yet the Count de Busson has described one which measured near three seet without the tail: in all probability those which are generally brought over to Europe are not arrived at their full size.

# MUSEUM LEVERIANUM,

CONTAINING

# SELECT SPECIMENS

From the MUSEUM of the late

SIR ASHTON LEVER, KT.

WITH

DESCRIPTIONS IN LATIN AND ENGLISH,

BY

GEORGE SHAW, M.D. F.R.S.

PUBLISHED BY

JAMES PARKINSON,
PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE COLLECTION.

M.DCC.XCVI.

# MUSEUM LEVERIANUM,

CONTAINING

# SELECT SPECIMENS

From the M U S E U M of the late

SIR ASHTON LEVER KT.

nrlw

DESCRIPTIONS IN LATIN AND ENGLISH,

YE

CLORGE SHAW M.D. R.R.S.

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LAMES PARKINSOM

PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE COLLECTION

M.DCC.XCVI.

VIRO ORNATISSIMO

# JOSEPHO BANKS,

BARONETTO,

HONORATISSIMI ORDINIS BALNEI
E QUITI,

REGIÆ SOCIETATIS LONDINENSIS PRÆSIDI,

SECUNDUM HUNC

# MUSEI LEVERIANI

FASCICULUM

D. D. D.

JACOBUS PARKINSON.

VIRO ORNATIESIMO

# JOSEPHO.BANKS,

BARONETTO

HONOR ATISSIMI ORDINIS BALNEI LOUITI

RECIÆ SOCIETATIS LONDINENSIS PRÆSIDI.

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MUSELLERVERIANT

RASCICULUM'

D.D.D.

IACOBUS PARKINSON.

# MUSEUM LEVERIANUM.

No. VI.

#### VULTUR GRYPHUS.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum rectum, apice aduncum.

CAPUT (plerumque) impenne, antice nuda cute.

LINGUA bifida.

laupes eminute con complies though to course on Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 121.

# CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Vultur niger, remigibus fecundariis albis, caruncula verticali compressa, gula nuda rubra, collo utrinque carunculato.

Vultur Gryphus. V: maximus, caruncula verticali longitudine capitis, gula nuda.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 121.

Lin. Syft. Nat. GMEL. p. 245.

Vultur Magellanicus. Mus. Lev. No. 1. p. 1. t. 1.

CUM specimen, quod in ipso limine hujus operis depingitur, crista caruerit erecta et acuta, cujus præcipue meminerunt peregrinatores et physici, licet alios characteres plerumque leviter tetigerint; quamque evidentem esse et Vol. II.

B insignem

infignem distinctionis notam assirmat Linnæus; paululum addubitavimus essette avis nostra revera Vultur Gryphus Linnæi, et tutius putavimus eam alio nomine distinguere. At jam nacti eximium specimen quod ab oris Magellanicis in Museum Leverianum transfulit Dominus Middletonus, dux nauticus, certo certius habemus, vulturem quem Magellanicum nominavimus, seminam suisse Gryphum, ætate minus provectam. Domino igitur Middletono debetur quod jam possumus de multis sigillatim et sidenter dicere quæ hactenus physicos latuerunt.

Præcipue notatu dignus est faccus qui in gula, seu pellis quædam dilatata, a basi mandibulæ inferioris longe per collum ducta. Prodeunt etiam e lateribus colli appendiculæ septem quasi carneæ, seu carunculæ semicirculares et velut auriformes, magis magisque decrescentes, alia super aliam leviter obductæ, et prope cæruleæ. Totum collum pectusque rubentia carent plumis, pilis tantum raris et nigricantibus huc illuc aspersa. Magna est crista capitis, erecta, basi crassa, margine acuto et quasi cultrato, nec omnino æqualis, sed leviter finuata, medio paululum depresso, parte postica assurgente; lævis præterea, lateribus inæqualiter convexis, quoad fubstantiam non longe absimilis cristæ vulturis qui Papa dicitur. Ab hac crista parvo intervallo sita est et alia minor utrinque ad nucham, fimiliter contexta, et hirta lanugine vestita. Color cristarum fere nigricat, nonnullis in locis paululum cæruleus et fubrubens. A collo inferiore dependet tuberculum pyriforme, ei omnino fimile quod gerit femina quam prius descripsimus, cuique in omnibus respondet mas de quo differimus, excepta magnitudine. Diftat apex alæ unius ad apicem alterius circiter quatuordecim pedes.

Copiam dat nobis hoc specimen non levem errorem corrigendi, in quem inciderunt nonnulli auctores, qui forte avem vivam longius sedentem, alis clausis, remigibusque albis secundariis dorsum celantibus conspexerint, seu mortuam incuriose et oscitanter examinaverint. Dorsim enim dicunt album esse, quod carbonaria est nigredine. Cumque latius se disseminare plerumque soleat

foleat error, eundem evulgavit Dominus Gmelinius in nova editione fystematis Linnæani, Molinam secutus, qui Lathamum quoque, cum præclarum opus Indicem ornithologicum edidit, videtur a vero abduxisse. Similiter quoque peccavit Dominus Kerr, qui systema Linnæanum in linguam Anglicam transfulit. Nec præterendum est omnes hos auctores caudam avis parvam affirmasse, quæ certe majuscula est, si cum corpore comparetur.

hith at abright combrehet glaps civit or o

I had force reason to doubt whether the specimen there figured could be considered as the real Valence Grephus of Linnaus, or genuine Persyana Considered from the confunctions of the con

cened crest or comb on the head, which restored conformous a figure in the flight deferiptions which have commonly been given of that bird by in-

vellers and naturalities, and which Linneses had mad upon as the principal

tinguith is by a different name. The magnificent specimen, between now delineated, and which was brought from the Magellanic could be Captern

ideten of the Royal Nant, and from after introduced into the Lecture

THE

B 2

#### THE CONDOR.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL strait, hooked at the tip.

HEAD commonly bare of feathers, with a naked skin in front.

Tongue bisid.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Black Vulture, with the shorter wing-feathers white; the head furnished with an upright compressed sleshy crest or comb, the throat naked and red; the neck carunculated on each side.

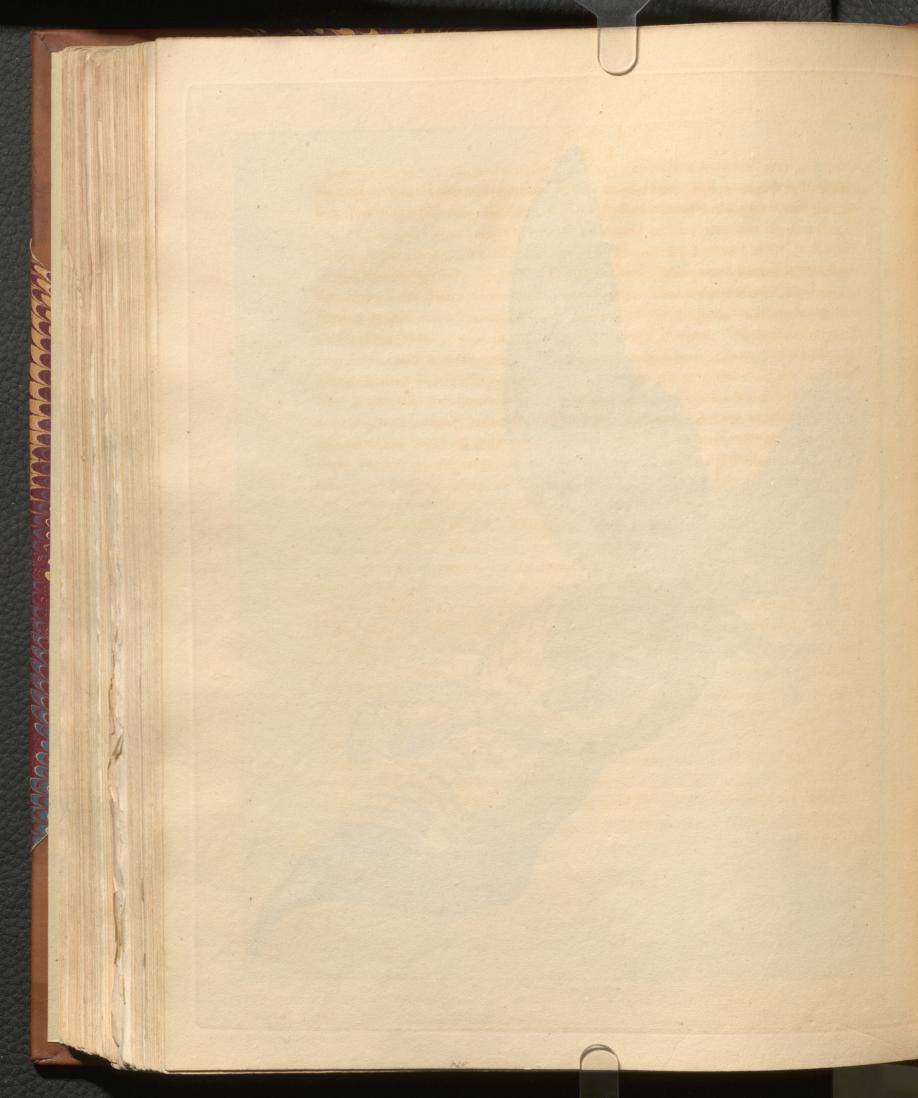
The Magellanic Vulture. Mus. Lev. No. 1. p. 4. pl. 1.

In the description of this species in the first Number of the present work, I had some reason to doubt whether the specimen there sigured could be considered as the real Vultur Gryphus of Linnæus, or genuine Peruvian Condor; from the circumstance of its wanting the crista compressa, or erect sharpened crest or comb on the head, which makes so conspicuous a sigure in the slight descriptions which have commonly been given of that bird by travellers and naturalists, and which Linnæus had sixed upon as the principal character of the species; for which reason it was thought advisable to distinguish it by a different name. The magnificent specimen, however, now delineated, and which was brought from the Magellanic coasts by Captain Middleton of the Royal Navy, and soon after introduced into the Leverian Museum,



VULTUR GRYPHUS.

THE CONDOR.



Museum, has long fince dispelled every doubt relative to the species; and it is perfectly clear, that the former specimen, or Vultur Magellanicus, was the female Condor in a less advanced state of growth.

By this highly interesting specimen we are enabled to ascertain with precifion many particulars relative to the appearance of the bird which have hitherto escaped observation. Of these one of the most remarkable is a kind of gular pouch, or large dilated skin, of a blueish color, proceeding from the base of the lower mandible, and reaching to some distance down the neck. On each fide the neck is also fituated a row or series of flat, carneous, semicircular, or ear-shaped flaps or appendages, to the number of seven on each fide, and which gradually decrease in fize as they descend; being so disposed as to lap flightly over each other. The whole neck and breast are of a red color, and perfectly bare of feathers; being only coated here and there with a few straggling filaments of blackish hair or coarse down. The color of the lateral wattles or carunculæ inclines to blueish. The crest, or comb on the head, is large, upright, thick at the base, sharpened on its edge, and not entirely even in its outline, but somewhat finuated, finking slightly in the middle, and rifing higher on the back part. It is fmooth, and irregularly convex on the fides, and in its texture or fubftance not greatly diffimilar to that of the Vultur Papa of Linnæus, or King Vulture. At a flight distance behind this, on each fide, is fituated a much fmaller femi-oval nuchal creft of a fimilar fubftance, and befet with coarse down. The color of the crest is blackish, slightly inclining to reddish and blueish in some parts. Towards the lower part of the neck is the same kind of pear-shaped pendent tubercle as in the female bird before described, and which, in every respect indeed except in fize, it perfectly refembles. The extent of this bird from wing's end to wing's end is about fourteen feet.

This specimen affords an opportunity of correcting a very important error in the descriptions of the Condor given by general observers, who seem to have

have described it from a cursory view, either from the living bird, when seated at some distance with its wings closed, or from too inattentive a survey of the dead specimen. Such descriptions tell us that the back of the bird is white; which, on the contrary, is coal-black; an error most evidently owing to having seen the bird with the wings closed over the back, so that the white secondaries covered it from view. This erroneous description is copied by Dr. Gmelin, in his new edition of the Systema Naturæ of Linnæus, from Molina, who has given a similar one himself. Molina's description seems also to have misled Mr. Latham, who, in his Index Ornithologicus, has described the Condor as having the back white instead of black. In Mr. Kerr's translation of Gmelin's edition of the Systema Naturæ, the self-same mistake is again repeated: so widely does an error once received spread its contagion thro' succeeding pages. I must add, that in all these descriptions the tail is expressly said to be small; which, on the contrary, is rather large in proportion to the bird.

# PARADISEA REGIA.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

ROSTRUM capiffri plumis tomentofis tectum.

Pennæ hypochondriorum longiores (plerifque.)

Rectrices duæ fuperiores fingulares denudatæ.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Paradifea castaneo-purpurea, subtus albida, fascia pectorali viridi-aurea, rectricibus duabus intermediis filiformibus, apice lunato-pennaceis.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 149.

Rex avium paradisaearum. Pet. Gaz. 1. t. 53.
Clus. exot. 362.

Manucodiata minor. Briss. av. 2. p. 136. t. 13. f. 2.

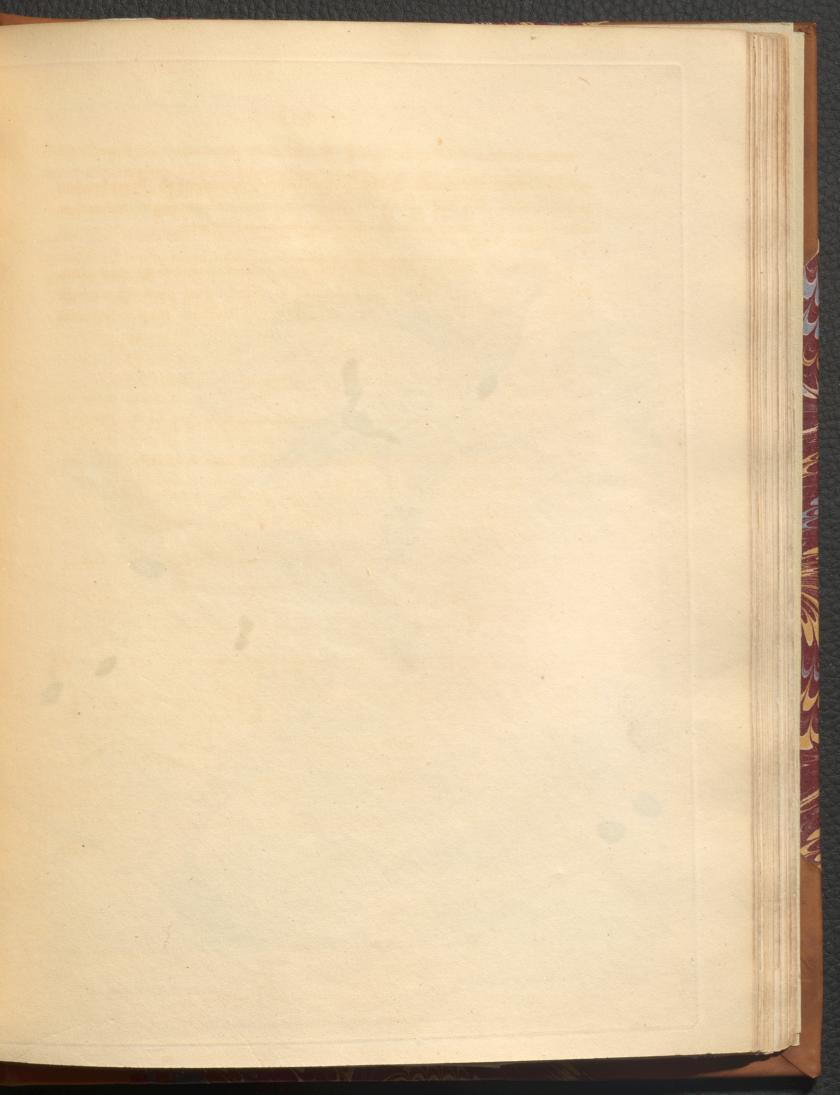
Avis regia, seu Paradisiaca minor Amboinensis. Seb. Mus. 1. t. 38. f. 5.

IN genere Paradiseo continentur aves quarum eleganti sormæ decus addunt colores venustissimi. Paradiseam communem seu castaneam (quæ Paradisea apoda Linnæi) in hoc opere non ita pridem depinximus. Speciem jam pergimus describere hac longe rariorem, quæ vix alauda major, in insulis multis Indicis generatur. Color generalis est pulcherrime rubro-ferrugineus, non sine summo nitore. Ducitur per pectus sascia lata viroris adeo graminei, ut saturatiorem et sulgentiorem non jactent ipsorum trochilorum plumæ. Eodem quoque

quoque colore decorantur apices nonnullarum pennarum ab hypochondriis prodeuntium; nec non pennarum istarum nudarum ab uropygio crescentium extremitates plumatæ, et quasi spiræ in modum contortæ.

Ingenio longe differt perpulchra hæc avis a specie communi, quæ catervatim, ut plurimum, volare solet: solitudinis enim amans raro sibi adjungit comitem. Vesci dicitur præcipue majoribus papilionibus, more reliquorum congenerum.

Circ. evel. abo. .





PARADISEA REGIA

KING PARADISE BIRD

Fublished as the Ad directs March 1 1795 by L.Parkinson Lavian Missian

abile zerols the break ratis a broad band of the brightest grain-green, of

# THE ROYAL PARADISE-BIRD.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL furrounded at the base by velvet-like seathers.

Hypochondrial seathers (in most species) long and loose.

Two naked shafts proceeding from the rump.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Ferruginous Paradife-bird, whitish beneath, with a golden-green band across the breast; the two intermediate tail-feathers filiform, with lunated feathery tips.

Roi des Oiseaux de Paradis. Son. Voy. p. 156. t. 95. King of the greater Birds of Paradise. Edw. t. 111. Le Manucode. Buff. 3. p. 163.

cipally on the larger

THE splendid genus Paradisea contains birds in the highest degree beautiful in point of color, as well as singular in point of appearance. The common or chesnut-colored Paradise-Bird has already been sigured in the present work. That now represented is a smaller species, viz. about the size of a lark. It is a native of many of the East Indian islands, and is considered as a much rarer species than the former. Its general color is a very rich red-ferruginous, accompanied by the highest degree of glossy lustre; Vol. II.

while across the breast runs a broad band of the brightest grass-green, of so vivid an appearance as to equal the varying splendor displayed in the colors of some of the Humming-birds: The extremities of some of the hypochondrial or side-feathers are also of a similar appearance; and the two naked or shaft-feathers, which spring from above the tail, are ornamented at the ends with a circular or somewhat spirally-turned and plumed web of the same rich color as the feathers before-described.

This beautiful bird is faid to differ confiderably in its manners from the common Paradife-bird, which is often feen flying in flocks: this, on the contrary, is of a more folitary nature, and is commonly observed fingle. Like others of its genus it is supposed to feed principally on the larger butterflies.

# BRADYPUS TRIDACTYLUS.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes Primores nulli utrinque.

Laniarii obtufi, folitarii, molaribus longiores, occurfantes.

Molares utrinque quinque, obtufi.

Corpus pilis tectum.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 50.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Bradypus pedibus omnibus tridactylis.

Bradypus tridactylus. Vivarium Naturæ. tab. 5.

Bradypus pedibus tridactylis, cauda brevi. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 50.

Ignavus. Clus. exot. p. 372. fig. p. 373.

Tardigradus pedibus anticis et posticis tridactylis. Briss. quad. p. 21.

Ai. Buff. Hift. Nat. 13. p. 34. t. 5. 6.

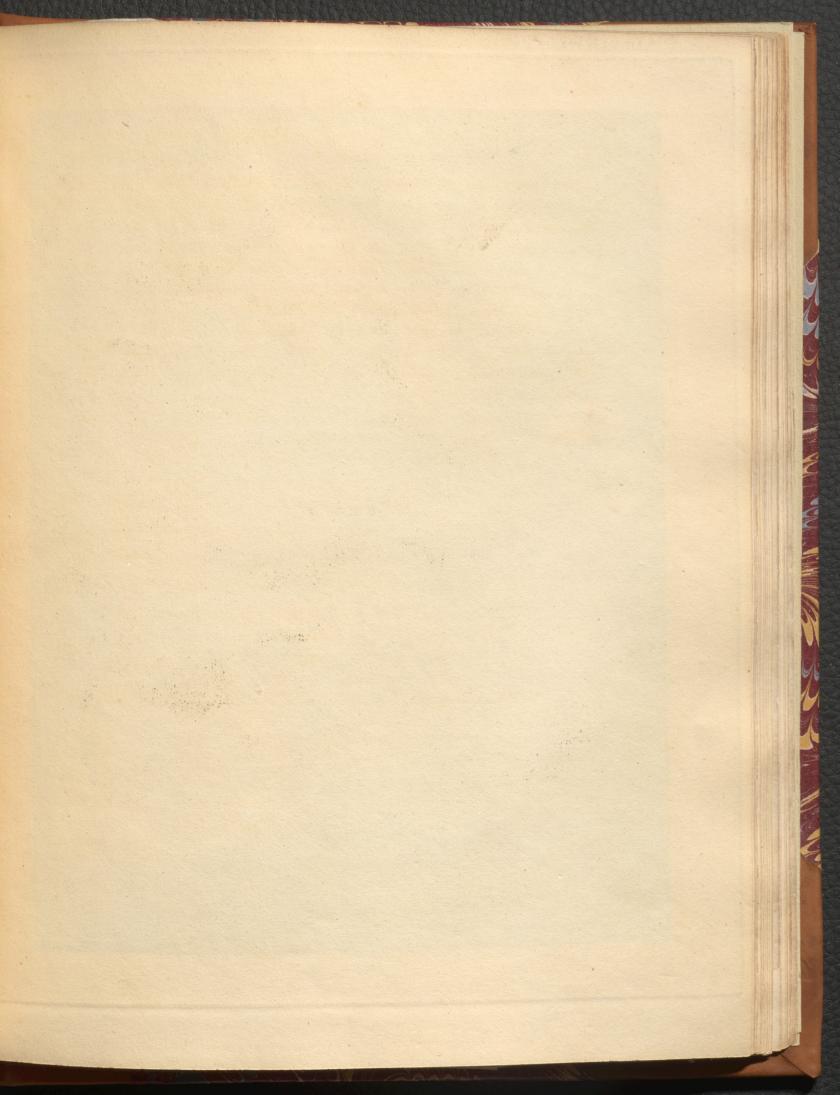
BRADYPUM tridactylum, quadrupedum omnium tardissimum, toties descripferunt physici, ut de eo speciatim disserere fere supervacaneum videatur. Cum tamen ipsum vivum animal in natalibus regionibus examinaverit
Piso, audiant eum velim lectores, qui certe, si quis alius, quicquid bradypo
proprium et peculiare sit, optime novit.

" Mediocris

C 2

"Mediocris canis est magnitudine, rostro ad aspectum soedo, et perpetua faliva madido, cauda admodum brevi; unguibus ad digitorum similitudinem prominentibus, tenaciter adeo tenet quicquid apprehendit, ut pendens dormiat secure, quia a junctura pedis cum tibia tres nervi solidissimi, ad quemlibet unguem unus intentus tendit, quibus ungues incurvare, et validissime se sustentare potest. Corio est solidissimo et tenaci. Totum corpus prolixis et mollibus pilis cinerei coloris est vestitum, et ex occipitio coma cervicem velat jubarum instar, lentoque ipsa ventris adipe verrit humum, nec unquam in pedes exsurgit, etiamsi quædam imagines id videntur exprimere. Non bibit, victitat arborum soliis, et in earum cacuminibus degit plerumque: quarum in ascensu biduum circiter, tantumdem in descensu ponit. Neque vero adhortationibus tantum aut minis sed ne plagis quidem sustibusve, bestiam vel tantillum de insita ignavia ac tarditate dimoveas."

AL BUR LOW NOW 19: P. 3th & P. Or.





# THE THREE-TOED SLOTH.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

No Cutting-Teeth in either jaw.

Canine Teeth obtuse, single, longer than the grinders, placed opposite.

Fore-Legs much longer than the hind; Claws very long.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Sloth with three claws on all the feet.

Three-Toed Sloth. Naturalist's Miscellany. pl. 5.

Three-Toed Sloth. Penn. Hist. Quad. 2. p. 240.

L'Ai. Buff. Hist. Nat. 13. 44. t. 5. 6.

THE three-toed Sloth, a quadruped distinguished above all others by the extreme slowness of its motions, has so often been described by writers on natural history, that a peculiar enumeration of its qualities might seem, in a great degree, unnecessary. The account however given by Piso, who examined the living animal in its native regions, may not be unacceptable to those who might wish for the most authentic information relative to so extraordinary a creature.

It is of the fize (fays Pifo) of a middling dog, with an unpleafant looking fnout, which is constantly wet with saliva: the tail is very short; the claws

claws projecting in the manner of fingers, with which it so tenaciously holds whatever it fastens upon as to be able to sleep securely in this hanging posture; three extremely strong tendons passing from the juncture of the foot with the tibia, each going to its respective claw, by which means it is thus enabled to support itself. The skin is very stout and tenacious; the whole body is covered with long, soft, ash-coloured hair, and from the hind part of the head grows a kind of long hair, covering the neck in the manner of a mane. In crawling it trails along the ground with its belly, and never rises up on its feet, tho' some figures seem so to represent it. It never drinks; lives on the leaves of trees, and commonly resides on their tops; employing about two days in climbing up, and as many in descending; nor can it be made in the least to quicken its pace, or conquer its natural sluggishness, by any incitements, threats, or even stripes or blows.

### PSITTACUS MAGNIFICUS.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum aduncum; mandibula fuperiore mobili; cera inftructa.

Nares in rostri basi.

Lingua carnosa, obtusa, integra.

Pedes fcansorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Psittacus brachyurus subcristatus niger, fronte humerisque gilvo punctatis, cauda medio rubra nigro sasciata.

Vivarium Naturæ. tom. 1. t. 50.

Psittacus Banksii. Lath. ind. orn. p. 106.

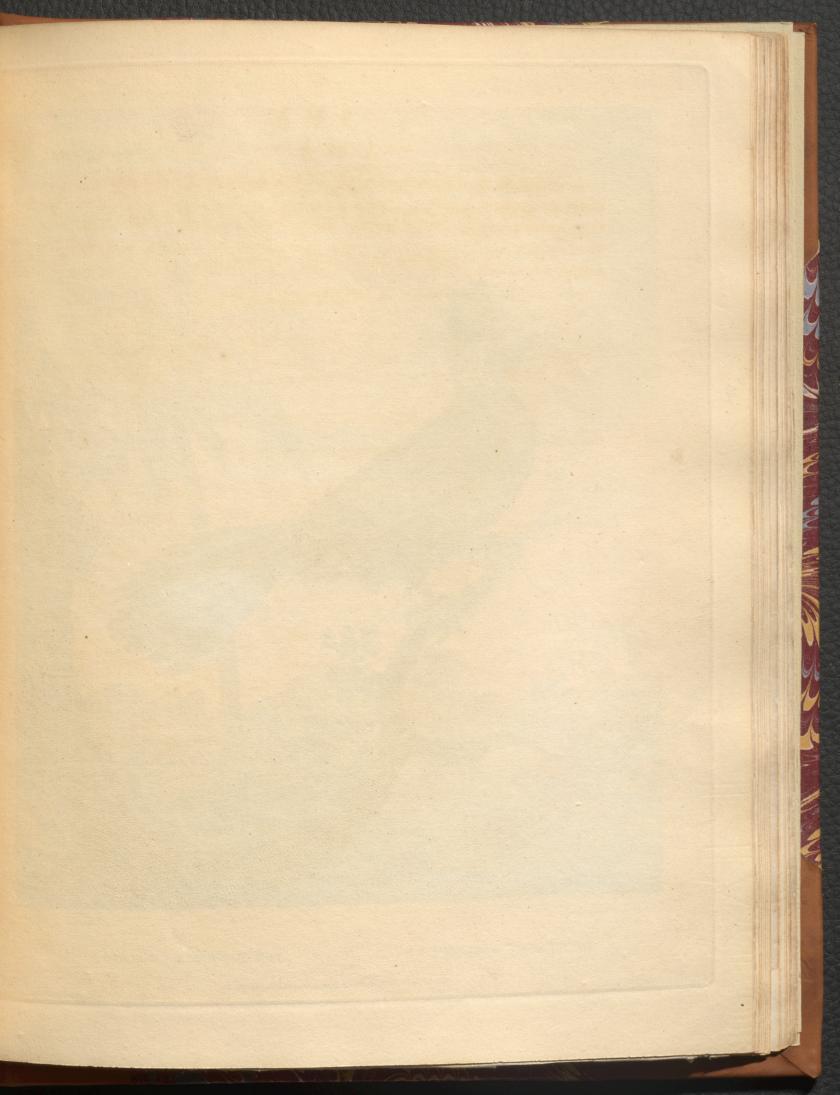
A VI huic adultæ et satis plumatæ denegari non debet locus inter psittacini generis species venustissimas. Sæpius tamen accidit, ut multa sit colorum variatio. Caudam nempe mediam in nonnullis speciminibus percurrit sascia latissima aurantio-rubra, ipsa virgis plurimis nigris notata, quæ in aliis est intemerati ruboris, sine ullo virgarum nigrarum vestigio. Exstat quoque varietas adeo ambigua ut dubitari merito possit annon revera diversa sit species, cujus media cauda colore tantum est melino, punctis nigris inæqualibus creberrime irrorato: quem avem ipse descripsi in Nature Vivario, titulo

titulo psittaci funerei. Figura nostra psittacum magnificum seu Banksianum oftendit integerrimas habentem summæ pulchritudinis notas, caudam nempe aurantio-rubram non sine fasciis nigris. In Australia detecta erat hæc species, quum orbem antarcticum primo petiit solertissimus ille naturæ indagator, Josephus Banksius.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

in obits of uncoperate redoctio, time table vilegarum nigrarum veitigio. Likeline

. coeds mode more aliero falcinta.





C.R. Riley del.

Fittler soulp!

PSITTACUS MAGNIFICUS

THE BANKSIAN COCKATOO

Rublished as the Act direds March 1 1793 by L.Parkinson, Loverian Nuceum.

# THE MAGNIFICENT COCKATOO.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

in which the vivid crimion of

Nostrils round, placed in the base of the bill.

Tongue sleshy, broad, blunt at the end.

Legs short. Toes formed for climbing, viz. two forward and two backward.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Even-tailed Black Parrot, with the head fomewhat crefted, the front and shoulders spotted with buff; the middle of the tail red, croffed with black bars.

The Banksian Cockatoo. Lath. Synops. Suppl. p. 63. pl. 109.

The Magnificent Cockatoo. Naturalist's Miscellany. pl. 50.

THIS bird, when in full perfection, may be confidered as one of the most august of its tribe: it is subject however to much variation as to color: the tail, which in some specimens is marked in the middle by a very broad band of bright orange-red, traversed by numerous stripes of black, is in others entirely of a vivid red in that part, without the least appearance of the black transverse bars. There is also a variety so highly singular, as to make it doubtful whether it may not be really a distinct species; in which Vol. II.

the middle of the tail, instead of the colors above described, is of a pale dull yellow or straw-color, freckled all over with innumerable black irregular specks; in which state it is described in the Naturalist's Miscellany, under the title of Psittacus sunereus. The present plate shews the magnificent or Banksian Cockatoo in its most beautiful state, in which the vivid crimson of the tail is ornamented by the black sascie. This species was discovered during the first voyage of Sir Joseph Banks to the Southern Hemisphere, and is a native of New Holland.

ARRAVIV.

# VIVERRA LEVERIANA.

### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

cherea, In dorfo fune plures pill longi, nigri. Surici humeros,

Dentes Primores fex: intermediis brevioribus.

Molares plures quam tres.

Lingua retrorfum fæpius aculeata.

Ungues exferti.

-dam organ to percently and the linearity for Line Syft. Nat. p. 63.

succeit. In infula Madaestraria precipue

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Viverra cinerea nigro maculata, cauda annulata, genis gulaque nigris, macula utrinque fuboculari alba.

VIVERRAM hanc, cum a generali fimilitudine nulla fuerit aberratio, accurate fatis descripserunt Buffonus et alii auctores. Indiam incolit, et nonnullas Africæ regiones. Coloris est plerumque cinerei, ferrugineo leviter commisti; stribus vel quatuor a postica capitis parte super humeros per dorsum anticum decurrentibus. Inter specimen autem quod jam depinximus et reliqua pleraque adeo notabilis est colorum discrepantia, ut illud speciatim describere Pennanto visum sit in historia quadrupedum. Liceat igitur celeberrimi physici verba lectoribus proferre.

" Speciminis,

"Speciminis, quod in Museo Leveriano conspicitur, diversa adeo a reliquis est facies, ut pleniori descriptione videatur indigere. Utrinque ad nasum macula alba; altera sub utroque oculo. Quod reliquum nasi est cum genis gulaque nigrum. Aures permagnæ, erectæ, rotundatæ, tenues, nudæ, nigræ. Frons, latera corporis, semora, uropygium, crurumque pars superior, cinerea. In dorso sunt plures pili longi, nigri. Super humeros, latera, et uropygium, sparsæ sunt variæ maculæ nigræ. Cauda ad apicem nigra, versus basin ferrugineo mista, nigro leviter annulata, Pedes nigri, ungues albi."

Satis tamen patet debere specimen, de quo jam agitur, insignem varietatem haberi; cumque Leverianam dicimus, uti volumus signo distinctionis. Notandum præterea est, siguram quam essingi curavit Bussionus, non longe ab hac nostra recedere etiam in maculis. Feri ingenii est hæc Viverra, et ægre manssuescit. In insula Madagascaria præcipue generatur.

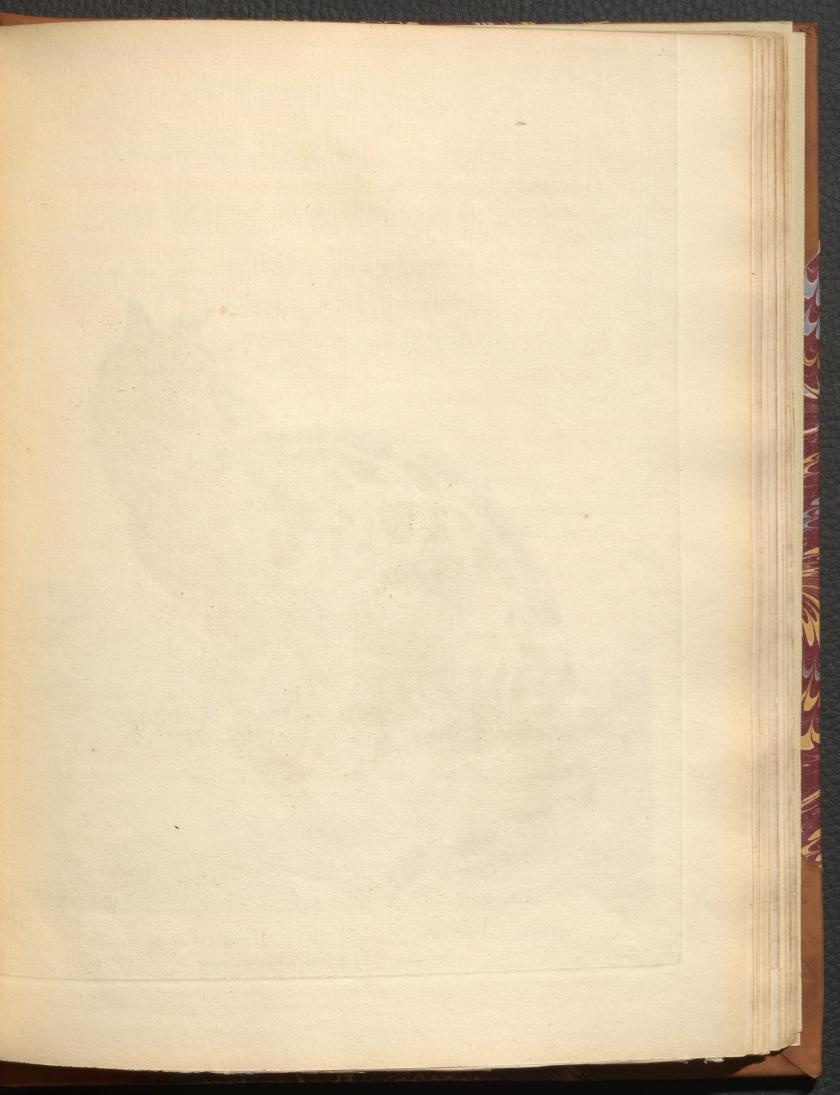
CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &

Viverra cinerea nigro-maculata, cauda annulata, genis gulaque nigris, ma

VIVERRAM hane, cum a generali fimilitudine nulla fuerit aberratio, sincurate fatis deferipierum Bufforus et alii auctores. Indiam incolit, et nonnullas Africas regiones. Coloris est plerumque cinerai, ferruginto leviter commisti. Ilris tribus vel quatuor a possica capitis parte super sumeros per dorsum anticum decurrentibus. Inter specimen autem quod jam depinximus et reliqua plerague adeo notabilis est colorum discrepantia, ur illud speciatim

a physici verba lectoribus proferre.

THE





Pub? as the Act directs Dec. 1.4 1795 by I. Parkinson, Leverian Museum.

## THE LEVERIAN FOSSANE.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six cutting-teeth, and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Sharp nose: slender body.

Five toes before: five behind.

stad on your black foots; tail black towards the end, near the bate,

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Cinereous Weafel (Foffane), fpotted with black; with the tail annulated; the cheeks and throat black; with a white fpot beneath each eye.

The Fossane Weasel. Var.

Penn. Hift. Quad. vol. 2. p. 76.

THE Fossane in its most common or general state, has been long ago described with sufficient exactness by the Count de Busson, and other naturalists. It is an inhabitant of the East Indies and some parts of Africa. In its disposition and manner of life it resembles most others of the weasel tribe. It is commonly of a cinereous color, with some slight mixture of a ferrugineous tint; and is marked with three or sour black streaks proceeding from the back part of the head, and running along the shoulders over the fore-part of the back. The present specimen however varies so much from the general appearance as to color, that Mr. Pennant in his History

History of Quadrupeds has thought it necessary to give a particular description of its markings. On this occasion therefore we cannot do better than quote the words of that eminent zoologist.

"The specimen in the Leverian Museum differred in so many respects that it is necessary to give a full description of it, viz. A white spot on each side of the nose, and another beneath each eye: the rest of the nose, cheeks, and throat black: ears very large, upright, rounded, thin, naked, and black: forehead, sides, thighs, rump, and upper part of the legs, cinereous: on the back are many long, black hairs: on the shoulders, sides, and rump are dispersed some black spots: tail black towards the end, near the base, mixed with tawny, and slightly annulated with black: feet black: claws white."

It is obvious however that the specimen thus described can be considered in no other light than that of a remarkable variety; and we only mean, by giving it the title prefixed, to distinguish it in a more particular manner from the same creature in its general or common appearance. We must also add; that the sigure of the Fossane in the Count de Busson's Natural History of Quadrupeds seems to approach very nearly, even in its markings, to that which we have now represented.

The Fossane is an animal of a wild disposition, and not easily tamed, and is principally found in the island of Madagascar.

### STRIX FULIGINOSA.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum aduncum, absque cera. Nares pennis setaceis recumbentibus obtectæ. CAPUT grande: auribus oculifque magnis. LINGUA bifida.

Lin. Syft. Nat. p. 131.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Strix cinereo-fuliginofa, nigro irrorata, fubtus nebulofa, pennis circum oculos concentrice lineatis.

Strix cinereo-fuliginosa, nigro transversim lineata, subtus albido cinereoque nebulosa, regione periophthalmica circulis concentricis nigris.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 58.

Strix capite cervice et tectricibus alarum fuliginosis, lineis sordide albis, pectore et abdomine albidis, maculis magnis oblongis obscure suscis.

Lin. Syft. Nat. GMEL. p. 291.

IN pleroque hoc genere mirum in modum languescit et quasi fatiscit color: hæc autem (ut et nomen vult,) omnium est hactenus cognitarum obscurissima. Color imus est fusco-cinereus, punctis susco-nigricantibus creberrime irroratus; ita ut, si parvo eam intervallo inspicias, suliginosa videatur; fin propius, minime expers fit pulchritudinis: fingulæ enim pennæ fubnigro et cinereo colore variantur, alis femoribusque susco cinereoque pulcherrime fasciatis. Americæ Septentrionalis partes frigidiores incolit hæc avis.

THE

## FULIGINOUS OWL.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL crooked; without cere. Nostrils covered with briftly feathers. HEAD large: both ears and eyes very large. Tongue bifid.

Latham.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Dusky-cinereous Owl, freckled with black; clouded beneath; with the feathers round the eyes marked with numerous concentric circles.

The Cinereous Owl. Lath. Synops. 1. p. 134.

The Sooty Owl. Penn. Arttic. Zoology. 2. p. 232.

THERE prevails in most of the birds of this genus a peculiar softness and fobriety of color; but of all the species yet known the present is of the deepest cast; the general color of the whole bird being of a brownish ash-color, very thickly sprinkled with specks of blackish brown; so that the bird, when viewed at some distance, appears of a smoky tinge; but when closely examined, the variegations are by no means destitute of beauty; each individual feather being elegantly marked and sprinkled with blackish and ashcolor. The wings are barred or croffed with ash-color and brown, and the thighs elegantly barred with the same colors. It is a native of the colder parts of North America. The some also of the some and a some a

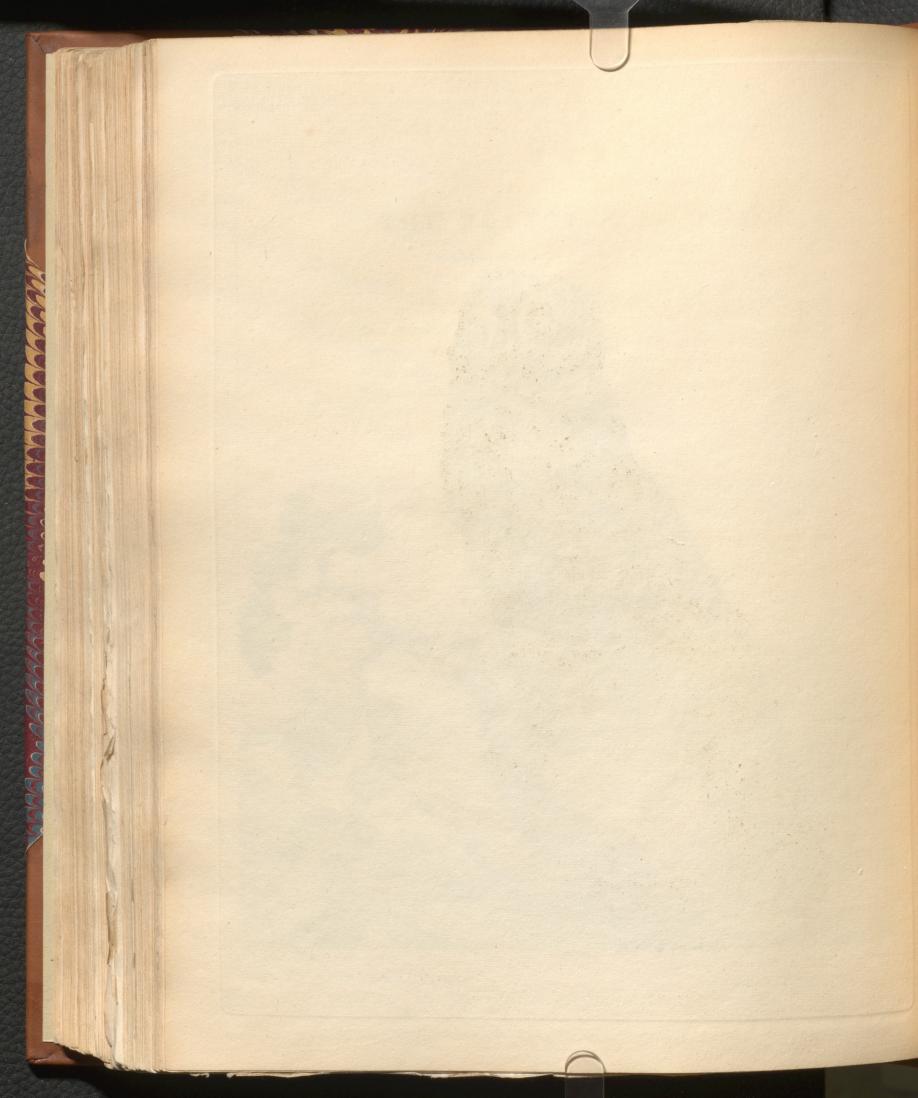
VIVERRA



STRIX FULICINOSA

THE FULIDINOUS OWL

Pub" as the Act directs Dec. 1. 1795 by I. Parkinson Leroian Musaon.



#### VIVERRA NASUA.

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes Primores fex: intermediis brevioribus.

Molares plures quam tres.

Lingua retrorfum fæpius aculeata.

Ungues exferti.

Lin. Syft. Nat. p. 63.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Viverra rufa, cauda albo annulata. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 64.

Viverra rufa, cauda albo annulata, nafo producto mobili.

Lin. Syft. Nat. GMEL. p. 86.

Coati mondi. A&. Paris. t. 3. P. 3. p. 17. t. 37.

Ursus naso producto et mobili, cauda annulatim variegata.

Briss. Quadr. p. 190.

NON omnino inter physicos consensum est quo in genere reponi debeat viverra nasua. Ursis eam annumeravit Brissonus: sed ut in viverris habeatur, Linnæo placuit cæterisque recentioribus. Et satendum certe est characteres ejus viverræ magis quam urso convenire. Magnitudine saltem est Vol. II.

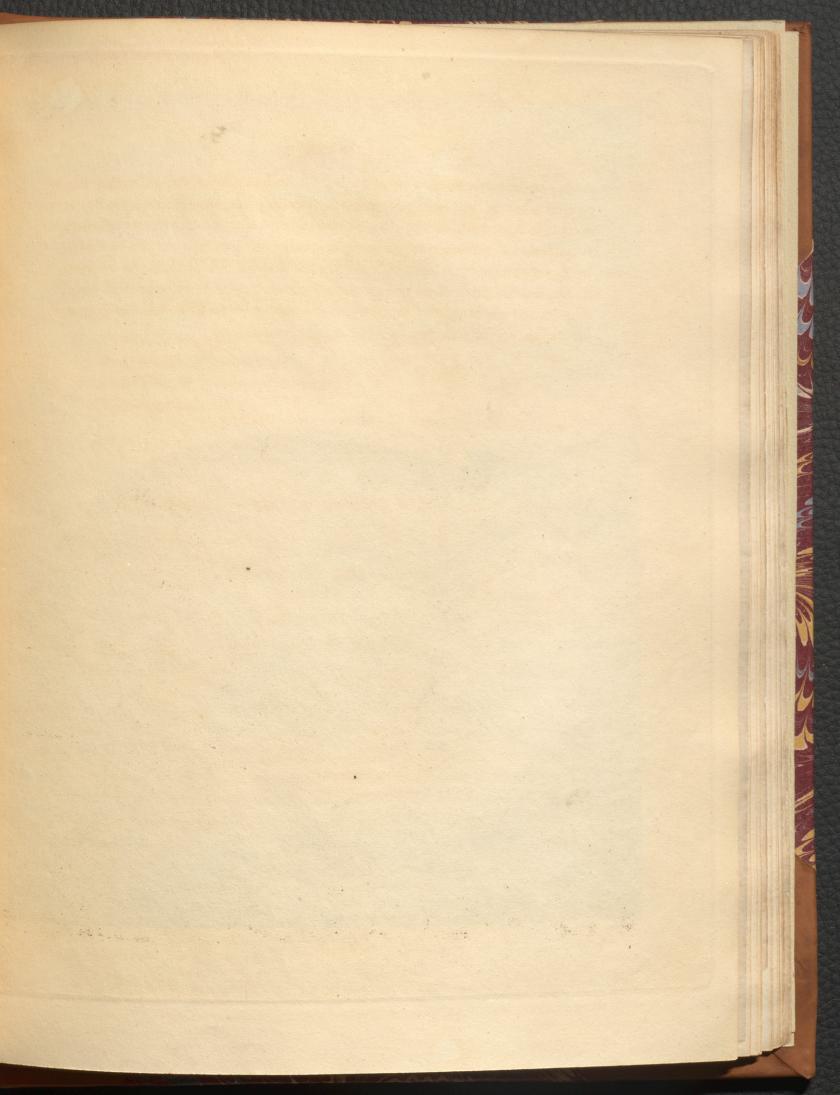
felina; colore communi cinereo-fusco, seu cinereo-subrubro. Caudam longam cingunt annuli nigri: insigne est rostrum; longum scilicet, slexile, et apicem habens quasi suillum; cujus ope terram rimatur, lumbricos essociens et radices. Prædatur quoque varia animalia; aves nempe et alia ejusmodi. In America australi primus eam descripsisse videtur Marcgravius in Historia Brasiliensi. Notandum est pedum posticorum cutim juxta calcem abire interdum in tubera quædam quasi cornea, longa fere quartam unciæ partem, vel majora vel minora pro varietate speciminum.

I alverta teams. Urtis com annumerava Ballonus: fed ut in viveris ba-

Lin Syl. Mar. p. 64.

Bells. Gunde & 190.

THE





THE COATI MONDI.

## THE BRASILIAN WEASEL.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six cutting-teeth, and two canine teeth in each jaw.

Sharp nofe: flender body.

Five toes before: five behind.

Pennant.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Rufous-grey Weafel, with the tail annulated, and the fnout long and moveable.

The Coati mondi.

The Brafilian Weafel.

Penn. Quadr. 2. p. 61.

THIS animal has been differently arranged by naturalists. Brisson has placed it under the genus Ursus, or Bear, rather than that of Viverra. Its characters however surely approach much nearer to those of the latter than the former; and it has accordingly been considered by Linnæus, and most other succeeding writers, as belonging to the weasel tribe. Its size is at least equal to that of a cat. Its general colour is of a cinererous brown, or ash-colour, with a cast of reddish. The tail, which is of very considerable length, is annulated with distinct circles of black. One of its most remarkable

remarkable characters is its long, flexible fnout, fomewhat truncated at the end. By the affiftance of this it turns up the earth in the manner of a hog, in queft of earth-worms, roots, &c. Like the polecat, it also preys on the smaller quadrupeds, birds, &c. This species is a native of South-America, and seems to have been first described by Margrave, in his History of Brazil. There is a particularity sometimes observable in the hind-seet of this animal worthy of notice; viz. a kind of prolongation of the skin at the back of the heel into several horny processes of about a quarter of an inchin length; and which are more visible in some specimens than in others.

PSITTACUS

### PSITTACUS TABUANUS,

#### CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum aduncum: mandibula superiore mobili; cera instructa. Nares in roftri bafi. de bale de mi bacel de bale con sugrecol

LINGUA carnofa, obtufa, integra. and bond with above I

Pedes scansorii. Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Pfittacus macrourus viridis, capite collo corporeque subtus coccineis, fascia alarum obliqua pallidore, cauda fusca.

Pfittacus Tabuenfis.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 18.

YUM pfittacum atropurpureum non ita pridem in hoc opere descripfimus, speciem obiter notavimus ei adeo affinem, ut non revera diversa, sed varietas tantum a quibusdam habita sit. Hanc igitur speciem, qua vix pulchriorem jactat genus pfittacinum, in tabula depinximus.

THE

#### THE TABUAN PARROT.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill hooked; upper mandible moveable.

Nostrils round, placed in the base of the bill.

Tongue sleshy, broad, blunt at the end.

Legs short. Toes formed for climbing, viz. two forward and two backward.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Long-tailed Green Parrot, with the head, neck, and body beneath, fcarlet; an oblique band of light-green across the wings; the tail dusky.

Tabuan Parrot. Lath. Synops. 1. p. 214.

IN the description of the Psittacus atropurpureus, or Pompadour Parrot, in a former number of this work, I mentioned a species to which it seemed very nearly allied, and of which it had sometimes been considered as a variety. The species then mentioned is represented in the present plate, and may justly be considered as one of the most beautiful of the whole parrot tribe.

SOREX

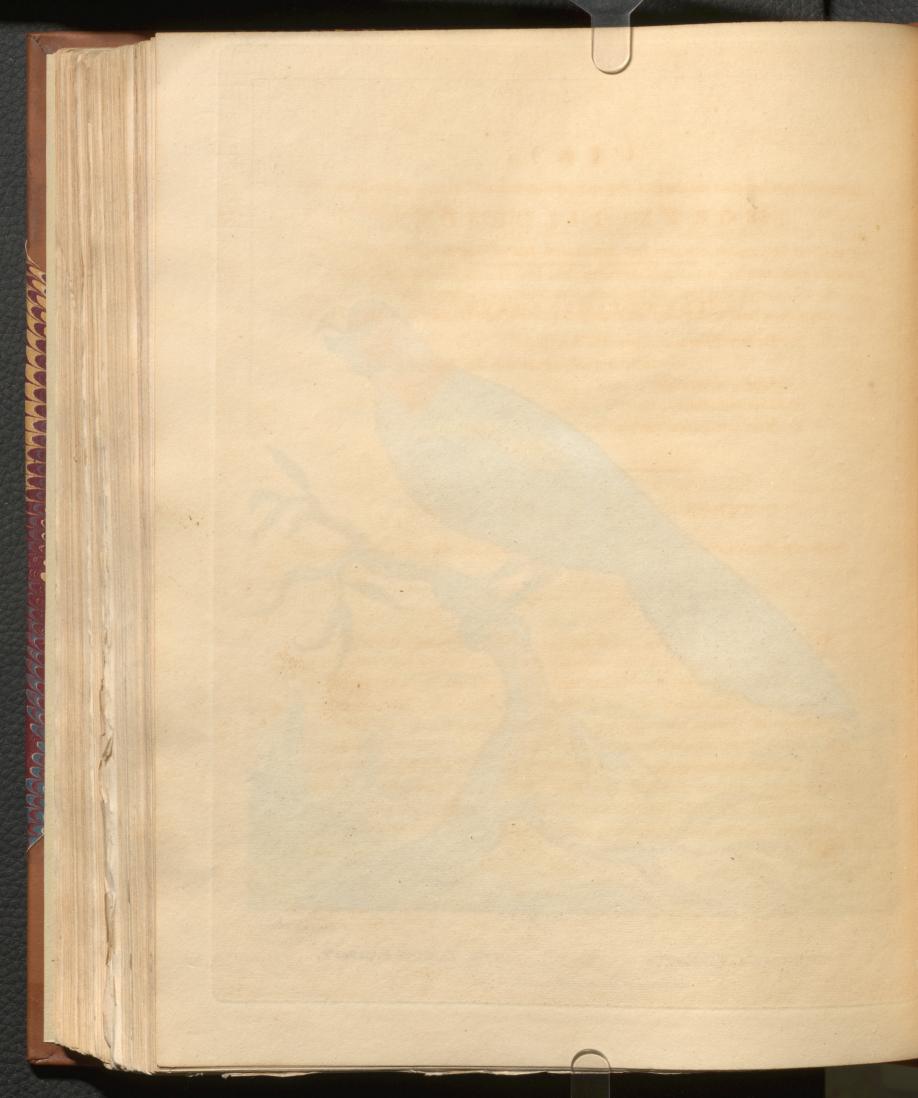


C.R. Ryley del .

PSITTACUS TABUARUS

THE TABUAN PARROT

Published as the Act directs 1Fib 1798 by Harkinson Leverian Museum



## SOREX PILORIDES.

Non caret Sorex Pilorides vel formes vel colorum elegantia; pulchre feit licit caculco-cinercus, fubtus pallidior, pedibus, cauda, et extremo nafo car-

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes Primores fuperiores duo longi.

inferiores 2—4; intermediis brevioribus.

Laniarii utrinque plures.

Molares cufpidati.

Rostrum productum, acuminatum.

#### CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Sorex glaucus, subtus pallidor, rostro acuminato, cauda pedibusque carneis.

MIRANDI omnino sunt qui longe lateque dissus animalibus et plantis exoriuntur potentissimi odores. Notissimi istius excrementi quod in solliculo abdominali reperitur Moschi moschiseri tanta est vis, ut quicquid vel leviter tetigerit odore imbuat non perituro: et experimentis suis comprobavit celeberrimus Boylius quantum spatii possit una micula sussiri. De asa foetida seu stercore diaboli supervacaneum prorsus esset disserere. Quam longe polluat aera Viverra mephitica Americana intolerabilis soetor, ægre credant qui infandum issum vaporem suis nunquam hauserint naribus. Quicquid delibaverit animal quod in tabula depinximus, diu sapit id omne non omnino ingrata sed pollentia essentia. Corrumpi vinum, quod subere arctissime inclusum pedibus

dibus calcaverit asserit Pennantus, innixus ipse auctoritate testium oculatorum et side dignissimorum.

Non caret Sorex Pilorides vel formæ vel colorum elegantia; pulchre scilicit cæruleo-cinereus, subtus pallidior, pedibus, cauda, et extremo naso carneis seu subroseis. Generatur in insulis Indicis, in Java præcipue. Longus est circiter octo uncias, cauda excepta, quæ ipsa paulo tres uncias superat.

um productum, acuminatum,

claucus, fubrus pallidor, roftro acuminato, cauda radibatour carneir

IRANDI omeine funt qui longe lareque diffusi ab animalibus et planus éxeruntur potentissimi edores. Notificia istius excitementi qued in lliculo abdasticale reperture Moschi modebiseri canta est vis, ut quirquid vel

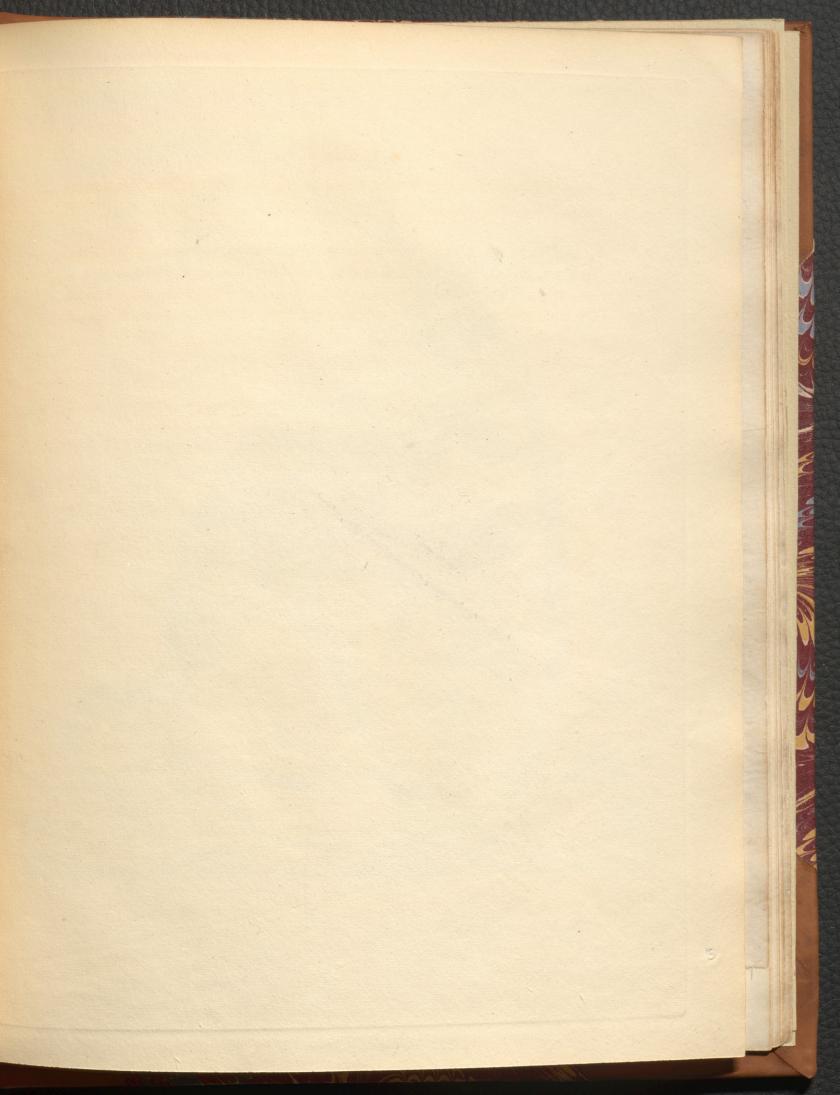
eleberations Boyles quantum ipath positi una micula fusici. De que festida

a thun vaporem fire aunquam hinferint naribut. Oriequid deliberera

quod in calenta depinximus, diu fapit de come non orinino ingrata

emayia, Corrampi vinum, quod sibere archime includes p

THE





C.R. Ryley delin .

Pegge soulp.

MUS. PILORIDES.

THE MUSK MOUSE.

## THE MUSK SHREW.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

to communicate a lafting perfume to every ob-

Two cutting teeth in each jaw, pointing forward.

Long flender nose: small ears.

Five toes on each foot.

Pennant.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Glaucous Shrew, paler beneath, with sharp-pointed snout, and slessh-colored tail and feet.

The perfuming Shrew.

Penn. Quadr. 2. p. 222.

THE powerfully diffusive and penetrating odors which proceed from many animal and vegetable substances may be numbered amongst the miracles of nature. Thus the well-known substance, called by the title of musk, which is a secretion formed in a peculiar follicle, or cyst, situated in the lower part of the abdomen of the Moschus moschiferus, or common musk-animal, is of a nature so extraordinary as to communicate a strong and lasting odor to substances which have been but slightly touched by it; and the experiments of Mr. Boyle have proved how large a space may be scented by a single grain. The smell of that extraordinary drug, called Asa sociata, is too samiliarly known to be particularly insisted upon. The effluvia proceeding from the Mephitic Weasel of America are of so horrible a nature as to taint the

the circumambient atmosphere to a distance too great to be conceived by those who have not experienced the vapor. The animal which forms the subject of the present plate is among those creatures which possess an odor, not indeed disagreeable, but so powerfully diffusive, and of so penetrating a nature as to communicate a lasting persume to every object which it comes in contact with. We are assured, on the authority of Mr. Pennant, from the most unquestioned testimony of actual observers, that it has been known to render the wine in a well corked bottle not drinkable, merely by passing over it and communicating to it its own musky smell.

In its general appearance this animal is by no means unpleafing; possessing an elegance of shape, as well as a considerable beauty of color. It is about eight inches in length, exclusive of the tail, which is somewhat more than three inches long. The color of the animal is a very fine blue-grey, somewhat paler beneath; while the feet, tail, and tip of the nose, are of a light pink, or rose-color. It is a native of the East Indian islands, and of Java in particular.

ing odor to historices which have been but hisher touched be-

## MACROPUS GIGANTEUS,

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes Primores superiores sex, emarginati.

Inferiores duo, validissimi, acuminati, antrorsum porrecti.

Molares utrinque 4—5, remoti.

Pedes antici brevissimi; postici longissimi.

Folliculus abdominalis seminæ.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Macropus cauda sensim attenuata. Vivarium Naturæ. 33.

Didelphis gigantea. D: cauda longa crassa, pedibus posticis triplo fere longioribus tridactylis.

Lin. Syft. Nat. GMEL. 1. p. 109.

Yerboa gigantea. Zimmerman. 526.

HAUD satis inter physicos convenit, nunc his nunc illis characteribus nimis consissos, qua in classe quadrupedum reponi debeat mira hæc et anomala regionis antarcticæ proles. Si folliculum examinemus quem insignem in abdomine gerit semina, assentire possumus Gmelinio, Schrebero, Pennanto, aliisque, quibus placuit Macropum inter Dipelphidas numerari. Si

vero in formam fitumque dentium inquiramus, hos inveniemus longe adeo diversos a didelphidum dentibus, ut inter illas et macropum nulla possit esse cognatio. Quod si faciem solam habitumque externum contemplemur, veniet illico in mentem species prægrandis serboæ: cum crurum posticorum cadem sit longitudo, eadem anticorum brevitas, eadem prosiliendi peritia. Dentes tamen vix minus disferunt a Jerboæ quam a didelphidis dentibus. Ut verbo dicam, nihil vetat quin genus Macropo proprium et separatum instituamus, characteribus conveniens qui descriptioni huic nostræ præsiguntur.

His igitur præmissis, maxima totius generis erit species quæ in tabula depingitur; quæque, five formæ, five celeritatis habeatur ratio, digna omnino est quæ penitius examinetur. Quæ in Europam hactenus illata sunt specimina, magnitudine funt quafi ovina: at majora longe dicitur interdum in Australia conspici. Uno partu unum tantum pullum edere, ut plurimum, fertur Macropus. Hunc, more didelphidis, in folliculo qui est in abdomine diu recondit, donec scilicet pilo contectus in auras iterum excludatur; in idem latibulum se ad libitum recipiens, usque dum ætate provectior suæ posfit faluti confulere. Color adulto pallet pulchre cinereo-fuscus, subalbentibus tum abdomine, tum artuum parte interiore. Mira omnino est pedum conformatio. Antici nempe unguibus quinque fere æqualibus instruuntur: postici uno validissimo, maximo; duobus aliis minoribus; aliis dein duobus minutissimis, in una eademque pelle arctius inclusis. Similis quodammodo est avis pedi pes totus posterior. Notandum porro est et aliorum quadrupedum quos generat Auftralia, pedes posticos unque hoc quasi duplice muniri. Vegetabilibus folis vefcitur Macropus, ingenio miti, fed admodum meticulofo, fugitque celerrime a venatoribus, faltibus longissimis et continuatis vastum spatium conficiendo. Quod fidem non excedere satis probat Jerboæ communis agilitas, pedum decem, viginti immo etiam triginta longitudinem uno faltu superantis. At quo major Jerboa est Macropus, eo plus habet roboris et nervorum: supra enim diximus formasse naturam utraque hæc animalia fere eadem generali similitudine. Arrectum eum depingit tabula; quo corporis

poris situ sæpissime utitur, non tamen constanter et perpetuo, ut falso putant nonnulli, qui certe vivum non fatis examinarunt. Graditur enim non raro quatuor pedibus, more reliquorum quadrupedum, quiescitque erectus; turbatus vero magno impetu continuisque saltibus se solet in sugam recipere.

Six Cererse Tears in the uppermost jaw, slightly emarginated. Granagues on each fide 4-5, diffant from the other teeth Poss Lies very fliori; Hissi Leus very long.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

FILE Kanguroo, the most extraordinary and flriking animal which the com the animals of that genus as to preclude all pollibility of an THE

## THE KANGUROO.

ports fitu feedfime utitur, non tamen confianter et perpetue, ut

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six Cutting Teeth in the uppermost jaw, slightly emarginated.
Two very strong Sharpened Teeth in the lower jaw, pointing forwards.
Grinders on each side 4—5, distant from the other teeth.
Fore Legs very short; Hind Legs very long.
Female surnished with an abdominal pouch.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Kanguroo, with tail gradually attenuated. Naturalist's Miscellany. pl. 33.

Kanguroo Opossum. Penn. Hist. Quadr. ed. 3. vol. 2. p. 29. pl. 64.

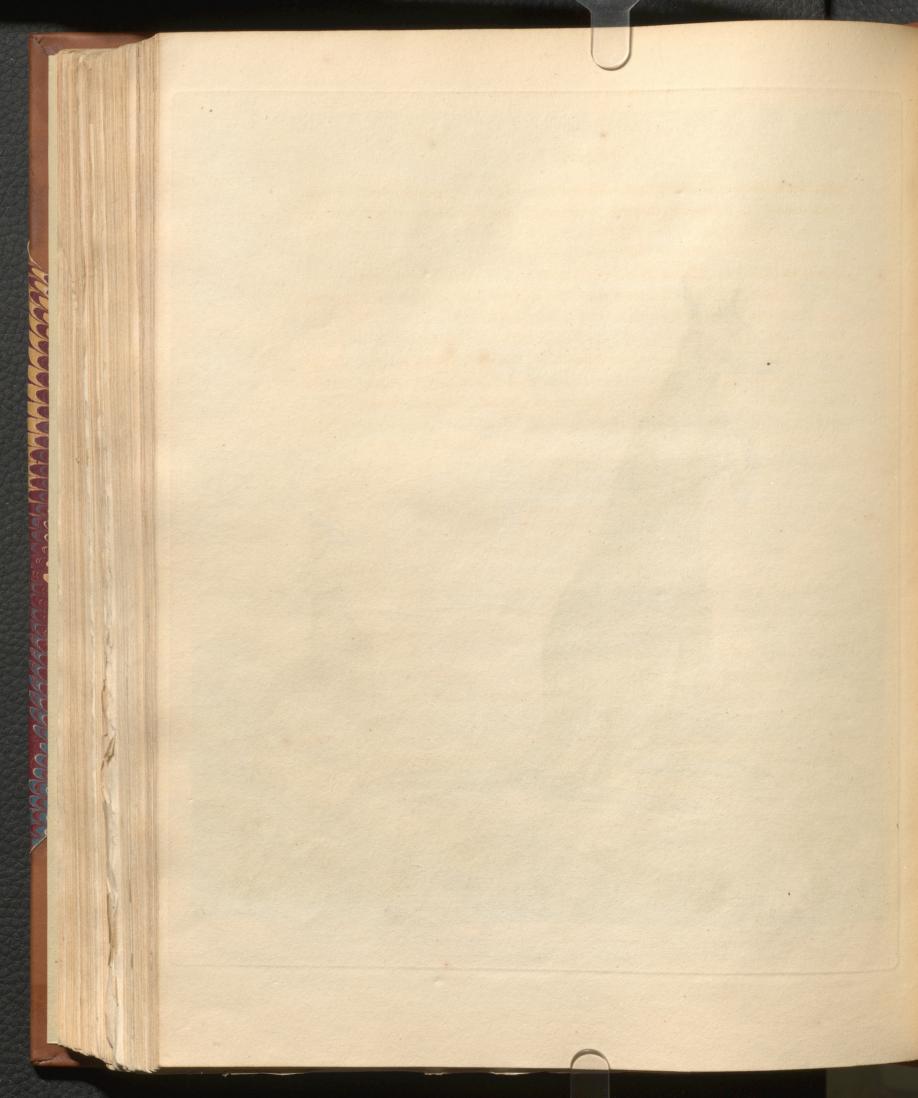
Kanguroo. Cook's Voyage. 3. 557. pl. 20.

THE Kanguroo, the most extraordinary and striking animal which the Southern Hemisphere has yet exhibited to our view, may admit of being differently arranged by systematic naturalists. If we take into consideration the very remarkable particularity of the abdominal pouch with which the semale is provided, we may, with Gmelin, Schreber, Pennant, and others, rank it in the genus Didelphis, or Opossum: but if we advert to the form, structure, and situation of the teeth, we shall find them so totally different from the animals of that genus as to preclude all possibility of an association



MACROPUS GIGANTEUS.

Published June 0.1795 by LParkitezon , Leverian Museum, bondon .



affociation with the Didelphides. In the mean time, if external form or habit alone were to be regarded, we might confider the Kanguroo as a gigantic kind of Ferboa, fince it has the same length of hind-legs, the same brevity of fore-legs, and the fame fpringing motions and shape: yet the teeth are almost as different from those of the Jerboa as from those of the Opossum. In fact, we need not have the flightest hesitation in forming for the Kanguroo a distinct genus, with the characters above prefixed. which it is commonly represented. On the contrary, this is only one of its

The largest animal then of the genus is that represented on the present plate. Its fize, shape, and swiftness, concur in rendering it a truly curious and interesting quadruped. The specimens which have been commonly sent over to Europe have been equal in fize to a sheep; but far larger are said to have been feen in its native regions. The Kanguroo is faid rarely to produce more than one young at a time. This, as in the Opossom tribe, is preserved a long time in the abdominal pouch before it acquires its fur, and receives as it were a fecond birth; after which it takes refuge occasionally in the same receptacle, till it is sufficiently advanced to be able to provide for its own fafety. The color of the Kanguroo is a beautiful palish ash-brown, lighter or whitish on the abdomen and inside of the limbs. The form of the feet is fingular; the fore-feet being armed with five claws of nearly equal fize, while the hind-feet are furnished with one extremely large middle claw, two other fmaller, and two very fmall ones closely united under one common skin. It is also a singular circumstance, that several other Australian quadrupeds have the same kind of double interior toe on the hind feet. The whole aspect of the foot of the Kanguroo bears some distant refemblance to that of a bird. The Kanguroo feeds only on vegetables, and is of a harmless nature, but is extremely wild and timid; bounding forwards with amazing celerity, by repeated springs of a great many feet at a time. fo as eafily to escape pursuit. This is what may well be imagined, if we confider the distance to which even the common Ferboa is said to spring, viz. ten, twenty, or thirty feet: it may furely then be granted, that an animal

LEMUR

mal fo much larger, and formed on the same general plan, must be capable of exerting the most astonishing force, combined with the greatest celerity in its progress.

It may not be improper in this place, to rectify an error which feems to prevail with those who have not had an opportunity of examining the Kanguroo in a living state, viz. that it always appears in that erect attitude in which it is commonly represented. On the contrary, this is only one of its most general attitudes; and it frequently moves like other quadrupeds on all its legs, and at pleasure alters its position and rests again in its upright posture; and when disturbed, or pursued, consults its safety by springing.

and receives as it were a fecond birth; after which it takes refuse acreft,

the brown, lighter or whitiff on the abdomen and infide of the finder.

middle claw, to

Authralian quadrupeds have the farce kind of double interior too on the bind feet. The whole affect of the foot of the Kanguroo bents from diffiant refemblance to that of a bird. The Kanguroo feeds only on vogetables, and

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childer the distance to which even the common ferson is faid to throng

LEMUR

# concernes, tride auteo-toliva, circulta cinguntur nieria, coli froncom pierumque co-

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Dentes Primores superiores quatuor: intermediis remotis.

Inferiores sex: longiores, porrecti, compressi, paralleli, approximati.

Laniarii solitarii, approximati.

Molares plures, fublobati; antici longiores, acutiores.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 44.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

Lemur caudatus, ferrugineo-cinereus, cauda albo nigroque annulata.

Profimia cinerea, cauda cincta annulis alternatim albis et nigris.

Bris. Quadr. p. 222.

Lemur caudatus, cauda albo nigroque annulata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 45.

PRÆSTAT Lemur Catta reliquis speciebus lemurini generis, seu sormæ elegantiam spectes seu agilitatem corporis. Motu incedit levi, ludibundo, et quasi selino; habetque simiarum jocosam, sed non improbam, alacritatem. Generant eum insulæ Indicæ, Madagascaria præcipue. Color illi generalis est pulchre griseo-fuscus, cui immiscetur paululum ferruginei. Abdomen albet. Vol. II.

Cauda prælonga, albo nigroque pulcherrime annulata. Oculi permagni et prominentes, iride aureo-fulva, circulis cinguntur nigris, qui frontem plerumque coeuntes percurrunt in nasum. Facies elongata et acuta. Pilus huic, ut et aliis lemuribus, delicatulus est, mollissimus, et suberectus, adeo ut magnitudo animalis, quæ, ut plurimum, quasi felina est, videatur paululum augeri. Catervatim in sylvis incedere dicuntur lemures, fructus quærentes, ipsaque etiam animalia minora prædantes.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS &

Lemur caudams, ferrugineo cinerens, cauda albo nigroque annulara

Problems concrea, cauda cincia annuna auternatura aloss el magua-

Lemus caudatus, cauda albo nigroque annulata.

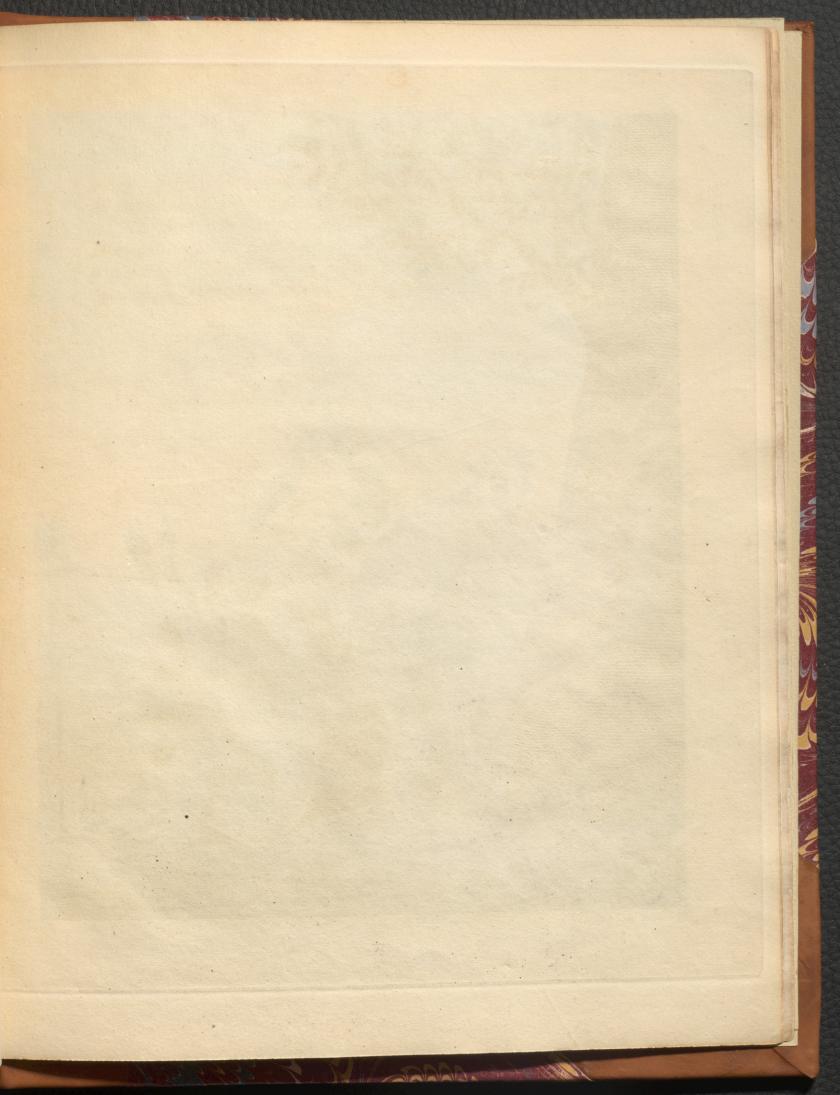
R.A.S.T.A.T. Lemme Carta reliquis fluciobies lemarim general fou turns.

e qualificities; haberque fiminium jecolium, fed non improbazio alcorrintem.

ignerant eum infulte Indicas, Madagafearla pinecipne. Color illi ginorale ell-

whether griden-futeus, our immitteeur paukitum terrugiari. Announce alore

1 111





C.R. Ryley del.

LEMUR CATTA.

THE RING TAILED LEMUR.

ments which the cal very long, and beautifully annulated with tim

### THE RING-TAILED MACAUCO.

#### GENERIC CHARACTER.

Six CUTTING-TEETH and two CANINE-TEETH in each jaw.

VISAGE commonly sharp-pointed.

FEET formed like hands, in the manner of apes.

## SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Ferruginous-grey Lemur, with very long tail, annulated with black and white.

The Ring-tailed Macauco. Penn. Quadr. ed. 3. 1. p. 130.

Le Mococo. Buff. 13. 173. pl. 22.

The Maucauco. Edw. pl. 197.

THE peculiar elegance of its appearance, and sprightly agility of this animal, give it a decided superiority over every other species of this genus. Ever active, lively, and playful, it equals even the cat in the lightness of its motions, and the cleanliness of its disposition; and has the vivacity of the monkey tribe, without any of their mischievous and disagreeable qualities.

It is a Native of the Indian islands, but is principally found in Madagascar.

Its general color is a beautiful greyish-brown, with a slight tinge of reddish: the abdomen

abdomen is white: the tail very long, and beautifully annulated with numerous diffinct circles of black and white: the eyes are very large and prominent, and the irides are bright golden-orange: they are furrounded by a circle of black, which commonly unites in front, and passes down the nose: the visage is long and sharp: the fur, as in others of this genus, is extremely soft, and grows in a subserved manner, so as to give the animal a larger appearance than it would otherwise have: its general size is that of a middling cat.

These animals in their native state are said to affociate in troops, and wander about the woods in quest of fruits, and even the smaller animals. In the structure of the seet the Macaucos resemble the Simiæ.

Estrughous grey Lemus, with very long talk annulated with

# LOXIATREGULUS.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum conico-gibbum, frontis basi rotundatum versus caput: mandibula inferior margine laterali inflexa.

NARES in basi rostri.

LINGUA integra.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 299.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Loxia nigra, macula alarum alba, occipite subcristato coccineo.

INTER rarissimas sui generis reponitur hæc avicula, jam primo depicta. De patria nihil pro certo exploratum est. Si avem uno aspectu intueamur, prope accedit ad similitudinem Loxiae crassirostris Lathami, nisi quod huic nostræ occiput sascia lata, transversa, coccinea, et quasi subcristata decoretur. Verisimile igitur videtur diversam esse speciem a Loxia crassirostri, nisi sorte malint nonnulli marem esse soccinea quam descripsit Lathamus.

THE

## THE CRIMSON-CRESTED GROSSBEAK.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

BILL strong, thick, and convex.

Nostrils small.

Tongue truncated.

### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Black Grossbeak with a white spot on the wings, and a crimson crest-like band on the hind-head.

THIS bird, of which the native country is not certainly known, has never yet been figured, and may be confidered as one of the rarest of its genus. It approaches very near to the Loxia crassifications of Mr. Latham, but differs in having on the hind part of the head a very remarkable crest-like zone, or broad transverse band, of the richest crimson. It is therefore extremely probable, that it is a distinct species from the Loxia crassification, (unless it should, perhaps, be rather considered as the male of that species.)

LOXIA



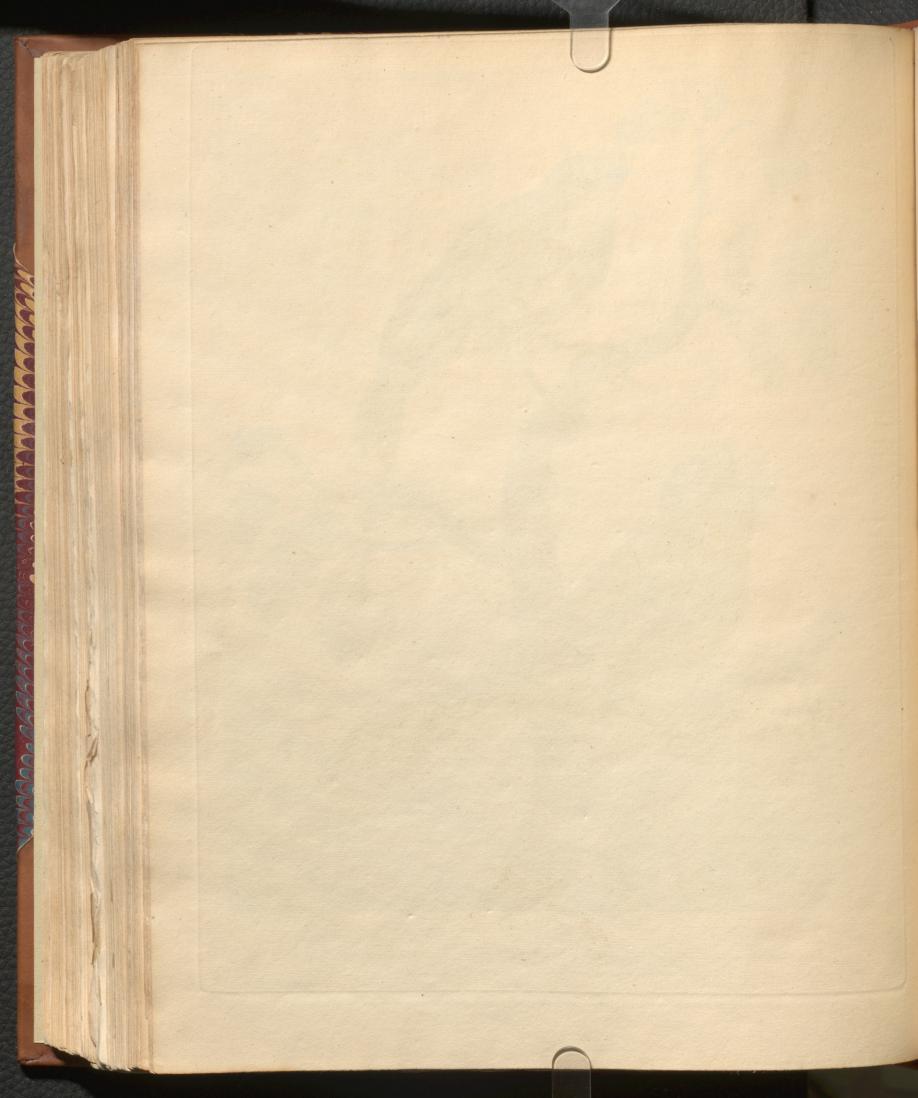
LOXIA REGULUS.

LOXIA REGULUS.

THE CRIMSON CRESTED GROSSBEAK.

THE CRIMSON CRESTED GROSSBEAK.

Published on the Act directs Per regolds I Parkinson Leverion Museum.



## LOXIA GUTTATA.

## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Rostrum conico-gibbum, frontis basi rotundatum versus caput: mandibula inferior margine laterali inflexa.

NARES in basi rostri.

LINGUA integra.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 299.

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS.

Loxia fusca, pectore nigro, rostro uropygioque rubris, lateribus corporis nigris albo maculatis.

BELLÆ hujus aviculæ, nunquam fortasse antea depictæ, veram magnitudinem in tabulam transtulimus ab eximio specimine quod suppeditavit Museum Leverianum. Australiam incolit, et inter pulcherrimas sui generis jure numeratur.

THE

# THE SPOTTED-SIDED GROSSBEAK.

### GENERIC CHARACTER.

NARES in ball rollri.

BILL strong, thick, and convex. Id shoot muddig-coince whateo I Nostrils fmall. Tongue truncated.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Brown Grossbeak with black breaft, red bill and rump; the sides of the bo black spotted with white.

HIS beautiful little bird, which the plate represents in its natural fize, has perhaps never before been figured. It is engraved from a fine specimen in the Leverian Museum, and may justly be considered as one of the most elegant of its tribe. It is a native of New Holland.

